



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **Rocky Mountain bee journal. Vol. 1, No. 10 November 15, 1901**

Boulder, Colorado: H.C. Morehouse, November 15, 1901

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/A2OM5EJ52O2CK80>

<http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/NKC/1.0/>

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

T—H—E

# ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE & JOURNAL.

*A Monthly Journal De-  
voted to the Interests  
of Western Beekeep-  
ers. Terms: Fifty  
Cents per Annum  
in Advance.*

NOVEMBER

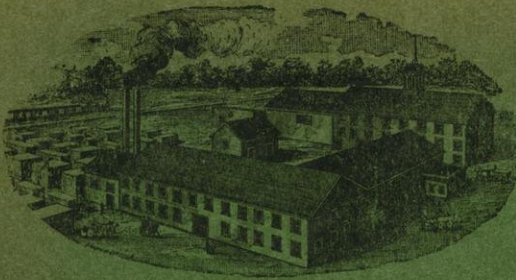
1—9—0—1

*Boulder, Colorado.*

*Vol. 1. No. 10.*



## 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'G 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 Atchley Co.,**  
Beaville, Texas.

SWARTHMORE NURSERY CAGE.....75c  
1-2 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 3,000 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. Send for free Catalogue.

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

**STILL 10c A YEAR.....**

Until further notice you can still get the **Poultry, Bee and Fruit Journal** for 10c per year. Or by getting four of your friends to send with you, we will either extend your subscription one year or make you the gift of a good poultry book. Send today—NOW—before it is too late, as this offer may be withdrawn at any time. Send your dime and get the neatest, boiled down, right to the point, stop when you have said it monthly journal an entire year. Thirty words in breeders column for 25c. Display advertising 75c per inch net. No discounts for time or space. A guarantee of satisfaction written in every contract.

**Poultry, Bee and Fruit Co.,**  
DAVENPORT, IOWA.

# INCUBATOR ON TRIAL

## The Perfected Von Culin.

Successful result of 25 years' experience.  
Scientifically correct, practically perfect.  
Non-explosive metal lamps.  
Double and packed walls.  
Perfect regulation of heat and ventilation.  
Made of best materials, and highest quality of workmanship and finish.

**PRICES \$7.00 AND UP.**

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.

We make Brooders, Bee Hives & Supplies.

☛ Catalog and Price List sent Free.

**THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,**

Dept. 248 Jamestown, N. Y.

Hatched Every Fertile Egg.

H R Bennett, West New Brighton, N. Y.;  
E Bissemy, Torrington, Conn.; Mrs O N  
Salisbury, Gerry, N. Y.; G E Beattie, Cayuga  
N. Y.; F M Barger, Summit, N. Y.

Hatched All but One.

A H Franks, Huntsville, O.; Mrs J L  
Leary, Caesar, N. C.; W Carrier, Marcellus,  
Mich.; Mrs DeForest Johnson, Ashville, N.  
Y.; G W Kilmer, Montgomery, Pa.; M Bon-  
nell, Whitehouse Sta., N. Y.

## California's Famous Crops Again!

Immense area of Honey yielding flora unoccupied by Beekeepers. The year's crop, (actual figures) 300 cars. Past yields have been 600 to 800 cars. We are looking for more wet winters. Prominent bee men state we want

## "New Blood," New Bees,

## New Beekeepers!

Few good yields reported of 400 lbs of extracted per colony. Finest comb honey in the world and less than 25 cars produced this year—not quarter enough to supply the eastern demand. Read of the "Pacific Honey Trust."

## The Pacific Bee Journal.

\$1 00 PER ANNUM.

## Los Angeles California.

Clubbed with the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal both one year for \$1.00



*A Characteristic Rocky Mountain Scene.*

# The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

For Colorado and the Great Inter-Mountain Region.

VOL. I.

NOVEMBER 15, 1901.

NO. 10.

## UTAH BEEKEEPERS.

### *Abstract of the Proceedings of Their State Meeting.*

According to previous announcements in these columns, the fall meeting of the Utah State Bee-Keepers' Association, was held in the city and county building at Salt Lake City, October 5th. A good representation of beekeepers was present and an interesting session was held. President E. S. Lovesy occupied the chair.

Vice President George Hone, of Utah county, by request, spoke on the different sizes and kinds of hives. He used both the Langstroth and American hives. The main thing in wintering was to keep the bees dry, it being the dampness rather than the cold that killed the bees in winter.

Mr. Wm. Blake said that he was interested in both bees and fruit and believed those two industries should go together. A more fraternal feeling should be cultivated, as they were each benefitted by the other.

Mr. J. A. Smith, of Wasatch, wrote: "We have sold our crop of honey consisting of 358 cases for \$2.65 per case. The honey flow here was never better than it was the past season. The spring was late, bees were weak, and in some instances seventy-five per cent were lost."

Vice President Rhees, of View, sent his regrets at not being able to attend, and also wrote: "The early part of the season was very bad. Some of the bees were almost in a starving condition, except where they were fed, until the second crop of lucerne came into bloom. Since that time the honey flow has been very

satisfactory. I have taken nearly 70,000 pounds of extracted from my 1,000 colonies. The honey flow while at no time heavy, has held on late, which will cause plenty of late brood rearing, furnishing a good stock of bright young bees, the very thing to insure successful wintering. Following this came President's Lovesy's Address, taking for his theme "The Condition of the Bee Industry in the State at Large."

#### PRESIDENT LOVESY'S ADDRESS IN PART.

The bee industry in this the beginning of the new century, in our state, while we have received some fairly good reports, on the whole conditions can not be considered to be as good as is desired. In some of the southern counties the honey flow has been unusually good; the same is also true of some localities in the northern part of the state, but in the great central honey producing belt, which last year and in some other seasons has produced in some instances an average of 300 pounds per colony, the yield of honey has only been from about half a crop to a total failure. There may have been other causes for this falling off, but the principal ones are drought, lack of irrigation water, grasshoppers, and in addition to these in Salt Lake county, at least is the deadly smelter smoke. In the best honey localities the beekeeper gets enough from his bees to make it fairly profitable, but the bees always die off through the fall from the poison in the smoke settling on the bloom. We are informed that some of the companies are going to put in smoke consumers this winter. We hope all of them will do so soon, as this ques-

tion is getting to be a serious one for dairymen and farmers as well as to beekeepers.

But aside from the smoke the grasshopper plague has been the principal cause of the destruction of the honey flow and other crops in several counties. We wish to draw the attention of our beekeepers, farmers and fruit growers to this matter. It goes without saying that it should be plain to every thinking mind that some energetic effort is necessary to suppress this pest. In some portions of Salt Lake and other counties this season the grasshoppers ate nearly everything that grew. Potato and Lucerne fields and other crops were eaten off bare to the ground in the latter part of July. I visited several orchards in which not a sign of a leaf was left in the whole orchard. And some of these trees will die, as the new growth of bark and buds and wood of the smaller branches are eaten off, and the lucerne will die where it is eaten down into the crown of the plant. Now, for a remedy that can be made effective, if carried out effectively, our sacred friends, the gulls, came and destroyed billions of them the latter part of July, but as they do not come until after the breeding season, it is too late to save the crops. Then the next best remedy which can be applied when desired is turkeys and chickens. While either can be made effective, the turkeys are the best, if properly herded. Make a sufficient number of strong, portable coops that can be closed so as to protect the birds at night. If the scheme is properly carried out, it will not only settle the grasshopper pest, but raising the birds for market will prove to be a profitable business.

Some experiments have been made of late along the line of trying to protect both beekeepers and fruitgrowers by destroying the coddling moth and other destructive insects without the use of poisonous sprays, which have not and are not likely to be a success.

It will be seen from the reports sent in

that the dearth of honey flow has been by no means universal, and it is believed that if we can make a success along the lines indicated above, that the old time prosperity of beekeepers will again be recorded.

It is as desirable, as it would be beneficial to all concerned, that Utah and Colorado beekeepers come into closer touch in the matter of disposal of bee products.

The following recipe for catching grasshoppers was read.

"In cutting lucerne leave a swath every two rods. The hoppers will congregate on the standing lucerne. Make a sack out of ordinary sheeting about six or seven feet long and about three or four feet wide. Make a frame of wood the same width as the sack. Tack the mouth of the sack on the frame; this keeps the sack open. Then two persons get on horses on each side of the sack and drag it up and down these swaths where the hoppers are. The hoppers will jump into the sack and be caught. The sack can be used wherever it can be dragged around. It should only be used at night or early morning, as the hoppers then are not so easily frightened; they are more stupid."

Mr. E. Johnson of Provo, thought cooperation in the buying of supplies and the sale of bee products would be a good thing for Utah beekeepers, and he also offered a resolution, which was carried, that the officers of this association make an effort to form a closer union of interest with the Colorado beekeepers.

Mr. Cornwall, of Millcreek, said he had lost his bees for several years with the smelter smoke. He bought more, but they always die in the fall. But for the smoke his bees would always be healthy.

Mr. J. Terry, of Draper, said that the bees were nearly all dead in that locality. They were five miles from the smelters but had no doubt that it was the smoke that killed them.

Mr. Folkman, of Weber county, said, taken as a whole, the bee industry had

not proven much of a success this season.

Mr. J. H. Bartlett, of Vernal, reported only one-third to one-half a crop this season for his locality. Their bees were healthy, there being no foul brood or other disease among them.

Mr. Critchlow said he had moved his bees to Idaho, and had taken 400 cases from 150 colonies.

Mr. Wilding, of Hunter, thought the Heddon hive a good hive to winter in. The best way to get rid of foul brood is to destroy the bees, hives and everything connected with the bees.

The following cure for foul brood by a "new method," was read.

"Take the infected colony in the morning after the bees have begun flying freely. Catch and cage the queen and place her on top of the brood frames where one can get her readily without disturbing the colony. Then in the afternoon, about three o'clock, get a clean hive filled with foundation. Leave space in the center for one frame; now take a frame of clean, healthy brood, shake most of the bees off and take the queen from under the cover where she was caged in the morning. Liberate her on the frame of brood, place it in the space reserved for it in the clean hive. Now, quickly and quietly remove the infected hive to one side and place the clean hive on the old stand. The field workers will now enter the new hive and go right on working as usual. Now stop up the entrance of the old hive and put it on top of the clean one with the back of the infected hive to the front. Now bore a hole in the back of the foul hive. Make a runway out of a piece of shingle; nail a strip on each side and on top making a bee space; nail this on front of the hive and be sure and cover the hole. This will make a bee space so that they can come down from the upper story and go out. Leave the hive on top for about three weeks; by this time all brood will be hatched out, and will be below. The hive can now be taken away and destroyed. This must be done only through a heavy flow.

Mr. Gardner of Deweyville gave an interesting sketch of a bee house 9 x 28 feet, 7 feet high, holding over 100 colonies. He works his bees in the house, keeping them in it winter and summer. He has three tiers of hives on each side of the house, running north and south. The house is built with tight board rustic. The fronts of the hives are pushed up against the boards, holes being cut at the entrances. The walls are painted several colors, perpendicular in strips after the style of a barber pole, each strip the width of the hives. In this way the bees have no trouble locating their own hives. He says the house has proven a success with him. The bees are easy to handle, with much less work, and so far his loss in winter has not exceeded five per cent.

Uintah county reported honey crop short on account of a small, white, flying insect that attacked and destroyed the bloom. They were very numerous on all nectar secreting flowers. The pest appeared about the first of July and remained until the bloom was killed by frosts.

Mr. Neilsen, of Draper, gave a very interesting sketch of a moth trap that he has invented for the destruction of the coddling moth and other insect pests. He stated that by this method the moth with its eggs can be caught and destroyed at the same time which makes it much more effective than spraying. He said the old time poison spray never had been a success and never could be because of the small percentage of larvae caught (often not more than two per cent) and the harm done often exceeded the benefits derived. He was sustained in this view by several fruit growers present, some of whom said that they had given up poison spraying as an expensive luxury and not worth following.



### ***Reduced Rates to State Meeting.***

The railroads of Colorado have granted a special rate of one and one-fifth fares to



the annual meeting of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association and the Annual Horticultural Convention. Tickets will be sold on the certificate plan. Buy a regular full-fare ticket to Denver, taking a certificate from the ticket agent. When this certificate is properly signed it will entitle you to a return ticket at one-fifth of the regular price. Certificates will be signed by Martha A. Shute or D. W. Working. Tickets will be sold to enable the holders to reach Denver on November 18th or 20th, and will be good three days after the close of each convention, not counting Sunday.

MARTHA A. SHUTE,

Sec'y State Board of Horticulture.

D. W. WORKING,

Sec'y State Beekeepers' Association.



### **Read---Important News.**

No doubt you know it already, but this is to give you final notice that the twenty-second annual meeting of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held on the 18th, 19th and 20th of November, 1901, all of the sessions to be opened to the public. The meeting place is the most suitable that could be found—Hall of Representatives of the state capitol. You are referred to the program which will give you the particulars, except concerning the music, which will be a real treat to lovers of good music.

It ought not to be necessary to try to emphasize the importance of the approaching meeting to beekeepers and the beekeeping industry in Colorado. It ought not to be necessary to urge members to make it their duty and their business to attend every session. Let it be remarked that the exhibit will be an invaluable lesson to those who are not experts in preparing honey for the market; it will illustrate how honey should be graded and packed. Let it be further said, that an effort will be made so to revise the constitution of the association that local organizations of beekeepers

may have a direct voice in managing the affairs of the association, and thus be able to make it of greater service to beekeepers all over the state. You will learn at this meeting what the books cannot teach you.

Members are justly proud of their association and what it has done; and they are willing to leave all honest beekeepers share the benefits of the organization. The association is strong, but it ought to be stronger. It has on its membership list 189 names of members whose dues are paid to November 30, 1901, or beyond that date. Many memberships have expired during the past three months. Many of these will be renewed before the meeting—all of them ought to be. At least one hundred new membership certificates ought to be issued on the first day of the approaching meeting. Every beekeeper who reads this notice is urged to be a missionary for members.

Beekeepers who live at a distance from Denver are urged to make this the time for their annual pilgrimage to the Capital City. There are many reasons for doing so, chief of which is the Big Meeting, with its unusual attractions.

The railroads have made a rate of a fare and a fifth on the certificate plan. Buy a full fare ticket to Denver, taking a certificate from the agent. This certificate, signed by the Secretary, will entitle you to a return ticket at one fifth of the regular fare.

The Western Hotel, corner 12th and Larimer Streets, will be headquarters. Single rooms may be had at from 25 cents to \$1.00 a day; rooms with board, \$1.00 to \$2.00 a day.

D. W. WORKING,

Denver, Colo., Secretary.



### **Wintering Bees in Colorado.**

Years ago, back east, in the grand old Buckeye state, when my beekeeping experience was in its infancy, the problem of wintering and spring dwindling, like the ghost of Banquo, was forever rising

anew and presenting seemingly insurmountable difficulties in the way of successful bee culture. The dampness of that climate, the great extremes of heat and cold, honey dew stores and unfavorable March and April weather, often almost depopulated large apiaries. A hard winter was sure to be followed by a cold, wet, backward spring, and the colonies that survived the winter's rigors were so depleted in vitality that they fell an easy prey to the cold March winds. Back there the problem of wintering was a very serious one and a source of great perplexity to the beekeeper. Better methods of preparing bees for winter have been discovered and prevail there now, and the mortality is not nearly so great as it was during some memorable winters in the eighties. But it still remains a problem of more or less gravity to the beekeeper, and whether one winters on summer stands or in the cellar, preparing them for the winter rest is a great, big, troublesome job, that beekeepers whose experience is confined to the eastern slopes of the Rockies have no conception of. And they ought to be congratulated by all their eastern brethren.

In Colorado, as in all the Rocky Mountain and Pacific West, isothermal lines do not follow the parallels of latitude. This gives rise to a great variety of climates, but the one universal condition of dry atmosphere about solves the problem of wintering on the side of invariable success. In some localities the high, cold winds that blow in the spring, after brood rearing has begun, are conducive to spring dwindling. That is, the old bees that fly out in search of water, pollen, etc., are so buffeted by the cold, hard winds that they perish, and in colonies where, unfortunately, old bees predominate, a serious and often fatal decimation of numbers will occur. But "spring dwindling," as known and understood in the east, is practically unknown in Colorado or any locality in the arid belt.

Colonies that are to be wintered on

their summer stands should be placed and their location chosen with that fact in view. For a location a south-east slope with a wind-break of trees, hedge or tight board fence in the rear, should be secured, if possible. The hives should be set with their entrances facing the east or southeast. There is more than a double purpose in this—brood rearing will begin earlier and be conducted with more vigor in the spring, the bees will begin work earlier in the morning during the honey flow and the high winds of fall and winter, laden with dust and sand, can not blow into the hive.

Preparations for winter should begin before the close of the honey flow. Good queens should be present in all colonies. This will insure that the colony will be kept at its normal strength, that brood rearing will continue until October, furnishing a good force of young bees—a primary requisite for successful wintering in any climate.

Any time after the close of the honey flow and before the first of December will do for the final preparations. The time I prefer, and always choose when practicable, is some white, frosty morning, when the bees will be closely bunched in the center of the hive. At this time we can pretty accurately estimate the strength of the colony, and see approximately the amount of honey in the hive without lifting the combs. All colonies having bees enough to cover five or more frames are adjudged to be strong enough to winter; all those of lesser strength are united—that is, as many are put together as is necessary to make one of average strength. Thirty pounds of honey will be sufficient to tide each colony through to the next honey flow. They can go through to the first of March with very much less, but in that case they would need to be supplied artificially with stores for brood rearing. The thirty pounds will be sufficient for all purposes up to the first of June. A careful glance into the hive at the time spoken of above will usually dis-

close whether there is sufficient winter stores or not. By looking down between the frames the amount of sealed stores in each frame can be closely approximated. In the eight frame standard hive, if the two outside frames are solidly filled (as they will be in a prosperous colony), and the remainder of the frames two-thirds to three-fourths filled, it can safely be reckoned that they have enough.

In Colorado, as elsewhere, one of the main essentials is to keep the inside of the hive dry by providing for the escape of the moisture generated by the bees, either by natural or artificial means. In compassing this desired end, the dry atmosphere of this arid climate is a powerful assistant, and that, alone, without the

use of absorbent materials, seems to be all that is necessary. This can be utilized by providing for upward ventilation through the hive—not a draft of air, by any means, but by permitting the air to percolate slowly through the covering over the brood frames.

To winter successfully in this climate, upward ventilation **MUST** be provided for. This can be arranged by simply laying three or four thicknesses of gunny-sacking over the brood frames and placing the cover directly on top of that. If there is a dead air space in the cover that will probably be so much the better. Do this so late in the season that the bees can not seal it down. \* \* \*

Boulder, Colo., Nov. 1, 1901.

## 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.**

Entered at the Post Office at Boulder, Colorado, as second class matter, April 3, 1901.

H. C. MOREHOUSE, Editor and Pub'r.

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.

**NOTE.** Unless otherwise ordered, the JOURNAL will be sent to subscribers until all arrearages are paid and it is ordered stopped.

DURING the past twenty years of Colorado beekeeping not a single season is recorded where the bees have failed to gather enough for their own sustenance.

THE only logical outcome of the present great era of trust formation is national, state and municipal operation of all industries dependent upon the concession of special privileges.

THE old couplet (quoted so often by our good old Buckeye ancestors,) "A swarm of bees in July isn't worth a fly," is not applicable to the alfalfa regions. We have colonies hived between July 20th and August 1st that have filled their brood chambers.

JUST as we go to press with the editorial pages word comes from W. Z. Hutchinson, editor of the Beekeepers' Review, and an apicultural authority of national reputation, that "he and his camera" will be present at the approaching fall meeting of the State Association. This is joyful news. "W. Z." is a whole convention by himself, and the inclusion of his camera means that eventually some Colorado scenery will be reflected from the always bright pages of the Review.

THE fossils are not all rejuvenated yet. Now and then some one arises in the bee journals and decrys some of the most essential features of the whole system of modern beekeeping. For instance, in a recent issue of an eastern journal, the assertion was made that spring feeding for stimulation of brood rearing was not only unprofitable but detrimental to the bees—

and this statement was allowed to pass unchallenged by the editor. This correspondent either belongs to the class designated above, or else it is a very peculiar case of "locality."



ON account of continued sickness in his family Mr. Carl F. Buck was unable to complete the second instalment of his series on queen rearing in time for this issue. We hope to be able to present it to our readers in the December issue.



WE are pleased to note that the honey producers of Southern California have succeeded in organizing themselves into the "Southern California Honey Association." They aim to control the entire output of their section next year and be in a position to dictate living prices for their product. All this is due to the energy of B. S. K. Bennett, the hustling editor of our esteemed contemporary, the Pacific Bee Journal.



THE "Cellar apiaries" in Los Angeles and San Francisco are credited with enormously augmenting the honey crop of California, and greatly to the detriment of producers of honest honey. Here is work for the new honey association. The glucose mixers should be relentlessly prosecuted to the full extent of the law. No mercy should be shown them—or the adulterators of any other food product.



UTAH beekeepers need a strong, centralized state organization—one that can make its force felt in legislative halls. They also need a honey exchange. Problems are arising, seriously menacing the beekeeping industry of that state, that can only be satisfactorily settled by organized effort. Individuals are nothing in these latter days—it is only aggregations of wealth and numbers that have influence with the powers that be.

### NON-SWARMING.

For the past two or three years a friend has tried with success to prevent swarming by giving plenty of room; two, three, sometimes as high as five supers being on the hives. He has had very little swarming and thinks it due to the fact that the bees were kept busy making honey. This method, especially to the amateur, is much easier than dividing or cutting out queen cells.—Bessie L. Putnam, in American Bee-Keeper.

Incidentally, this system of management would result in doubling or tripling the honey crop, besides having a discouraging effect on the swarming fever. The average beekeeper does not give room enough for the storing of honey, and then wonders why his bees get so crazy at swarming time. The difference amounts to this in this "locality:" The average, slow-plodding beekeeper puts on one super and leaves it until full and sealed over before an empty super is added, and meantime his bees have swarmed themselves weak, and one super per colony, spring count, will be his average for the season; while the wide awake, "reading" specialist puts on the second super as soon as work has well begun in the first, a third is soon added and then four and sometimes five, with the result that he is not troubled seriously with swarming, and his yield of honey will average three or four supers per colony.



AT THE recent meeting of the Utah State Beekeepers' Association a good many bee fatalities are reported as resulting from the poisonous fumes exhaled by the great smelter stacks. Both bees and smelters are numerous in the vicinity of Denver, but we have never heard of the latter being fatal to the former. Possibly a different system of smelting, employing more virulent chemicals, is necessary for the extraction of the precious values from the ores of Utah. The remedy would seem to lie in the use of smoke consumers, and their use would need to be compelled by a stringent state statute,

as trust corporations have never been known to be influenced except by brute force or self interest.



### **FOUL BROOD, AGAIN.**

In years past Colorado has perhaps suffered more from the ravages of foul brood, in proportion to the number of colonies kept, than any other state. The truth is, in some of the districts nearly all the large apiaries were swept away before their owners realized the fatal character of the disease. These men never read a text book on apiculture or a bee journal, or belonged to a beekeepers' association, and resisted the bee inspectors until their bees were dead and their hives a rotten mess of corruption. Most of these fossilized apiarists have never re-entered the ranks, and the few that did have stepped out into the light and have become progressive apiarists in all that the phrase implies.

While foul brood whipped out many of the original apiarists of the state, it is not considered a serious menace by the intelligent "new blood" that has succeeded them. In the "locality" broadly included in the term Colorado (probably just as applicable to the entire Rocky Mountain region) the character of the honey flow is such as to permit a system of management for comb honey that practically renders the apiary immune from the disease.

Some of our largest and best comb honey producers have for years made a specialty of producing fancy honey. It is a well known fact that section honey produced over new brood combs will be cleaner and whiter than that produced over combs that are one year old, or older. In most localities there would be a big loss in having new brood combs built every year. To one who has never tried it, such would seem to be the case in Colorado, but those who are practicing it assert that there is not only not any loss in the number of pounds of surplus honey,

produced, but an actual gain in the superior grading quality of the honey secured and the yield of wax from the old combs.

To secure new brood combs each season and not lessen the crop of surplus honey at the opening of the honey flow, each colony is shaken into a new hive containing only foundation starters in the frames, but full sheets of foundation in the sections, with a queen excluding zinc between the first super and the brood chamber. The bees will prefer the full sheets of foundation to the starters and begin to work vigorously in the sections, building comb in the brood chamber only just fast enough to accommodate the maternal capacity of the queen. By the close of our long honey season the brood chamber will be filled, and the best possible work will have been secured in the sections.

To make a success of this system, colonies must be strong and the work must be done at exactly the right time. It may be said further in its favor that it effectually solves the problem of swarming.

The apiarist who practices this system may laugh at foul brood. It will matter little to him if his bees get a chance now and then to rob a dead colony in some obscure back yard that the bee inspector's vigilant eye has missed. He will shake them off of the infected combs about the time the disease would begin to show, and that would settle it for that season.

In the light of the latest and best knowledge of the subject, foul brood has lost its terror to the man who reads, thinks and investigates. Its cure is simple and certain, and even comparative immunity from it may be had by following this system of building new brood combs every season.

Truly, ignorance is folly, when it costs so little to be wise.



LOCAL beekeepers' organizations are solicited to send in reports of their meetings to the JOURNAL for publication.

It is a settled policy with the JOURNAL to publish complete reports of all beekeepers' meetings held within its territory.



ACCORDING to Prof. A. J. Cook, during the past eight years California has had three excellent honey crops, two partial ones and three flat failures.



In response to numerous calls for back numbers, we have to say that every issue is exhausted excepting February and March 1901. We have a few copies of each of these issues that will be sent to those desiring them.



COPY for advertisements should be in by the first day of the month in which publication is desired. The advertising pages are usually printed several days in advance of the balance of the JOURNAL and we have made it an invariable rule not to intrude advertising into the columns of reading matter.



THERE'S going to be competition for Carl F. Buck, down at Augusta, Kansas. A very young queen breeder made his debut in that burg the other day, and strange to say, took up his abode with his chief rival and competitor. Carl says "he's a dandy—a bee man, SURE" and the JOURNAL extends its best congratulations.



W. E. PABOR, a well known Denver journalist, was recently employed by one of the papers of that city to write up the the resources of Prowers county, Colorado. In the course of the article he spoke of the vast alfalfa fields under the reservoirs of the Seven Lakes Co's irrigation system, and marvelled at the lack of bees in a country so well adapted to their keeping. Here is a hint to beekeepers seeking new locations. The editor knows nothing personally about that country or its

bees, but it might be well for interested parties to investigate.

## HONEY MARKETS.

Denver.—No. 1 comb \$3.00 per case; No. 2 \$2.75. Most beekeepers have marketed their crops now, and owing to cooler weather local demand is more active. White extracted 7 and 8 cents. Beeswax 22 cents.

COLO. HONEY PRODUCER'S ASS'N.,  
1440 Market St.

Oct. 15, 1901.

SALT LAKE CITY.—No. 1 comb is firm at \$3.00 per case, with very little left in the state. Extracted brings 8 cents on the local market, with the supply greater than the demand. We could possibly load two cars of extracted at 5½ cents.

E. S. LOVESY.

Nov. 6, 1901.

CINCINNATI.—Good demand for fancy and No. 1 comb at 15 and 16 cents. Dark amber hard to sell at any price. Extracted in moderate demand at 5 and 6 cents for amber and southern and 6½ and 7 for clover. Beeswax strong at 28 cents.

F. W. MUTH & Co.

Front & Walnut Sts.

CHICAGO.—The market is easier in tone while prices are nominally the same, but would be shaded to effect sales. Some cars of honey en route to the eastern cities have been diverted to this and surrounding points, which is having a depressing effect. Comb brings 14 to 15 cents for best grades of white and light amber 12 to 13 cents, grades 10 to 11 cents. Extracted white 5½ to 6½ cents according to quality, flavor and package. Light amber 5¼ to 5¾ cents, amber and dark 5 to 5¼ cents. Beeswax 28 cents.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

Nov. 1, 1901.

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



## 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.

## WANTED.

Best Quality Comb and Extracted Honey.

Spot Cash Paid on Delivery.

**The FRISBEE HONEY CO.,**

DENVER, COLO.

Box 1014.

## 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.**

## BEEKEEPERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

### National Beekeepers Association.

A national organization of beekeepers for mutual protection—more particularly for defense of their legal rights, protec-

tion 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. K. A. Rhodes, Ft. Lupton; member of executive committee, Frank Kauchfuss, 140 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. Kauchfuss,

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. Deviney, Villa Park; Secretary, F. Kauchfuss, 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.





❁❁DO YOU READ THE❁❁

# MODERN FARMER?

❁❁If Not, WHY NOT?❁❁

Perhaps you never have seen a copy. If not, send for one now, its FREE, or you can get it a **whole year for 25 cents**, any time before January, 1902. Send today for a sample, or send 25c and take it a year, and we will refund your money if not satisfied. Or, send us 10c and the names and addresses of 5 farmers and we will send you the paper one year. Address

## The Modern Farmer,

St. Joseph, \_\_\_\_\_ Missouri.

## PRINTING FOR BEEKEEPERS. ❁❁

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL is thoroughly equipped to do fine job printing of every description at prices that, considering the quality of the work, defy successful competition. Let us figure on your

# CATALOGUE, PRICE LIST AND CIRCULAR WORK.

Also, we print Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, Business Cards, Etc.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed,



**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.

WE WANT YOUR

**BEE SWAX**

Will pay the very highest Market Price. Write us or call for price before you sell

**BARTELDES & CO.,**

1521 Fifteenth St., Denver, Colorado.

**QUEENS.**

Pure bred Italian Queens from Imported mothers and Select Breeders. Goldens from the best strains in existence. Also, Holy Lands. I have four apiaries, and all queens are reared in their purity. I offer at the following low prices, with the usual guarantees: Single queen, Un tested, 75c; 6 for \$4.00. Tested 1.00; 6 for 5.00. Breeders, the best to be had 2.50 each. For further particulars, address

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



**Lone Star APIARIES.**

Breeders of Fine Italian Queens. Established in 1885. Write for Circulars.

G. F. DAVIDSON AND SONS.

FAIRVIEW TEXAS.

**Fine Job Printing.**

When in need, Apply to...

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

# Great Clubbing Offers. ❁

My friends, how many of you are reading some of the many, most excellent magazines of the day? If you are reading none, you are missing a most excellent treat. Perhaps you regard them as luxuries. Possibly they are in some instances. They certainly help fill out our lives, and give us broader views. They are like windows that allow us to look out over the wide world. This life is not wholly one of dollars and cents—at least it ought not to be. Enjoyment, pure and simple, enjoyed just for the sake of enjoyment, is desirable and beneficial. To many there are few things that are more enjoyable than the bright pages of a really good magazine. To those who wish to give the magazines a trial, and to those who are already reading them, I can offer some of the lowest clubbing rates that have ever been offered. Here is a list of the magazines, together with the regular prices at which they are published:

Review of Reviews . . . . .	\$2.50	Cosmopolitan . . . . .	\$1.00
Current Literature . . . . .	3.00	Leslie's Popular Monthly . . . . .	1.00
New England Magazine . . . . .	3.00	The Household . . . . .	1.00
Leslie's Weekly . . . . .	4.00	Good Housekeeping . . . . .	1.00
North American Review . . . . .	5.00	The Designer . . . . .	1.00
Success . . . . .	1.00		

If you subscribe for one or more of these magazines, in connection with the Bee-Keepers' Review, I can make the following offers:

Success, and the Bee-Keepers' Review, for only . . . . .	\$1.75
Success, and any two of the above \$1.00 magazines and the Review for only . . . . .	2.50
Success, and any two of the above \$1 magazines and the Review, only . . . . .	3.00
Success, and any three of the above \$1 magazines and the Review only . . . . .	3.50
Success, Review of Reviews (new), and the Beekeepers' Review, only . . . . .	3.00
Success, Review of Reviews (old) and the Beekeepers' Review only . . . . .	4.00
Success, Current Literature (new) and the Beekeepers' Review only . . . . .	3.00
Success, Current Literature (old) and the Beekeepers' Review only . . . . .	4.00
Success, the New England Magazine and Beekeepers' Review for only . . . . .	3.00
Success, Review of Reviews (new), any \$1 magazine and the Review . . . . .	3.50
Success, Leslie's Weekly and the Bee-Keepers Review for only . . . . .	3.75
Success, Review of Reviews (new), Leslie's Weekly and the Bee-Keepers' Review for only . . . . .	4.75
Success, North American Review (new), Review of Reviews [new], and the Bee-Keepers' Review for only . . . . .	5.00

Magazines will be sent to one or different addresses as desired. New subscribers to the Review will receive the rest of this year free.

**W. Z. Hutchinson,**

**flint,  
Michigan.**