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Rocky Mountain bee journal. Number 31, Vol. 3,[No. 7] August 15, 1903

Boulder, Colorado: H.C. Morehouse, August 15, 1903

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Rocky Mountain Bee Journal

❁❁❁❁ Boulder, Colorado. ❁❁❁❁

A monthly Journal devoted to Bee Culture and Honey Production in the arid parts of the United States, but more particularly in the region of the Rocky Mountains.

❁ ❁
Price 50c per year.



H. C. MOREHOUSE,
Editor & Publisher.

AUGUST 15,
1903.



Whole Number 31.

CARNO-ITALIANS.

We have made arrangements with a noted Southern queen breeder to rear queens from a

pure Carniolan mother and mate them to drones of a superior strain of Italians. We can furnish these queens at 75c each, or we will send the JOURNAL one year and a queen for \$1. Special price by the hundred. The best comb honey cross.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL, BOULDER, COLORADO.

Tennessee Queens.



Daughters of Select Imported Italian, Select long-tongued and Select straight 5-band Queens. Bred 3 1-4 miles apart and mated to select drones. No bees owned within 21-2 miles; none impure within 3, and but few within 5 miles. No disease. 30 years experience. Warranted Queens 60c each; Tested \$1.25.

Contracts with dealers a specialty. Discount after July 1st. Send for circular.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
SPRING HILL, TENNESSEE.

Texas Queens From The Lone Star Apiary

The old and well-known firm of G. F. DAVIDSON & SON will rear queens for the trade during the season of 1903, and respectfully solicit your orders for the same. Write them for free descriptive circular. Address, as above to

Fairview, Wilson Co., Texas.

REMARKABLE!

The universal satisfaction our QUEENS do give.

Sterling, Ga., June 29, 1903.

I was showing my father yesterday how my bees, which I bought from you, were out working everything in my apiary. Send me 4 Buckeye Red Clover queens and 2 Muth Strain Golden Italians. I will order more after next extracting.

THOS. H. KINCADE.

Buckeye Strain Red Clover Queens. They roll in the honey while the ordinary starve.

Muth's Strain Golden Italians—None superior.

Carniolans,—None better.

Untested..... \$0.75 each; 6 for \$4.00

Select Untested 1.00 each; 6 for 5.00

Tested..... 1.50 each; 6 for 7.25

Select Tested.. 2.50 each; 6 for 15.00

Best money can buy, \$3.50 each.

Send for Catalogue of Bee Supplies complete line at factory prices.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.,

Front & Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

Standard Italian Queens

Of the Very Highest Grade.

Bred in separate yards from superior stock of Golden and ; strains selected from among the best stock of long tongue clover queens in America bred by us with the greatest care for business. No disease of any kind among our bees. Our high elevated country with its pure mountain air and sparkling water, and temperate climate, furnishes the ideal place of health for bees and man. See our circular for a fuller description.

Queens sent out last season arrived in the very best shape, except a few were chilled in cold weather. Our queens have gone to California, Canada, Cuba, New Mexico and many of the states. We rear all queens sent out by us from the egg or just hatched larva in full colonies. Our method is up to date. If you want to know what we have or what we can do in the way of fine large queens, just give us a trial order. Shipping season from April 1st to Nov. 1st.

Untested queens \$1.00, 6 for \$5, 12 for \$9. Tested queens, \$2. Select tested \$3. Best \$5. Full colonies in light shipping case, tested queen \$6. Three frame nuclei, wired Hoffman frame, no queen \$2. Two frame nuclei \$1.50. Add price of queen wanted to the above. Special rates on queens from 50 to 500. Write for circular please. It is free.

T. S. HALL,

Jasper, Ga.

BEE-KEEPERS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We have Five Large Agencies in COLORADO.

Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n, 1440 Market St., Denver, Colo.
 Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n, Loveland Col. Br., R. C. Aikin, Mgr.
 Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Ass'n, Grand Junction, Colo.
 Pierce Seed and Produce Co., Pueblo, Colo.
 Robert Halley, Montrose, Colo.

Lewis' White Polished Wisconsin Basswood Sections are perfect, our Hives and other Supplies the finest in the Market. Writethe above Agencies for Prices.



G. B. LEWIS Co.,
 Watertown, Wis.



WE ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Send for Catalog.



Minneapolis, Minn.

WE HAVE THE BEST GOODS, LOWEST PRICES AND BEST SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Please mention the JOURNAL when writing to Advertisers.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

THE **COLORADO HONEY PRODUCERS' ASS'N**

Is the ONLY Firm in the West Dealing Exclusively In

**HONEY, BEESWAX AND
BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES?**

IT IS a strictly Co-operative Stock Company (shares of stock \$10.00 each) and every member is a Beekeeper. Any Colorado Beekeeper who is willing to put up an honest grade of honey may become a member. It will pay you to investigate the working of our Association, and we will gladly give you any information desired.

We carry a large and complete stock of Bee Supplies of the very highest quality (made by the G. B. Lewis Co, of Watertown, Wis.) and our prices are as low as first class goods can be sold. Our Dovetailed Hives with Improved Colorado Covers are pronounced by beekeepers that have tried them as the best and most suitable hive for the climate of the arid states.

We are agents for Dadant's Foundation.

We buy and sell Comb and Extracted Honey, or will handle the same on consignment.

We can use any quantity of pure Beeswax and will pay spot cash upon arrival. If you have Honey or Wax for sale be sure and write us.

Beekeepers coming to Denver are invited to make our Store their headquarters.

Write us your needs; we can serve you no matter where you are located.

The Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n,
FRANK RAUCHFUSS, MGR.,
1440 Market St., DENVER, COLORADO.

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.

VOLUME 3.

BOULDER, COLORADO, AUGUST 15, 1903.

WHOLE No. 31.

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

H. C. MOREHOUSE,
Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription, 50 Cents Per Annum.

Office and composing rooms at 2501 Bluff Street, Boulder, Colorado.

Remittances. Make them payable to H. C. Morehouse, and remit when possible by draft, express or money order. Otherwise send clear one and two cent stamps.

Discontinuances. In all cases we send the JOURNAL until all arrearages are paid and we are notified to stop.

Expirations. The number opposite your name on the address label indicates when your subscription will expire. The number of this issue is 31; if your number is ahead of this you are paid in advance; if behind this number, you are in arrears.

EDITORIAL.

BY H. C. MOREHOUSE.

It is a fact worth noting that S. T. Fish & Co., a firm of Chicago honey buyers, have practically adopted the Colorado grading rules in their instructions to shippers of comb honey.



To JUDGE by the quotations that are being sent out, the "bears" are in control of the Chicago honey market. Happily, Chicago is not big enough to set prices for the whole country.

SOME CONCLUSIONS IN REGARD TO SHOOK SWARMING.

During the present season we made an extensive trial of "shook" swarming, and to a limited extent dequeening, as a means of controlling swarming in out apiaries. Altogether about 200 colonies were treated for the swarming fever, with varying results, a recital of which may prove of some value to the readers of the JOURNAL. As all our apiaries are out apiaries, and as returns do not justify the employment of help at each apiary to hive swarms, the problem to us is a vital one, and involves to a large extent, the success or failure of our business, from a financial standpoint. Our efforts were directed solely from a dollar-and-cents basis, not only dollars saved, but more dollars actually earned through a proper direction of the energies of the bees.

To sum up in advance, we achieved both success and failure, learned many things valuable for future guidance, and dispelled some of the illusions that have been commonly accepted as facts.

Our greatest objection to shook swarming is the large amount of hard work that it involves. This was especially true the present season, when colonies went wild with the swarming fever and swarmed, not according to time honored rules, but with a seeming anarchistic desire to turn the apiary into a daily pandemonium. This tendency of many of the colonies to

swarm before they were strong in bees vastly augmented the work and seriously impaired the results. A few of the colonies that were shaken at the first indication of swarming (eggs in the cell cups) have not worked in the supers at all. The colonies that were held back from swarming by cutting out queen cells every six days until they were strong in bees (strong enough to swarm under normal conditions) and then shaken, have done very satisfactory super work, but even these would have given far better results had they been stronger in bees.

Any method or management of swarming that divides the forces of the bees is inimical to the production of comb honey. In natural swarming, restricted even to prime swarms, the division is carried too far for profitable results. The same is true in a less degree of shook swarming, at least such is the teaching of this season's experience. Even though nearly all the bees were shaken out and additions were made twice a week by shaking the hatching bees with the main colony, the force was not large enough to begin work in the super until the brood chamber, contracted to six Hoffman frames, had been filled. To get the best results work should begin in the brood chamber and super simultaneously, and there should be bees enough in the super to do as rapid work as the strength of the flow will allow. To secure these essential conditions, uniformly, either a large force of bees must be reared or the bees of two colonies should be shaken together to form the working colony. Our average queens would, perhaps fill a half-depth super with brood in addition to the regular standard brood chamber. This would give one-third to one-half more bees.

The idea of shaking the forces of two colonies together to secure an enormous army of workers is not original with us. We saw it advocated a year or two ago in the Review, as a means of securing profit-

able crops in a very poor locality. Recently, it was again called to our attention by our genial beekeeping neighbor and friend, A. F. Foster, who sees in its practice a possible means of overcoming some of the adverse conditions imposed by natural and artificial swarming. Some of his experience this season points strongly in that direction. So far as we are concerned the idea has found lodgment in friendly soil; we believe in it and expect to test it thoroughly next season.

To handle an apiary on this plan expeditiously, the colonies should be arranged in pairs facing in the same direction. The colonies of each pair should be equalized as nearly as possible about forty-five days before the beginning of the main flow and then worked up to the greatest possible strength in bees and brood. At the proper time the bees of both colonies should be shaken together in a contracted brood chamber on starters with as many supers added as is necessary to accommodate the enormous working force thus created. One of the old hives of each pair together with queen and brood and few remaining bees should be reserved for a colony in order to keep the original number of colonies in tact. This would be a good colony in a few days and would easily fill a super of extracting combs before the close of the flow. The other hive of brood should be united with the working colony as fast as it hatches.

In our judgment, such a colony would produce more supers of fancy and No. 1 honey than the same bees would in any other juxtaposition, and this plan would overcome the fatal weakness of both natural and forced swarms. It would not only render swarming while absent from the apiary improbable, but would create ideal conditions for the rapid storing of honey in the supers and giving it that perfect finish that so delights the heart of every apiarist.

In one apiary of Italians the swarming

fever was so malignant that both natural and shook swarms swarmed out from one to three times each on successive days before they settled down to contented toil. In all cases these swarms were given a frame of unsealed brood. Finally, the brood was omitted and there were no further attempts at absconding. Clearly, the brood was a detriment, though the reverse is the general rule.

Dequeening was a failure. The bees loafed until the young queens began laying, and at least half of the colonies so treated failed to rear queens at all. Perhaps the result would have been more satisfactory had a ripe cell been given to each at the time of dequeening.

With us shook swarming has come to stay in the yards that are managed for comb honey, but we are now strongly inclined to the opinion that the regulation plan should be modified to secure a larger force of bees in the working colonies. After all, in honey production, it is the aggregate number of bees working as a unit, not individual colonies, that is effective in producing results.



DID you go to Los Angeles?



WE would appreciate the favor if all of our subscribers would send us crop reports, and state the causes of total or partial failure, where such is the rule.



LONGMONT, (Colo.) beekeepers are manufacturing for their own use hives and supers superior (for this climate) to the eastern make, and at a much reduced cost.



B. W. HOPPER, of La Junta, Colo., has grown into one of the big bee kings of the famous Arkansas valley. He is now credited with 1,700 colonies, and from the pile of cans we saw in the ware room of the Colorado Honey Producers' Association bearing his address, we judge that he produces extracted honey to a large extent.

EARLY WINTER PREPARATIONS.

It has been truly said by some apicultural savant that the time to begin preparations for the honey flow is the season before. With a little modification, this, also, applies to the preparation of colonies for wintering. Luckily, such preparations place the bees in the best possible condition to be in readiness for the next honey flow.

The stereotyped advices in regard to preparing colonies for wintering deals almost wholly with packing, ventilation, sufficiency of stores, etc, and but little stress is laid upon **CONDITION**, which may be defined as age of queen, strength in bees and proportion of young bees to the colony. Sufficiency of stores, also, should be included as one of the necessary preparations to be made early in the season. Usually wintering preparations are deferred until late in the fall, when it is too late to cure any defects that may be discovered in the general condition of the colony except, perhaps, the giving of additional stores.

Climatic conditions in the arid states are such that **CONDITION** is the measure of success in wintering regardless of any extra protection from cold and storm. It is a fact that, if a colony is provided with a vigorous queen, plenty of young bees and ample stores in easy reach, other so-called essentials may be disregarded with impunity. The work of preparation should begin immediately after the close of the honey harvest, and may be continued, if necessary, and the weather is favorable, well up into October. We make the following specific recommendations:

1. Requeen with the best honey gathering stock in the apiary (other qualifications being equal) all colonies whose queens have seen two seasons of service. Some good queens will be displaced by adhering strictly to this rule, but it is better to occasionally pinch the head of a good queen than to run the risk of carrying over several worthless ones.

2. One disagreeable trait of the Italians is to gorge the brood nest with honey so that late in the season there is but little room available to raise young bees. The old bees soon die off and spring finds the colony heavy with honey but so reduced in bees that half of the harvest is passed before the colony can be gotten into shape for super work. This condition can be remedied now with a little work. Remove two or three of the solid frames of honey and insert in their place empty frames of worker comb. Ucap a little of the honey at the lower side of the remaining frames. This gives the queen a chance, which, if she is worth anything, she will not be slow to improve. At least two sets of bees will be reared and a suitable force provided whose period of life will extend far into next spring. The frames of honey may be extracted, or they may be set aside and fed back to the colony next May, when the honey will be valuable as a stimulant to brood rearing.

3. All colonies deficient in stores and bees should be fed. The feeding will not only provide the needed stores but stimulate the rearing of the necessary force of bees.

A little attention now to these details will lay the foundation for a good crop next season, and is really work of the very greatest importance.



THE failure of the honey crop in the vicinity of Denver is nearly as bad as last year.



WE congratulate the beekeepers of Utah—they are harvesting an enormous crop of the finest honey they have ever raised.



THE honey crop in Colorado, while much better than last year, will not average half a crop for the entire state. The honey, however, is of exceptionally fine quality.

SURE-THING BEEKEEPING.

Time was, and not long ago, either, when beekeeping was regarded as a cinch on getting rich quick. That is, this was the opinion of some who had not embarked in it, but who had burning ambitions in that direction, and were only awaiting a favorable opportunity to climb aboard. They scouted the idea of failure being possible. Old beekeepers sagely shook their heads while listening to the pipe dreams of these young enthusiasts—they knew, by sad experience, perhaps, that time would disillusion them and that but few of them would develop into beekeepers. The old veterans would gladly have advised them, but it is a strange fact that, when a victim is first attacked by the beekeeping bacillus, the symptoms are extremely violent, and advice is not "indicated" as a remedy. There is really nothing that can be done but to keep mum and let the patient work out his own destiny.

During this era of wild enthusiasm hundreds, with little or no previous experience, rushed pell mell into the business, buying bees by the hundred colonies, paying in some cases fabulous prices, and locating them without regard to the rights of older beekeepers, thus inviting disaster at the outset by recklessly overstocking the range.

But the reaction has come and the equilibrium that formerly reigned is being restored. The failure of last year and the short crop and low prices of the present season have brought it about. Strange to remark, Denver, one of the poorest locations in the state, was the center of this brief boom. The territory in that vicinity was frightfully overstocked. Hundreds of colonies have been shipped out, and more will follow. Only a few who started on the tidal wave are afloat today, and these will eventually succeed.

This is not written to discourage people from entering the ranks of beekeeping, but as an object lesson to point out to them the shoals upon which others have

been wrecked, and a guide board to direct them into the way that ultimately will lead them to the goal of success.

Beekeeping, like all other rural occupations has its ups and downs, its flood tides and its ebb tides, its seasons of success and failure. Nothing about it is absolutely certain. But the man or woman who has a genuine love for it, whose enthusiasm is not dampened by failures and disappointments, but who makes it the subject of hard toil and study and sticks to it with the grim determination of winning, will certainly reap satisfactory rewards.

And withal, the beekeeper who, in this kaleidoscopic age of progress, practices the false economy of doing without a bee journal (all of them taken together would hardly exceed in cost a first class magazine) will always keep about twenty-five years behind the times.

APPROXIMATELY it requires 4,800 bees to weigh a pound.

ACCORDING to careful experiments one bee would have to make twenty thousand trips to gather one pound of honey.

RUMOR informs us that both bee hives and comb foundation will be manufactured in Denver for next season's trade.

FOUL brood seems to have lost its malignancy in Boulder county, and is apparently nearing extinction.

To give the Carno-Italians a practical test on an extensive scale we are requeening all our apiaries with these queens.

PRESIDENT LOVESY suggests that the Utah and Colorado State Beekeepers' Associations hold a joint meeting. A grand idea, sure, and perfectly feasible if this were not a country of such "magnificent distances." Perhaps it can be arranged.

THE editor who, when "copy" is scarce cannot draw upon his own brain and imagination to supply the deficiency, has missed his calling.

EVERY beekeeper should strive to work up a market at home for extracted honey. That is the honey for the masses who now seldom see or taste honey.

THE Carno-Italians rarely crowd the brood chamber with honey to such an extent as to interfere with the maternal duties of the queen.

IF the avidity with which bees are gathering bits of wax and propolis and plastering up every crack and crevice is indicative of a severe winter, then next winter will be such an one.

BEEs, generally, are in good condition throughout the state. The increase has been phenomenal. Many beekeepers have surprised us by saying that they now have all the bees they care to handle.

THE second crop of alfalfa is a disappointment so far as yielding a good flow of nectar is concerned. The average amount of bloom is fairly good and grasshoppers are not bad, but bees are loafing and removing honey from the supers.

THE interests of beekeepers of Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Colorado are so much in common that an inter-mountain beekeepers' Association might be an advantage. Let's think about it, anyhow.

RECENTLY several subscribers have stopped the JOURNAL, saying, "we have tried beekeeping two or three years without success, and have decided to go out of the business." "A faint heart" never succeeds at anything—but these parties have evidently gone into the business ill-

advisedly and without any special fitness for it.



THE idea that the honey crop is never a failure in Colorado or that beekeeping is a certain road to wealth and opulence, is about exploded, we believe, at the present writing.



IF the contention of the state of Kansas against Colorado for the waters of the Arkansas river is sustained in the United States supreme court, that now beautiful and fruitful valley will lapse into desert ruin and desolation. Such an outcome would be not only a state, but a national calamity,—in short, a crime unparalleled in the history of civilization.



COLORADO STATE FAIR.

The annual session of the Colorado State Fair for 1903 will be held at Pueblo September 14 to 18, inclusive. The premium list is very complete and the rewards offered are ample and liberal. The exhibition promises to be the best in the history of the Fair. Apiculture is accorded a fair share of recognition, and we trust that the beekeepers of the state will enter into the competition with a keen interest. Beekeepers, you who have something a little fancy, take it to the Fair. More than the pecuniary inducements, which are alluring, beekeepers should take pride in making an exhibit that will properly represent their industry and enable it to compare favorably with the other interests of the state.

PREMIUM LIST.

Prem.	1st	2d	3d
Best display comb honey	\$10	\$5	\$4
“ “ extracted honey	5	3	2
Best display by any one including bees and comb . .	10	5	4
Best display bees and queens in observatory hives not allowed to fly	10	5	4
Best display beeswax . . .	3	2	1

Best and largest display of
bee supplies 10 5 3

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

The Pierce Seed Co., Pueblo, offers for the best display of beeswax by individual, one Corniel Bee Smoker.

Display of Comb Honey; 1 Rauchfuss Combined Section Press and Foundation Fastener, donated by the Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver.

RULES OF ENTRY.

1. Goods properly labeled may be sent by express, charges prepaid, to the secretary of the Fair, John K. Shireman, Pueblo, Colo.

2. Entries close Monday, Sept. 7th.

3. All exhibits must be in place by 5 p. m., Monday, September 14, 1903.

5. No article on exhibition can be removed until the close of the Fair.

The exhibit will be in charge of Superintendent J. U. Harris of Grand Junction, and Assistant Superintendent George O. Gould of Rocky Ford.



THE California National Honey Producers' Association estimates the California crop at one-third of a full crop.



WITH proper, and we believe possible, consumption, Colorado ought to consume every pound of honey produced in the state. As usual, the home market is about as badly neglected as the home missionary field.



THE chances of Colorado having an exhibit of bee products at the great World's Fair are pretty slim, unless beekeepers take more interest in it than they are now doing and take hold of it as a matter of pride and patriotism.



THE C. & S. railway has advanced the freight from Denver northward 30 per cent, and then with becoming(?) modesty asks for a reduction of its taxes.

Notes from Utah.

We have canvassed the greater portion of our state in the interest of the World's Fair and the National and our own Beekeepers' Associations, and we have at least, been partly successful in all of these. If all's well, we will have some honey at the Fair and we have sent some names into the National, and will send a few more.

We find that the honey crop of the state is over the usual average. It is, as a rule, fair to excellent. Even here in smelter-smoke afflicted Salt Lake, a few spots have produced a good crop of honey, but in Emery, Carban, Sevier, Uintah and other places, they have good crops and good quality. When we get those reservations you speak of opened to settlement, it will materially increase the area of cultivation and honey crops of the state.

Since you have let the cat out of the bag, perhaps it would be just as well to mention some of the possible advantages that the opening of those reservations may bring to our state and people. To begin with, we may state that while the Uncompahgre reservation has some fine soil and water, the Uintah like the Ashley Valley, has an abundance of excellent soil, water, etc., in fact, it is one of the best watered sections of the state. The valley slopes mostly to the south and east, and the climate is superb. It is looked upon as one of the most beautiful spots on this little world of ours, and in regard to the water supply, while there is an abundance, it is easy obtainable. There are no deep gorges to get it out of. The beds of the Duchesne and Uintah, with their tributaries, are, as a rule, near the surface and their source is above the ordinary on the north or northwest side of the mountains. We have the Provo river, which runs west through Wasatch and Utah counties into Utah Lake and is the principal supply for those counties. On the north comes the Weber which runs north and west through Wasatch,

Summit, Weber and Davis counties into Salt Lake, and supplies those counties in its course, and on the east is the source of the great Bear River, which runs into southwest Wyoming, then into Rich county, Utah, then back into Wyoming and swings around through south-east Idaho and into Salt Lake from the north, making a circle and running nearly in the same direction it does at its source. Then as we came around the east to the south-east and south, besides several streams that flow into Wyoming and the Green river, we came to the best watered section of the whole range and into these reservations. The last time I went through this section I could not help but think what a shame it was that all this water had been running to waste from time immemorial, but this will soon be changed, when these waters are poured onto the soil by the sturdy farmer. Then like Ashley, it will be changed to an ocean of green fields, for the soil is well adapted for hay, grain, and all kinds of roots and potatoes. There are some spots on it that can beat the world, growing these vegetables. This will surely be a great country for the beekeeper, farmer, and the miner, as soon as the Moffat road is completed.

E. S. LOVESY.



Doing Poor at Rocky Ford.

Bees doing very poor in our locality. Had about 76 in the spring, some very weak. I had to unite some queenless ones with others. They all had plenty of honey all the time. I have 70 now and 16 or 18 of them not working in supers, (too weak). Only two supers of comb honey done as yet. They did fairly well last year. I have extracted a little this year, it is very nice, what there is of it. I am feeling blue over the disappointment. We hoped to do better this year, as last year was my first year in the state, the bees being moved here the fall before from Iowa, and the trip was hard on them. I lost something near 40 per

cent in all, dead and damaged.

Some of our bees now are not as strong as they were in March. They do not build up and get strong worth a cent, and I can't tell what is the reason. There is no foul brood or anything like it, in the yard. I did think part of them had paralysis or something of that sort. I do not see so many dead bees at the entrance now as I did some time since, though I did not think it very serious at any time. Bees are doing better not far from here.

J. S. WILLARD.

Rocky Ford, Colo., Aug. 3, 1903.



Insects Ruin Honey Crop.

Bees are doing nothing here now. Those little insects are in the alfalfa by the millions, and are in some of the bee hives eating up the honey. About one-fourth of a crop is all we will get this year. Up to July 16th the flow was good, but since then, no honey.

G. W. VANGUNDY.

Vernal, Utah, Aug 16, 1903.



Unripe Honey; A Vigorous Protest.

In a recent number Mr. A. I. Root, in one of his home articles, spoke of a beekeeper in Northern Michigan who sold her honey in a perfectly raw state to a confectioner, and that both the buyer and seller of said honey seemed to be well pleased with their operations. "The producer sold a much larger quantity of honey from each colony of bees by taking it out of the combs before it was sealed than if it had been sealed and allowed to ripen before extracting."

Now, if there is any one thing that is more injurious than another to the sale of extracted honey, it is unripe or improperly cured honey. I do not know that I have read anything in a long time which annoyed me more than the publicity given to that method of obtaining a large quantity of honey.

I have for many years sold honey to manufacturers; but where they got un-

cured honey it had the effect of reducing their consumption in the near future, as it did not give satisfaction in the product of which it is a component.

I will take the liberty of citing a most striking example of marketing honey in a green state. Certain beekeepers in the main buckwheat sections of New York, in recent years, got great returns from their bees by taking off the combs before the honey had been sealed, or very soon thereafter. Some of them were called "Lightning operators." Their honey was sold on the reputation what buckwheat honey had made for itself, that of being a good article for baking purposes; but after two or three years of disappointment with buckwheat honey (that they occasionally got hold of) these manufacturers finally determined that they would use no more buckwheat honey, for of late it had been very unsatisfactory in many instances. The result is, that for the past two or three years these largest consumers will not have anything to do with honey that has any symptom of buckwheat about it; and as its use for other purposes is very limited we have great difficulty in disposing of it, and when we do it is at a low price.

I am firmly of the opinion that, had it not been for the greed of these beekeepers, buckwheat honey today would be in as great demand as it was ten and twenty years ago; for at that time it was considered the best kind of honey for baking purposes.

Some mention has been made of late concerning Cuban honey, or the honey of the West Indies, which honey has also been largely used for baking. If these tactics of marketing the unripe product are followed they will soon bring the product of that section into such disrepute that honey from the island will be shunned just as buckwheat is in the United States at the present writing.—R. A. BURNETT, in Gleanings.

Mr. Burnett is entirely right, and we (A. I. R. and myself) wish to endorse his

protest from beginning to end. Mr. Root senior only meant to refer to what had been done by one beekeeper in Michigan; but it is apparent the practice should be condemned just as vigorously as actual adulterating, for the one leads nearly to as serious consequences as the other. It is well known to the writer that some beekeepers in York State have been careless about putting out unripe buckwheat honey; they supposed that so long as it was used for manufacturing purposes no harm would result; but if they could see some of the protests I have seen, they would let the honey fully ripen in the combs before extracting. It is true that the market for York State buckwheat extracted honey has been injured almost beyond repair. In saying this I do not mean to imply that all buckwheat from that section has been unripe.—E. R. ROOT.



Advantages of Honey Exchange.

BY MORLEY PETTIT.

So many good ideas have been advanced of late with reference to co-operation and organization of honey producers, that one is at a loss to know just what to say on the subject. The time seems to be ripe to do something towards the better marketing of our product, and it will not be out of order to consider carefully the conditions with which we have to deal.

In the first place, while it is growing rapidly, the industry is still in its infancy, and, although following the tendency of the age toward specialization, it is by many conducted as a side issue; consequently the bees and honey do not receive their proper share of attention. If the six or eight hives happen to produce more than enough for family use, the balance is apt to be looked upon as so much clear gain, and turned over to the grocer at his own price. The latter, having bought at a low figure, can accommodate his customers by selling cheap. In other words, the small pro-

ducer thoughtlessly sets the retail price low at the beginning of the season. He does not lose much on a few hundred pounds, but the large producer, who must to a certain extent follow his lead, loses considerably in his thousands and tons.

How is the producer to know how or where to sell to the best advantage? He may have a large average yield, and conclude that honey is very plentiful, while, perhaps a few miles away there is little or none. This is often the case. He may have heard that Toronto, Winnipeg or some other place is a good market for his surplus. Others have heard the same thing, consequently certain centers are crowded with honey, while outlying points, perhaps nearer the producer, are experiencing a shortage. How is this to be avoided? These and other similar problems can be solved by the forming of a properly organized and properly conducted exchange, embodying the co-operation of the thousand, and one, honey producers throughout the land.

A well-organized and properly conducted honey exchange could collect and distribute information for the benefit of its members, the honey producers. Information could be collected from the members, and a monthly or fortnightly bulletin published for their especial benefit showing the number of hives and condition of bees, also the amount of both new and old honey in sight in all parts of Ontario and adjoining Provinces at that date of the current and two preceding years. These reports should also show how much honey has been consumed in each section of the country in former years and whether the supply this year meets the demand. If a shortage exists, just enough and not too much can be shipped in from the nearest place having a surplus. In case of surplus, perhaps by judicious advertising, the demand can be increased to meet the supply. In any case no overcrowding of the market should be allowed. Better

to export the surplus at a much lower figure and distribute the small loss over the members of the exchange, in proportion to their honey crop, than to allow it to remain and demoralize the whole market.

A matter which is at present sadly neglected is the advertising of honey. The very heavens resound with the names of food fads and medicines, while the most pleasant and nutritious of natural sweets is comparatively unknown in our Canadian homes. The reason is not far to seek. "Honey is honey," and under existing conditions if Smith advertised he would be increasing the sale of Brown's honey almost as much as his own. The only way out of it is for Smith, Brown, et al, to form a honey exchange and advertise the honey of the exchange. They would then agree upon a remunerative price, which would not become exorbitant, by the way, on account of the direct competition of fruit, syrups and foreign honey. They would advertise extensively until "honey" would become a household word, learned along with "papa" and "mama" by the lisping child.

Another matter which can only be mentioned here, is that of proper grading of honey and putting it up in the best shape for the market. The agents of the exchange could see that the honey of the members is properly graded and packed, and each package should be sealed with the seal of the exchange, not to be opened again except by the consumer. This seal would come to be sought after by buyers.

The thoughtful reader will be able to work out and add to these few suggestions until he sees the manifold advantages of a well organized and properly conducted honey exchange.—Farmers' Advocate.

Flow Good in Arizona.

Bees are doing well. Have had a

steady honey flow, since the latter part of June, some colonies having finished their second super of sections.

I have been trying to persuade some of my fellow beekeepers to subscribe for the JOURNAL. I meet some who haven't time to read it should they get it; Some think practical experience is ahead of written theories. I wonder how anyone could expect to make a success in these progressive times without a book or paper on the subject, yet there are those who do try and feel satisfied with the results. I am reminded of the man who had kept bees many years and never heard of foundation. Now that he had done without it so long, he could not be induced to use it, although his son manufactured it and offered it to him free.

As a little girl I remember of having one of the grandmothers who had been a good seamstress, bewail the introduction of a sewing machine into the home of her daughter, who was raising a family of girls, for, said she, their sewing will be spoiled. So with these very practical beekeepers, these new ways might spoil their old system.

Success to the Los Angeles convention. We who cannot go will look forward to the report with interest. E. J. S.

Snowflake, Ariz., Aug. 8, 1903.

World's Fair Exhibitors, Attention.

Following is a revised list of the field agents who have been appointed to gather an apicultural exhibit to represent Colorado at the St. Louis World's Fair. The appropriation available for this purpose is so meager that but few of the agents will be able to visit the beekeepers of their respective counties. In lieu of such visits it is suggested that beekeepers desiring to make exhibits ship them direct to their field agent. charges prepaid, who will see that they are properly receipted and cared for, and forwarded to their own proper destination.

The attention of the beekeepers of

Colorado is earnestly directed to this matter. If there is to be an exhibit of Colorado apicultural products at the World's Fair, something must be doing quick. The time is getting short. Those who wish to contribute to the exhibit should communicate with their field agent at once. Exhibitors at the Colorado State Fair can turn their exhibits over to the World's Fair Board at close of fair, if they so desire, and the same exhibit can be used at St. Louis.

FIELD AGENTS.

Jefferson, Denver, S. Arapahoe and Adams—Herman Rauchfuss, 1440 Market St., Denver.

Garfield, Mesa and Eagle—J. U. Harris, Grand Junction.

Montrose and Delta—E. D. Nichols, Montrose.

Fremont, Otero, Bent and Prowers—G. W. Swink, Rocky Ford.

Mancos, La Plata and Montezuma—Rev. J. R. George, Mancos.

Logan and Morgan—J. Corneilius, Sterling.

COLORADO HONORED.

James U. Harris of Grand Junction, Elected President of the National Beekeepers' Association.

Just at the moment of going to press with this issue we have received a brief report of the National Beekeepers' Association, at Los Angeles, Calif. The attendance is reported to be very good, about 200 delegates being present, representing the principal honey producing states of the union.

The new officers elected for the coming year are as follows;

President, James U. Harris, Grand Junction, Colo.

Vice President, Camille P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

Secretary, Geo. W. Brodbeck, Los

Angeles, Calif.

President Harris is a prominent citizen of Mesa county, and is a member of the board of county commissioners. Last year he served the National Association as its vice president. For the past two years he has been president of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association and it is probable that he will be again re-elected. His selection as president of the National is no mean honor, and the entire state will join the JOURNAL in right hearty congratulations to President Harris.

PAYS HIS COMPLIMENTS.

I desire to thank the bee keepers of Emery and Carbon counties for their kindness and generous aid in making the object of my visit a grand success. And while we have been generously aided and kindly received by the beekeepers of other counties or districts, we can say with all due modesty that Emery county is in the first rank both as to quantity and quality of bee products, and we don't think that there is any doubt but that its honey exhibit at the St. Louis fair will be at the top. While our bee-keepers in nearly all parts of the state are adopting better systems of management, the greater portion of Emery county bee-keepers are certainly up to date along those lines. The county association is also in line in trying to demonstrate the truth of the old motto that "In Union is Strength" and if the bee-keepers will pull together in aiding their association as it has aided the state and national associations they, like their fine honey, will soon be at the top; and our bee-keepers should put away all bias in considering the generous efforts of the state and county associations for their benefit.

E. S. LOVESY,

Price, Utah.

Utah State Association Meeting.

The semi-annual convention of the Utah State Beekeepers' Association will be held at Salt Lake City, in the City and County Building, October 5, beginning at 10:30 o'clock. Among the topics to be discussed will be the St. Louis Fair exhibit and the wintering question,

E. S. LOVESY, President.

**Honey Markets.**

Denver—We now quote honey as follows:

No. 1 new comb per case of 24 sections \$3.00.

No. 2. \$2.75.

Extracted honey 7½, 7¼.

Beeswax, 22—25cts.

THE COLO. HONEY PRO. ASS'N.

Aug. 15, '03.

Cincinnati—The supply about equals the demand for extracted honey. We are selling amber [extracted in barrels from 5½ to 6½ according to quality. White clover, barrels and cans, 7 and 8½ cents respectively. Comb honey, fancy, in non-drip shipping cases, 16 and 16½c. Beeswax, 30cts.

FRED W. MUTH CO.

Aug. 6, '03.

Chicago—Consignments of the new crop are coming to commission houses

that have not had honey for years past and as there is not any consumptive demand they are finding difficulty disposing of it. Under such conditions it is hardly possible to give accurate prices as some merchants ask 10 cents for honey that others hold at 15 cents. The prices given in our last quotations are asked but feeling is unsettled. Beeswax steady at 30 cents.

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Aug. 7, '03.



For Sale at Once.—Apiary consisting of 218 colonies of Italian bees in dovetailed hives and all fixtures. Everything in first class condition.

Want to leave on account of poor health.

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The pick of 100 colonies of bees out of 128. Two supers go with each colony. Plenty of stores and strong in bees. Modern hives. For price call on or address,

H. C. MOREHOUSE, Boulder, Colo.

P. S.—These bees belong to a party outside of the state. A good location can go with this apiary.

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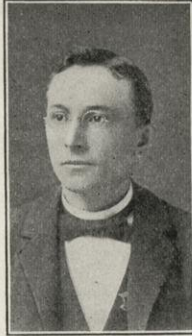
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The A. I. Root Co. tell us that our stock is extra fine, while the editor of the American Bee Journal says that he has good reports from our stock from time to time. Dr. J. L. Gandy, of Humbolt, Nebr., says that he has secured over 400 pounds, mostly comb, from single colonies containing our queens.

A FEW MORE TESTIMONIALS.

P. F. Meritt, of No. 13, Breckenridge St., Lexington, Ky., writes: The bees sent me last July did splendid. Each colony has at least 75 lbs. of honey—pretty good for two-frame nuclei.

Mr. J. Koorda, Demotte, Ind., writes: Send me six more queens. The 48 sent last spring are hustlers.

Mr. William Smiley, of Glasgow, Pa., writes: Your bees beat all the rest. Now send me a breeder of the same kind.

A. Norton, Monterey, Calif., writes: Your stock excels the strain of Mr. — which is said to outstrip all others. Your stock excels in profitable results as well as in beauty.

Price of Queens After July 1st.

	1	6
Selected, warranted.....	75	4 00
Tested.....	1 00	5 00
Selected, tested.....	1 00	8 00
Extra selected the best that money can buy.....	3 00	
Two-frame nuclei.....	2 00	

If a queen is wanted with nuclei, add the price of whatever queen you want to the nuclei. Special prices on queens in lots of 50 and 100.

Queen Rearing is our specialty; we give it our undivided attention and rear as many queens (perhaps more) than any breeder in the North. No order is too large for us as we keep 300 to 500 on hand ready-to mail. Send all orders to

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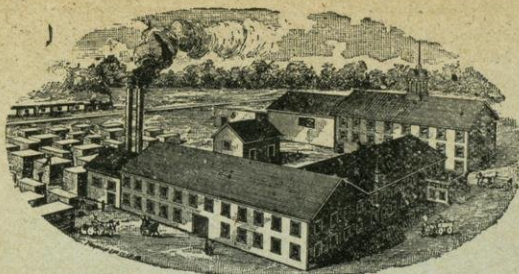
February BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW

It is comprehensive, yet concise. The description of the disease, the instructions how to detect it, are the best and most complete of any I have seen. No one need be mistaken in identifying foul brood after reading this article.

Mr. Taylor then goes on and tells how to hold the disease in check (a very important point), prevent its dissemination among other colonies, bring all the colonies up to the honey harvest in a prosperous condition, secure a crop of honey, and, at the same time, get rid of the disease.

If you wish to know how to recognize foul brood, how to get rid of it with the least possible loss, if you wish to be prepared for it should it come, send 10 cents for a copy of this issue of the Review. With it will be sent two other late but different issues of the Review; and the 10 cents may apply on any subscription sent in during the year. A coupon will be sent entitling the holder to the Review one year for only 90 cents.

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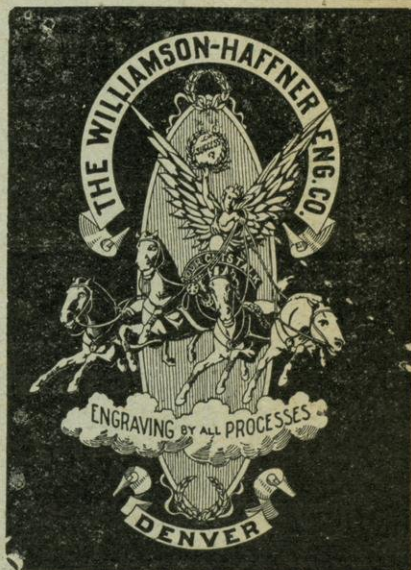
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