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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.

MAY 15,
1903.



Whole Number 28

Formaline for Foul Brood.

Particulars, Chemicals and Apparatus for administering this new and successful treatment for Foul Brood may be obtained of the undersigned. **Saves bees, combs, frames, hives.**

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QUEENS.

Buckeye Strain Red Clover Queens made their mark as honey gatherers. They roll in honey while the ordinary starve. Be convinced of their wonderful merit by a trial.

Muth's Strain Golden Italians are wonders. They are the best in the land.

Carniolans, no one has better.

We never figure the cost when we purchase breeders. Our aim is quality and our patrons get the result. Large reserve for early orders. Ready to mail when weather permits. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Untested..... \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5.00

Select Untested 1.25 each; 6 for 6.00

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Best money can buy, \$5.00 each.

Send for Catalogue of Bee Supplies and see Special Inducements.

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For Sale.

Choice White Extracted Alfalfa Honey.

\$5.00 per 60lb can. In lots of 6—60lb cans or more, 7½ cts. per lb f. o. b. Denver, cash with order.

CATNIP SEED.—Fresh, Colorado grown, 15 cents per ounce post paid.

CLEOME SEED—10 cts. per ounce post paid.

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1440 Market St., Denver, Colo.

Queens! Queens!

We are now prepared to fill orders, large or small, for Queens, as follows:

1 Untested Queen \$1.00; 6 for 5.00, or 12 for 9.00. Tested Queens \$1.50 each. Fine Breeders 5.00 each. After June 1, Untested 75c; 6 for 4.25; 12 for 8.00.

The Southland Queen, \$1.00 per year.

Our Catalog tells how to raise queens and keep bees for profit. Send for sample copy and catalogue.

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 Pierce Seed and Produce Co., Pueblo, Colo.
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Lewis' White Polished Wisconsin Basswood Sections are perfect, our Hives and other Supplies the finest in the Market. Write the above Agencies for Prices.



G. B. LEWIS Co.,
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WE ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES IN THE NORTHWEST.

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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
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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, MAY 15, 1903.

WHOLE No. 28.

SWARMING CONTROL.

A More Lucid Explanation of the Hershiser System.

BY OREL L. HERSHISER

The point on which more light is desired, as indicated in your foot note, page 27, is covered in a general way in that part of the last sentence in the third from the last paragraph of the article, which reads, "provided the foregoing manipulations are performed at the proper time."

To further elucidate this point it may be explained that "the proper time" varies in different localities, and is greatly influenced by the honey flora, especially depending upon the sources from which the main crop is expected. The writer, being unfamiliar with the honey flora of the arid regions, where irrigation is necessary and where alfalfa seems to be the principal source of honey, possibly laid down rules that appeared too rigid; but it may be observed that every scientific apiarist has a way of making proper exceptions to general rules to meet the peculiar local conditions.

In Ohio I have known a natural swarm to issue as early as the last day of April, the colony having built up and reached the swarming condition on early spring flowers. Judging from personal knowledge, swarms are not uncommon during

apple bloom. The early period at which time natural swarms would issue, under favorable conditions, is the time when the apiarist may safely perform the swarming function—that is to proceed with the manipulations in the article under review—provided the weather conditions are favorable and the colony has been bred up to sufficient strength to be in good condition for comb honey production. This would bring the young queen to the laying age before the white clover season is fairly on. It is surely necessary to vary the time for performing the manipulations to suit the locality.

But it is not absolutely necessary to defer the putting on of the comb honey super till the queen begins to lay. It is advantageous for the young apiarist to know that his colonies have laying queens and it is convenient for him to ascertain this fact in reference to these comb honey colonies when putting on the supers; but otherwise it is immaterial whether the young queen has commenced to lay. To obtain the best results in comb honey production it certainly would be inadvisable to wait till the honey flow was half over before putting on the sections and it is advised, where the main honey flow comes early and there is no preliminary honey flow to build the colony up, to keep the hive well supplied with food for brood rearing

and to practice stimulative feeding, whenever necessary and practicable, and to perform the manipulations, as described, at such time as will bring the queen to the laying age as nearly as possible to the time when the main honey flow commences, and if this is not practicable we have the alternative of putting on the supers before the queen commences to lay. It may be observed that a colony which has swarmed naturally does not usually have a laying queen till fourteen or twenty days after the swarm has issued and that in so manipulating the colony as to gain this time, so precious at the particular season, is a triumph of art over nature. Bees usually swarm naturally soon after a good honey flow is on and the young queen does not commence to lay till it is nearly or quite half over.

Much time may be gained in obtaining a young laying queen for each colony employed for comb honey, by providing them each with a queen cell that would produce a queen of laying age at just the time desired by the apiarist,

It is stated in the foot note in reference to the time when the supers are put on, that "this means a loss of half the honey crop." We assume that it is not meant that there would be any loss in honey but that half the crop could not be secured in the form of comb honey and that the apiarist, who produces extracted honey also, would save the other half in that form.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 12, 1903.

[The remarks in regard to stimulation apply with particular force to most of the arid localities, where there is a dearth of honey and pollen producing flora previous to the main flow. To reap the greatest measure of success, the division should be made about fifteen days prior to the opening of alfalfa bloom, and the queenless half should be given either a queen or a ripe cell. When the flow begins the upper story may then be shaken clean of bees and queen into the lower

story containing only frames with starters; the super is then placed upon the lower story and the upper story is added to the other story containing the old queen. In this system, where no increase is allowed, we have two queens producing worker bees, during the gathering season, for the one comb honey colony, and the results to be derived therefrom, in a good season, ought to be enormous, with all the necessary conditions present for the production of a very fancy article. Requeening may be accomplished at the same time, and if cells are used, they may be selected from the best stock in the apiary. As we now understand the system, we believe it to be worthy of trial, and with, perhaps some slight modifications, the manipulations may be timed exactly to suit conditions in any locality. Mr. Hershiser has signified his willingness to explain any points that may not be understood, and if any of our readers desire further information, we will be pleased to secure it for them.—
ED.]



Cuban Honey and Co-operation.

BY C. STIMSON.

In regard to Cuban honey, my opinion is that the beekeepers' fight should be against adulteration and undue profits, and not against pure honey from any country. If the consumer could get our honey for what the producer gets, plus legitimate expenses, there need be no fear from the competition of a pure product, even though there were several Cuba's. I would hate to have my customers think I am so greedy and selfish as to wish to prevent their buying from any one else. The consumers at large ought to feel much the same in regard to any attempt to prevent pure honey from coming into the market, because it comes from another country.

Our nation is an example of the foolishness of hindrances to trade, and the keeping up of race, color and sectional

prejudice. We have nearly fifty states and no restraints on trade between them, and with a population drawn from all races and nations—and yet no one attempts to claim that restraints on trade between these states, or limiting their population to one nationality, would be an advantage.

I have no fears of pure honey from Cuba, or any other place, whether produced by Americans or aliens, injuring our market. But beekeepers should fight adulterated honey unanimously. Pure honey increases the demand for honey, because honey is far better and more wholesome than adulterated sweets. Adulterated and imitation honey decreases the demand, because people do not like it.

Eliminate excessive profits and guarantee purity by co-operation among beekeepers of the different localities and states, and nations, if necessary.

Let us not try to prohibit a pure article, which would increase the demand, by allowing an adulterated article to exist, which destroys the demand.

The Colorado Honey Producers' Association has a by-law which allows its members to vote by shares, which is contrary to the principles of co-operation. Sometime when the business men want it out of the way they will buy a block of shares, elect a board to suit their plans, who will hire a new manager, and when they get done there won't be any Colorado Honey Producers' Association. That should be changed so that each member should have only one vote, and then every community of beekeepers should organize locally and become a branch of the state association organized for the purpose of selling pure and honestly graded honey and fighting fraud and dishonesty.

Amity, Colo., Mar. 30, 1903.

[Several points in this article are extremely well taken, especially those in regard to the competition of adulterated honey with pure honey as being perhaps

more disastrous than foreign competition. Happily we in Colorado are now protected by a law that does away with this class of competition. The adulterator will have to get scarce quick or be caught in the toils. The point raised in regard to a possible monopoly of interests inimical to the Honey Producers' Association, is also worthy of consideration.—ED.]



“CUBAN COMPETITION.”

It May be Only a Bugaboo That is Being Worked for Ulterior Purposes.

BY ARTHUR C. MILLER.

I have just read your editorials on the subject of foreign competition and I beg leave to reply thereto.

First, I wish to say in all kindness that I feel you will hurt yourself and your paper by the acrimonious tone of your remarks, and that the same are unnecessarily aimed at those differing from you rather than at the subject under discussion.

Next I would call your attention to the fact that I come far more directly into the so-called competition with honey of the West Indies than do the bee-keepers of Colorado and the West, because such honey is landed on the docks here directly from the steamers. But here is a more important phase of the question.

Such honey does not undersell the domestic article except to this extent, i. e., the small narrow boxes $3\frac{3}{8} \times 5$ bring one to three cents less in some stores than do the thicker boxes $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$. One large grocery in an eastern city has sold during the past winter over two tons of the Cuban product at 25c. a pound, beside selling a very large amount of the domestic product.

If you will refer to my former article, you will notice that those commission merchants charge nearly as much for one kind as for the other, and judging from

the tone of the letter quoted in that article it is a fair presumption that that firm at least is making more on sales of the Cuban honey than on the domestic, else why do they push it so?

It is just possible that wholesalers of the central states finding their eastern markets passing into the hands of the seaboard houses, are seriously feeling competition—or in this case more correctly, eastern competition—and naturally are using the customary means to shut it off. The surest way in this instance is to make the beekeepers feel that they will lose unless foreign honey is shut out.

It would never do for the commission merchant to ask for a higher tariff, but if they can get the honey producers to obtain it, they will secure the chestnuts from the fire, but the poor beekeepers will get no more for their honey for playing cats paw than before.

Take the trade from the commission houses by selling through marketing associations and unless I am very greatly mistaken, the "holler" about Cuban competition will cease with surprising suddenness.

Again, this Cuban honey is largely being sold in addition to the usual supply of the domestic (eastern) article, at least I am so informed by the trade, and certainly many persons not ordinarily buying honey have been induced to try the very attractive Cuban article. In other words, instead of hurting the sale or cutting the price of the domestic product, it is actually helping both the price and the demand.

If it were otherwise I would be as quick as you to want my business protected from undue competition. So long as the Cuban production is in the control of Americans, particularly of those having apiaries here also, the high quality product they send to these shores will be, I believe, a help rather than a hurt to the business because it will create a demand which cannot be supplied by both

countries combined.

To take full advantage of such a market however, we need the best possible anti-adulteration laws. Let us get those, get through selling associations of our own more uniform distribution, and if then we find the importation of foreign honey is lowering the price, all hands will turn to, to shut it out, be the producer's Americans or aliens. First let us see if we are up against a real trouble or only a bugaboo created for the accomplishment of ulterior purposes.

Providence, R. I., April 23, 1903.

[We are surprised that friend Miller should have read "acrimony" into our remarks upon this question. We simply mean to insist that beekeepers handle this matter from the standpoint of business, and not sentiment. Sentiment is a hallowed virtue in its place, but, under an economic system that pits every man against his brother in the maelstrom of competition, it has no place in the business world. We do not see how a protective tariff on honey could be manipulated so as to benefit the commission man and not the producer. We would be glad to have Mr. Miller explain this point, which he himself has raised. It seems to us that as long as our government maintains its present protective policy, that the honey producer is entitled to a share of its benefits. However, we believe ALL protective tariffs to be wrong from the standpoint of advanced economics. If this hue and cry about "Cuban Competition" is only a wily scheme of the commission houses for "ulterior purposes" that will revert to their benefit, the quicker it is known and throttled the better. Be it one thing or the other, the remedy we propose is the same. First, all beekeepers should strive to produce only a gilt edged article and place it on the market in the finest possible shape. Second, thorough organization and selling of the product through co-operative channels. It is only a question of time until it will come to this,

method of distribution anyhow.—ED.



Formaline Gas for Foul Brood.
Directions for Applying the
Treatment.

[So much interest has been aroused in this new treatment and alleged cure for foul brood, that we herewith give directions for applying the same, as compiled and adapted from the treatise by the inventor, C. H. W. Weber, of Cincinnati, Ohio.—ED.]

PREPARATIONS.

1. Construct an air-tight wooden box large enough to hold a two-story L. hive. The lid should be easily removable, and should be secured to the top of the box with iron clamps to insure its fitting perfectly air-tight.

2. Procure a small retort in which to generate the gas. The outlet of the retort should be connected with the interior of the box.

TREATMENT OF THE COLONY.

1. Shake the bees into a box or clean hive and starve them for 36 hours, as is usually done. Then feed during the remainder of the time they are confined.

2. Place hive and combs in the fumigating box and start the generator. Leave the combs in the gas for 12 hours, then remove and air for about five days, when they (hive and combs) are again ready for occupancy of the bees. The honey will not be injured.

GENERATING THE GAS.

1. Place one-fourth of a teaspoonful of solidified formaline (1½ oz. if fluid) in the generator. Also add one-half teaspoonful of water.

2. Fill the lamp with wood alcohol and light. If solidified formaline has been used, allow it to burn for five minutes. If liquid, 20 minutes. Then withdraw the pipe from the box and plug up the hole.

No directions are given by Mr. Weber, in his pamphlet, for disposing of the

healthy brood, should there be any considerable amount in the hive. We assume that it may be first allowed to hatch, and then the hive and combs fumigated. In short, follow the well known McEvoy plan, excepting that the combs be fumigated, instead of melted or destroyed.



The National Beekeepers Association
to Meet In California.

Los Angeles, Calif., has been selected by the executive committee as the place for holding the next annual meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, and August 18, 19 and 20, 1903, are the dates.

The main reason for deciding on Los Angeles was on account of the low railroad rates in force at the time of the Grand Army meeting at San Francisco, which is held the same week, and the same rates apply to Los Angeles.

Further particulars will appear in the regular official notice to be issued by the Secretary of the Association later on, as soon as definite arrangements can be made as to hall for holding the meeting, hotel accommodations, etc.

We may say that San Antonio, Texas, and Salt Lake City, Utah, made honorable and strenuous efforts to secure this year's meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, but those who have had the most experience know that in order to have the best and fullest attendance, the meeting must be held when low railroad rates all over the whole country can be taken advantage of, and the Grand Army beats them all in that line. So that fact had great weight with the committee in deciding the matter.

GEO. W. YORK, Sec.

Chicago, Ills.



Railroad rates are against a large attendance of Colorado beekeepers at the National Association meet at Los Angeles. The regular rate of \$40 will prevail.

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.

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 clean 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 27; if your number is ahead of this you are paid in advance; if behind this number, you are in arrears.

Advertising Rates. Fifty cents per inch column length, each insertion. A discount of 5, 10, 15 and 20 per cent from these rates is allowed on definite contracts for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, respectively.

CROWD queens to the utmost, now.



EVERY blossom this spring is producing honey, and lots of it, too.



THE season for rapid foul brood development is about here. Watch for it.



ON April 20th this region was visited with a heavy fall of rain and snow. Surely the Fates are smiling on the beekeepers this year.



BEES, not hives, count during the honey flow. Ten hives full of bees will yield more profit than fifty hives only half or two-thirds full.



THE apiarist should not forget that during this month the workers must be raised to gather the harvest that is expected to begin next month.



WE have curtailed the usual amount of

editorial matter this month in order to give convention reports and correspondents an inning.



ORDERS are coming in for the Carno-Italian queens, and they will be filled in rotation. They are 75 cts each, or \$1.00 for the queen and the JOURNAL, one year—renewals or new subscriptions.



THERE may be oceans of flowers dripping with nectar, but it will be lost unless there are bees to gather it. Moral: work your colonies this month for brood, and don't be stingy with feed, either.



YOU have it on us this time, Bro. York, "Etherial" was a plain case of mis-spelling, and not a typographical error, as you so charitably suggest. Verily, editors ought not to, but they sometimes do, make mistakes.



THE manager of the Colorado Honey Producers' Association informs us that they have had analyses made of the four leading makes of comb foundation, which, in each case, was found to be free of adulteration.



THE Colorado Honey Producers' Association has issued a neat 48-page catalogue of beekeepers supplies, a copy of which we have just received. Besides quoting everything used or needed by the Western beekeeper, it contains a treatise on bee culture invaluable to beginners. It is up to date in every respect and includes a synopsis of the spraying law and the new law against adulteration of honey and beeswax. Send for one; it is free.



OUR Carno-Italian colonies, occupying ten frames each, at this date, (May 18,) have eight frames crammed with brood and are ready for half-depth brood chambers which will be added at once. By

giving these extra prolific queens plenty of room, the swarming instinct will be held in abeyance—until the opening of the flow, when the pecks of bees that will have been produced will be shaken into a shallow brood chamber containing only starters. Supers enough will be added to accommodate the overflow from the contracted brood chamber, and it is expected that these huge colonies will do some phenomenal honey gathering.



ANOTHER of the old pioneers of bee culture has joined the emancipated throng. This time it is Dr. E. Gallup who has answered the inevitable call of nature to come up higher. Dr. Gallup lived a long life of great usefulness, and his discoveries and observations in the field of scientific apiculture will be a lasting monument to his memory. It is ineffably sad to see the old faces fading from view, but should we not rejoice with them that they are through with the turmoil of earth, and have been born into a realm of greater freedom and larger possibilities.



FORMALINE FOR FOUL BROOD.

We are in receipt of a great many inquiries regarding the Weber method of fumigating foul broody hives, combs, honey and frames with formaline gas to destroy the germs and spores of foul brood. Elsewhere in this issue we have compiled from Mr. Weber's pamphlet directions for applying the treatment, and we trust that all who are interested will give it a thorough trial.

Mr. Weber makes a very positive statement, backed by a series of successful tests, that formaline gas which is one of the most powerful disinfectants known to science, will annihilate the bacteria of foul brood.

Should a more extended trial by beekeepers prove a uniform success, this new treatment will supplement, rather than supersede, the methods now in

vogue. The old shake-out method will still have to be adhered to, but the combs and frames, whenever it is desirable to do so, may be cleansed of the disease and used again. In some instances and under some conditions, this will be a great boom to beekeepers; in others the old plan will be the best.



IDAHO HONEY PRODUCERS ORGANIZE EXCHANGE.

The co-operation idea has taken deep root in the fertile soil of Idaho, and ere long the beekeepers of that state will reap a golden harvest, and realize that, perhaps, they have planted more wisely than they knew. It is gratifying, indeed, to watch the progress of this movement, and to note that the West is leading the van. When our eastern and southern friends get through telling each other how impossible it is to organize a national honey producers' association, perhaps they will join in the stampede and organize locally, and thus form the basis of what in the future may be wise to merge into a national association.

On May 9, so we are informed by the Gem State Rural, a number of the leading beekeepers of Idaho met at Caldwell and organized the Idaho Honey Producers' Exchange, the main object of which is the marketing of the honey of its members to the best possible advantage.

The Colorado grading rules were adopted and will govern the casing and grading of the honey of its members. This insures uniform grading and a high standard.

Idaho beekeepers, it is to your financial interest to join the exchange. For full particulars write the secretary, G. L. Dudley, Middleton, Idaho.

The manager was instructed to order shipping cases immediately, and beekeepers should place their order with him at once.

The destinies of this latest-born child of the New Time will be presided over by the following excellent roster of officials:

President, F. R. Fouch, Parma; Vice President, I. A. McClanahan, Payette; Treasurer, E. F. Atwater, Boise; Manager and Grader, C. G. Myers, Caldwell; Asst. Mgr. and Secretary, G. L. Dudley, Middleton. Directors, Pennington Bros., Arcadia, G. Yoder, Nampa and J. Brackenberg, Middleton.

Some Kind Words from Subscribers.

Nothing encourages a publisher more than to be told by his subscribers that his efforts are appreciated, and that he really is performing a service of value to them. Since the first of the present year we have received several hundred letters from subscribers commending our work. These expressions usually accompanied renewals of subscription, and we trust that our readers will pardon the pride that prompts us to publish a few that we have selected at random from the pile.

J. S. Bruce, Montrose, Colo.: The R. M. B. J. is a great favorite with me.

Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Ill.: We like your little paper very much, as it is neat, well gotten up and interesting.

T. S. Hall, Jasper, Ga.: We admire the manner in which you conduct your journal, and your plain, frank way of speaking.

Louis Scholl, New Braunfels, Tex.: Say, your little paper is simply fine, now. My congratulations; also, upon the arrival of your "helper."

W. J. Stewart & Co., Spanish Fork, Utah: You are doing a great work for beekeepers of the West. Please accept our best wishes.

Arthur C. Miller, Providence, R. I.: Your Journal is always welcome, and though its contents are small, the quality more than makes up therefor.

Chas. Adams, Greeley, Colo.: THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL is getting to be quite a good paper.

Notice.

The Texas Beekeepers' Association

meets in annual convention at the Agricultural and Mechanical College Experiment Station, July 7-10, 1903, during the time of the annual meeting of the Texas Farmers' Congress, at College Station, Texas.

Cheap excursion rates on the railroads and large crowds at the meetings. Much learned and a jolly good time. ●

Grand exhibits of products and plenty of premiums offered. Come. Bring some of your stuff and carry off some of those premiums.

Be at College Station, Texas, July 7-10, 1903, at the A. & M. C. sure!

LOUIS H. SCHOLL,
Sec'y.

Hunter, Texas.

CONVENTION REPORTS.

ANNUAL SPRING MEETING OF THE UTAH STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Utah Beekeepers' association met at the city and county building April 6th at 10 a. m., with President E. S. Lovesy in the chair. A large attendance of beekeepers was present from all over the state.

E. S. Lovesy, I. N. Elliott and O. Sorrenson were appointed to confer with the Utah world's fair commissioners relative to making an exhibit of Utah bee products at the St. Louis fair.

On motion of Mr. Welch, the membership fee of the association was fixed at \$1 per member and that 50 cents of this membership fee be used as a membership fee to the National Beekeepers' association and the balance be used for contingent expenses of this association.

Question—Does alfalfa have to be in full bloom getting ready for seed to produce honey, or what is the reason alfalfa does not yield nectar?—T. R. G. Welch.

Answer—No. The only thing that will produce nectar in any flowers is atmospheric conditions to cause a fall of dew. When the atmosphere is perfectly dry

there cannot be any nectar for the bees. I would be very glad to know of some remedy to keep honey from candying or keep it in pure liquid state. My honey candies in about ten or fifteen days after extracting even in the warmest weather. I have tried and watched for years to find some way to keep honey from candying. There was a food inspector visited our village while some of my honey was on sale, and he said my honey was not pure and was adulterated because it was candied. I saw that gentleman and asked him if he knew his business; if not, he had better learn something about honey and its nature before he put himself forward as an inspector of bees and honey. He finally acknowledged he might be mistaken. I think a bee inspector should understand what he is doing or stay at home.

Mr. Welch indorsed what our president says in regard to the National association. I believe if we join the National we should try to get them to wake up; they should organize a grand National exchange for the benefit of the whole beekeeping fraternity. In associations of this nature we should try to interest all members and have them feel that they are getting their money's worth; then they will put their shoulder to the wheel and roll it on to success.

Mr. Willford Belliston said he expected to try a hive made similar to the eight-framed dove tailed hive, with the exception that the sides be made one inch longer than the hive proper. To this is attached a fourth and end still one inch longer on each side, and another side-board nailed to this, leaving a dead air-space of an inch all around the hive.

W. J. Stewart, of Spanish Fork, said in regard to hives: "I believe the square hive is the best, as it throws the bees close to their stores, for the best results. Be sure to keep dry. Put your packing inside of an empty super, and don't let edges extend out too far. Half-inch hives with a dead air space beat a packed hive, as the

dead air stops moisture and frost better than saw dust. Don't be afraid of ventilation, as bees need plenty of air."

Mr. Nephi Miller said: "Wintering bees with chaff in top boxes has been a success with us for three years."

Mrs. Mary Sorensen spoke very interestingly of her success in using honey in putting up fruits in cans or preserves and butter. She had some very fine samples at the meeting, which were tasted and found superb. She uses home or domestic cooking to good advantage. All agreed that honey is a very healthful substitute for sugar.

Honey as a medicinal agent and remedy for many ailments of man, was discussed.

Mr. Sorensen packs his bees in straw, and reported that they had wintered well.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

It is a source of gratification to meet so many beekeepers this morning under such favorable conditions, while our beekeepers last year as a rule gathered a good crop of fine honey and the prospects for the coming season are apparently much brighter, as the indications are good for an abundant supply of water for irrigation nearly all over the State, and with proper care and good management, we see no reason why our beekeepers should not succeed. Then, too, we have our bee law amended so that it is now in very good shape, while there is no big money or salaries in it. It can easily be put in force and manipulated for the encouragement and benefit of the bee industry. This is all our beekeepers ask for. Protection for the industry, which the bill gives, is what has been desired. As crude as it may be many of our sister States would be pleased if they had one as good. This has been accomplished through organization, thus pushing our industry to the front.

When we first sought recognition in the legislature they laughed at us—they had never heard of the bee industry. But

after getting fairly well organized and putting our products on the market in first class shape—now when we go before the legislature, we find the lawmakers interested in our truly interesting industry. And we have had no trouble in obtaining the little necessary protection.

While there is still room for improvement, the bee industry in our state is fairly well organized. Besides the State Association we have a number of county associations, the presidents of which are county vice-presidents of the State Association. Where there is no county association a prominent beekeeper is chosen. What with our county vice-presidents and inspectors we should not have much trouble in getting reliable reports from nearly all parts of the state. From those reports last year it has been demonstrated that Utah had the highest average of honey and possibly the best product, samples of which you see here on the table, and which have few equals and no superiors.

We should be among the first to answer the rollcall of the St. Louis World's Fair commission. We should send a magnificent exhibit, both as to quantity and quality. We have already made a start to get the matter under way and if we get the little necessary encouragement we can send an exhibit that will be a credit to our industry and state. This exhibit should be collected from the first crop and if we collect an exhibit equal to these samples it must be especially prepared and properly ripened. It is hoped that all of the beekeepers will interest themselves in this matter, which in turn will interest the world in our bee products. Six Utah beekeepers met with the National Beekeepers' association in Denver last fall and we took samples of honey and we can state with all modesty that it was equal to anything at the convention.

Our beekeepers, assisted by prominent citizens of our state, gave the National association a cordial invitation to meet

with us this year. We are willing and desirous to help build up the National and make it a grand success. It should get into the harness and move onward for the benefit of the whole, and especially it would be very gratifying if the National exchange could become an accomplished fact. In the meantime we should unite for our own interest. The spraying question and the smelter smoke, which is the most serious question of all, as it has not only destroyed the bee industry in many localities, but it is injurious to health. If a remedy exists that will render the smoke comparatively harmless to animal and vegetable life, it must be found, the smelter people promise to adopt it at any cost.

Paid Advertisement, inserted
by order of G. F. Davidson,
Fairview, Texas.

Know all men by these Presents that, we, the undersigned, have this day entered into the following contract, to wit:

The Jennie Atchley Co., of the first part, agrees to sell all their right and title to the Southland Queen, also the entire subscription list and all accounts due to said paper for the consideration of \$400, to us in hand paid by G. F. Davidson, Louis Scholl and F. M. Jones, a company formed by the last named parties, known as the Lone Star Apiarist Pub. Co. Said \$400.00 payment to be in the form of a gilt edged note signed by G. F. Davidson, Frank M. Jones and Louis Scholl, with G. R. Tullis and W. O. Murray as sureties. This note is to be perfectly good on which, cash can be obtained at any time by the holders thereof, and bearing date Dec. 28, 1901; due on or before Dec. 28, 1902, with 10 per cent interest until paid, and 10 per cent additional on principal and interest for attorney's fees in case of suit having to be brought to force payment of said note. The said Jennie Atchley Co. agree to not start a bee paper for the term of five years. It is understood by all concerned that the said Jennie Atchley Co. get the use of the back cover leaf—two pages—for the year 1902 for the purpose of running their own advertising and that of the A. I. Root Co., of Medina, Ohio. The advertising to be in the new bee paper, The Lons Star Apiarist.

Signed.... The Jennie Atchley Co.
By E. Atchley, sec.
The Lone star Apiarist Pub. Co.
By G. F. Davidson, Pres.

Witnesses....
John Miller
The Hyde Bee Co.
By O. P. Hyde, Pres.

*Final passage in the Legislature April 6, 1903.
Signed by the Governor April 11.*

HOUSE BILL 244.

BY MR. MURTO.

AN ACT

To regulate the adulteration or imitation of bee products, govern labels on packages or cases containing any of such articles, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. No person, firm or corporation shall have in his, its or their possession any adulterated or imitation bee products, or substance which has been stored or made by honey bees from sugar, syrup, or any other material or substance fed to them, or shall adulterate or cause or solicit any person, firm or corporation to adulterate any bee products, or to mix or compound any substances so as to resemble bee products, or sell or offer to sell, or solicit others to sell or offer to sell, exchange or give away any adulterated or imitation bee products, or any compounds purporting to be or to imitate bee products, or substance designed to be used as a substitute for bee products, unless each and every package of such adulterated or imitation bee products or compound articles is clearly, durably, and prominently either labeled or marked so as to inform the purchaser of the exact ingredients and the exact percentage of each ingredient used, or is labeled or marked "Imitation Honey" or "Imitation Beeswax" as the case may be, in heavy Gothic type of not less than forty-eight points, printers' measure, in size, and the words "Honey" or "Beeswax" shall not be used upon any package of material described in this section unless the same shall be

preceded by the word "Imitation"; and no person, firm or corporation shall sell such goods unless he or they themselves inform the purchaser or his representative of the exact ingredients and percentage of each; and the possession of such goods shall be held to imply knowledge of the true character and name thereof, and the intent to use them in violation of this act; Provided, That this section shall not be deemed to apply to persons having such goods in their possession for actual consumption by themselves or their families.

SECTION 2. The word "Honey" shall not be used as part and parcel of the trade designation of drugs, medicines, confections, or any other articles of trade or commerce, unless honey is actually employed as one of their ingredients, and to the full extent to which the use of such designation shall lead the purchaser to expect.

SECTION 3. Whoever shall deface, erase or remove any label or mark provided for by this act, with intent to mislead, deceive or to violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 4. No person, by himself or others, shall ship, consign, or forward by any common carrier or otherwise, public or private, any adulterated or imitation bee products, or other compounds provided for in this act, unless it or they shall be labeled or marked on each case or shipping package in plain lettering, according to the provisions of this act, and receipted for by the true name thereof; Provided, That this act shall not apply to any goods in transit between other and foreign states across the state of Colorado.

SECTION 5. Whenever any state office regulating the adulteration or imitation

of any food products exists in this state, it shall be the duty of the executive of such office to take, in a lawful manner, samples of suspected bee products, or imitations or compounds thereof, reasonably compensating therefor from any funds in his hands belonging to his office, and cause such samples to be immediately analyzed, or otherwise satisfactorily tested, by a practical chemist, at a cost not to exceed twenty (20) dollars in any case, and if the result of such analysis shows that the provisions of this act have been violated, to immediately make complaint before a justice of the peace of the county in which the offense was committed or such product was found, and the justice of the peace shall thereupon take full jurisdiction and hear and determine all matters connected therewith, and enter judgment accordingly, and the analysis herein mentioned shall be recorded and preserved as evidence, and the expense for making such analysis or test may be taxed as costs in case the prosecution shall be successful; the certificate of such result, sworn to by the chemist, shall be competent evidence in all prosecutions under this act; Provided, That the person accused may, by subpoena, compel the attendance in court of such chemist. In all cases where the defendant is found guilty of a violation of this act, such product shall be confiscated and may be destroyed or sold by an officer of such court, and the receipts thereof, after being applied to the costs of the case, any balance remaining shall be turned into the state treasury. If any food officer whose duty it is to inspect or bring proceedings as herein provided, shall corruptly or negligently fail to do so he shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance and shall be fined and debarred from his office, the amount of such fine going to the informer of such malfeasance; all proceedings provided and mentioned in this act, to be brought against a person, firm or corporation for violation thereof, or against any officer for malfeasance, shall be in the name of

the people of the state of Colorado, and in no such case shall any advancement of costs for any bond or other security be required.

SECTION 6. For the purpose of this act the word "Honey" shall be held to be the nectar of flowers gathered and stored by honey bees, and it shall be held to have been adulterated when glucose, cane sugar, grape sugar or any other substance or compound has been mixed with or added to it or fed to bees; and the word "Beeswax" shall be held to be the wax rendered from combs built by honey bees, either without foundation, or upon a foundation of pure beeswax, and it shall be held to have been adulterated when paraffine, tallow, or any other wax or fat, mineral or vegetable, or any other substance or compound has been mixed with or added to it.

SECTION 7. No court of this state shall sustain any action brought to recover any sum due or alleged to be due by reason of the purchase of any adulterated bee products, or compounds specified in this act, unless the same shall have been labeled or marked as provided in this act, which duty of labeling or marking shall be proven as part of the case in chief.

SECTION 8. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined for the first offense not less than twenty dollars (\$20), nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100), and for the second and subsequent offenses not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), together, in all cases, with all costs of suit; and justices of the peace may have jurisdiction of all offenses arising under this act.

SECTION 9. All acts and parts of acts that conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 10. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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Warranted to give satisfaction, those are the kind reared by *Quirin-the-Queen-Breeder*. We guarantee every queen sent out to please you, or it may be returned inside of 60 days and another will be sent "gratis." Our business was established in 1888, our stock originated from the best and highest priced LONG TONGUED RED CLOVER BREEDERS IN THE U. S. We send out fine queens and send them promptly. We guarantee safe delivery to any state, continental island or European country.

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 husters.

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.

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

Price of Queens Before July 1st.

	1	6	12
Selected, warranted.....	1 00	5 00	9 50
Tested.....	1 50	8 00	15 00
Selected, tested.....	2 00	10 50	
Extra selected the best that money can buy.....	4 00		
Two-frame nuclei.....	2 50	14 00	25 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.

QUIRIN-THE-QUEEN-BREEDER, Parkertown, Ohio.

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.

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Daughters of Select Imported Italian, Select long-tongued and Select straight 5-band Queens. Bred 3-4 miles apart and mated to select drones. No bees owned within 2-2 miles; none impure within 3, and but few within 5 miles. No disease. 30 years experience. **Warranted Queens 75c each; Tested \$1.50.**

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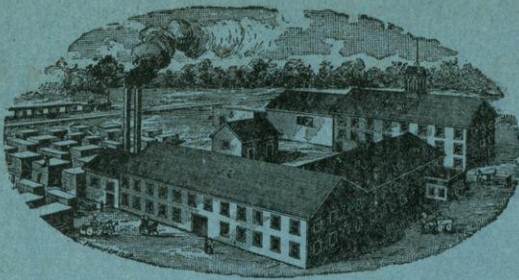
February BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW

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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