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## **Rocky Mountain bee journal. Number 29, Vol. 3, [No. 5] June 15, 1903**

Boulder, Colorado: H.C. Morehouse, June 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.

JUNE 15,  
1903.



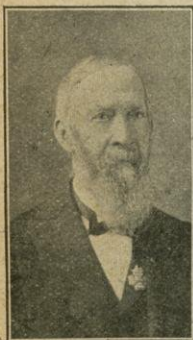
Whole Number 29



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The Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n,

FRANK RAUCHFUSS, MGR.,

1440 Market St., DENVER, COLORADO.

# The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.

VOLUME 3.

BOULDER, COLORADO, JUNE 15, 1903.

WHOLE No. 29

## CO-OPERATION IN CALIFORNIA.

### The California National Honey Producers' Association Issues a Statement to Beekeepers.

According to latest reports, the prospect is good in California for at least a fair crop of honey. Heretofore, the discouraging feature of a good crop was the extremely low prices offered by the commission houses, who essayed to control prices, to the great detriment and loss to the producer. This year there is reason to hope for better prices. The California National Honey Producers' Association was organized during the past winter, and announces that it will be ready for business when the shipping season begins. Like other organizations of its class, it is a co-operative association of beekeepers, which has for its object the cutting out of some of the middle-men, and the saving of several profits to the producer. The chances are very good that a few commission houses in San Francisco will no longer dictate the prices that California honey producers are to receive for their honey. To this end, the co-operation of all honey producers in the state is asked and desired. Following is a statement to beekeepers from the secretary:

Incorporated under the laws of California. Dec. 26, 1902. Capital stock \$25,000 divided into 500 shares, par value five

cents. Principal place of business, Los Angeles, California.

Directory for 1903: L. E. Mercer, Ventura; Geo. W. Brodbeck, Los Angeles; M. H. Mendleson, Ventura; L. S. Emerson, Santa Ana; Geo. L. Emerson, Santa Ana.

Officers: Geo. W. Brobeck, President, Los Angeles, M. H. Mendleson, vice-President, Ventura; L. S. Emerson, Treasurer, Santa Ana; Geo. L. Emerson, Secretary, Santa Ana.

That co-operation on the part of the beekeepers of California is the only possible means of solving the present unsatisfactory methods of marketing our product is seemingly evident to all. Other industries in this state have passed through all of the varied stages of a hopeless struggle that we have; but, fortunately and wisely, they united their interests, laying aside individual competition and thus accomplished by co-operation what they had failed to do as individuals.

The object and aim of this organization is to follow none but tried and proven methods, but all these can not avail unless the beekeepers fall in line and support this effort to help them. With the object of enlisting their support we offer this as a prospectus of the aims and intentions of this association.

We propose organizing local associations wherever beekeepers can concentrate their product. This concentration of large quantities of honey and wax in-



creases their value in many ways, and lessens the expense of grading and handling.

By combining and buying in large quantities we reduce the cost of supplies and secure carload rates upon them.

Uniform grades of honey will be established, extracted being graded as white, light amber, amber.

A storage warehouse will be established at Los Angeles and wherever local associations are organized. Storage rates and insurance will thus be reduced.

The association will be enabled to obtain better rates of interest for money advanced on honey than individuals, thus decreasing the cost of holding honey.

The membership requirement of one share of stock for every colony of bees confines the management to beekeepers only.

The price of stock being small excludes no one, and also limits the possibility of speculation.

The limited capital compels the management to do all business on a cash basis, consequently all orders must be accompanied by cash.

Retailing and supplying home market is commended and encouraged.

A commission will be charged for selling in car lots. All honey sold by the individual in less than car lots pays no commission. All honey sold by individuals must be of a price not less than that fixed by the management at the time of sale. All sales of car load lots by individuals, pays a commission of one per cent.

All honey graded sealed and stored will be charged the actual expense of doing the same.

One of the greatest advantages to be obtained is that of preventing adulteration by a sealing device which we intend to attach to every can of our honey. When people find they can secure an absolutely pure honey by buying that which bears our seal intact, they will insist on having our brand. This will raise the price of our honey to such an extent that

adulterators can not afford to use it.

Another strong feature is our information bureau. By getting accurate crop reports and conditions governing the future crop, we can keep our members thoroughly posted as to the quantity of honey produced or that in all probability will be produced, and thus we will be in a better position to know what the price should be.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that everything is offered to the members as a privilege that they can secure if they wish, and they are not under any obligation to deal with the association unless they choose. Thus the association offers to its membership all the advantages it is able to secure at actual cost, and asks in return that the members pay simply for what they get, and stand their proportionate amount of expenses (as they share in all profits). This and a promise to not sell for less than the association prices, is, we think, not too much to ask of any man for what we can do in return.

We will gladly furnish any further information upon request.

The great opportunities which this association has for the improvement of the bee industry, and the wellknown reputation of the directors as honest and successful business men, serve as a guarantee that every stockholder will receive prompt and lasting benefit from this organization.

GEO. L. EMERSON,

SEC.



## LONGEVITY OF BEES.

### A Remarkable Case is Described by M. A. Gill in The Beekeepers' Review.

[Recently, while visiting Mr. Gill, he told us of a case of longevity of bees that tends to disprove somewhat the long accepted theory of the forty-five day life of a worker bee during the working season. As Mr. Gill has written up the matter in

the Beekeepers' Review, we can do no better than to quote his article entire, which follows.—ED.]

Editor Review: About the middle of last July a party here had a three-frame nucleus of black bees into which he put a self-introducing cage containing an Italian queen from the South. He gave it no more attention, further than to turn back the quilt after three weeks to see if Italian bees had made an appearance, and, as he found none, he naturally concluded that the nucleus was queenless.

On October 10th I came into possession of the nucleus, and, upon examination, found the queen still caged (without an escort) and that the bees had evidently built comb over the open end of the cage—had, in fact, imprisoned the queen instead of liberating her at the proper time.

Thinking the queen had been confined long enough I liberated her. The bees at once balled her, and would have killed her had I not smoked them with tobacco smoke until they fell from the combs.

On the following morning I found the bees and queen in a passive mood, and at once commenced stimulative feeding to see if the queen still retained her natural functions. On the third day I found her laying. I increased the feeding and she proved to be a prolific queen. By Christmas she was the mother of a good colony.

Does this not show that it's not the length of time that a queen is caged that makes successful introduction possible; also that long confinement does not always make a queen incapable of being a good layer; also that 45 days is not quite long enough to fix as the average length of a bee's life during the working season? For, surely this was during the working season, and the nucleus was still a fair, three-frame nucleus. There was no doubt some brood in the nucleus when the caged queen was introduced, but there is still nearly 70 days left as the age of the younger bees.

I have thought, for some time, that we

have families of bees whose natural life will reach 60 days; and if this be so, here is a trait that can be and should be established by careful breeding.

Never mind the number of gold rings, nor the length of tongue, nor how bad they sting—but a queen breeder who can assure me that his bees have an average life of 60 days can sell me a lot of queens.

Longmont, Colo., April 13, 1903.



### Utah's New Bee Law.

Colorado beekeepers have not been the only beneficiaries of legislation during the past winter. The following very excellent law for the benefit and encouragement of the bee industry was enacted at the request of the Utah State Beekeepers' Association:

Section 1. The Board of County Commissioners of the several counties shall, when petitioned by at least five actual beekeepers, appoint a qualified person inspector of bees for their respective counties.

Sec. 2. Such inspector shall hold office during the pleasure of the board of county commissioners, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. He shall qualify by taking and subscribing the official oath, and by giving bond, to be approved by the respective board of county commissioners, which oath and bond shall be filed with the county clerk.

Sec. 3. Inspectors shall be paid out of the county treasury for services actually rendered, at such rate per day as the board of county commissioners may fix. The assessor of each county is hereby required to assess each colony of bees in his county in the same manner as other assessments are made. All taxes shall be assessed and collected thereon in the manner provided by law for the collection and payment of county taxes.

Sec. 4. All hives of bees in each county shall be carefully inspected at least once each year by the inspector, provided the inspector may use his dis-



cretion as to whether he inspects each and every colony of bees in a seemingly healthy apiary; and at any time upon complaint that disease exists among bees of any person, the inspector to whom complaint is made shall immediately inspect the bees said to be infected. The inspector shall have authority to take charge and control of diseased bees and their hives, and the tools and implements used in connection therewith for treatment; or destroy such bees, broods or hives and their contents or implements as may be infected; provided, that if any owner questions a decision of the inspector, they may appeal to three arbitrators selected from among the beekeepers of the county, one of whom may be chosen by the bee owner and one by the inspector, they two to choose a third man, whose decision, concurred in by at least two of their number, shall be conclusive as to the condition of the bees at the time of such examination.

Sec. 5. It shall not be lawful to remove bees from any county or district in the state of Utah into any other county or district without first obtaining a certificate from the county bee inspector stating that said bees are in a healthy condition and especially free from foul brood; provided, the person so applying for permission to remove bees shall pay the inspector for his services and certificate at the same rate he is allowed by the county for such time actually engaged.

Sec. 6. Every beekeeper or other person who shall be aware of the existence of foul brood, either in his own apiary or elsewhere, shall immediately notify the county inspector of bees of the existence of such disease, and in default of so doing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction before a justice of the peace, shall be liable to a fine of \$5 and costs.

Sec. 7. After inspecting infected hives or fixtures, or handling diseased bees the inspector shall, before leaving the premises or proceeding to any other apiary,

thoroughly disinfect his own person and clothing, and shall see that any assistant or assistants with him have also thoroughly disinfected their person and clothing.

Sec. 8. Any person who shall hinder or obstruct, or attempt to hinder or obstruct, a duly appointed inspector from the performance of any duty required by this title shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before a justice of the peace having jurisdiction, shall be fined for the first offense not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, and for any additional offenses any sum not exceeding \$50.

Sec. 9. Sections 139, 140, 141, 142 and 143 of the Revised Statutes of Utah, 1898, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved the 21st day of March, 1903.

### SOME PRESS OPINIONS.

#### *Regarding the New Colorado Anti-Honey Adulteration Law.*

As an example of the kind of business the Colorado Beekeepers' Association does for its members and apiarian interests of the state, we publish elsewhere in this number the full text of a law recently enacted there, and now in full force. That the bill has been drafted by thoroughly competent and practical minds is clearly shown in the complete manner with which it covers every essential of an ideal law for the protection of the producer of pure honey. It is doubtless the most specific law bearing upon honey adulteration ever enacted. The pity is that it should not be national in its scope; but it is a beginning—an example which should be extended to the statute books of every state in the Union. The Colorado State Bee Keepers' Association is to be congratulated upon this happy triumph of its well-directed effort, and bee-keepers of that state should appreciate their good fortune in having an association with such able minds to direct

its affairs.—American Beekeeper, Falconer, N. Y.

Colorado has now a pure food law which was secured through the influence and prestige of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association. This law provides that no person shall sell adulterated or imitation honey or beeswax unless properly labeled with the percentage. Any violation of this law will mean confiscation of the goods, and a fine of from \$25 to \$500 on the offender. There is no doubt that the Colorado Association will see that the law is enforced. It has money, men, and power back of it. Score another point in favor of organization.—Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, Ohio.

The Beekeepers of Colorado have secured the passage of a law that ought to effectually put an end to the traffic in adulterated honey or wax in their state. I will not use space to quote it entire, but the following is a synopsis:

"No person shall sell any adulterated or imitation honey or beeswax, unless prominently labeled with the percentages of its ingredients, or labeled 'Imitation,' and unless the seller informs the purchaser; nor shall such goods be shipped or receipted for unless properly labeled, nor shall sales of improperly labeled goods have any standing in law, nor shall the word 'honey' be used as a part of the trade name of any article unless honey is really a part of it; and the executive of any state office regulating any food products shall cause samples of suspected goods to be analyzed, and prosecute violations of the law in the name of the people of the state of Colorado; and on conviction, the goods shall be confiscated, and the offender fined \$20 to \$500 and costs.—Beekeepers' Review, Flint, Mich.



#### **From President Lovesy.**

Since my last report I have spent about three weeks among the beekeepers in

Salt Lake and adjacent counties. I find that there has been some severe winter losses in some localities, while in other localities the losses have been light, but at present the conditions appear to be favorable for a good honey flow. We have had unusually long continued heavy rains for this country, which, with the deposits of snow in the mountains, assures a good supply of irrigation water. Thus, barring any mishaps, which at present we know not of, the prospects for good crops are brighter, and if our beekeepers will use plenty of foundation and make good use of their surplus combs, the indications are that they will obtain some good results. These methods will help to build up and strengthen the bees for the honey flow.

We hope to get together an exhibit of bee products for the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1903.

We now have our bee law so amended that it can be made practical and effective at short notice, if necessary. We cordially invite all our beekeepers to identify themselves with the National and our State Associations, and thus help to push the good work along.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June, 8, 1903.



#### **Longmont Beekeepers Meet.**

By request I send you an item. The Longmont, Colo., Beekeepers' Association met at the home of M. A. Gill Wednesday evening, June 3, and discussed several important questions, after which, we were all served with ice cream and cake and a rousing good time was had. The next meeting will be held at the home of J. H. Spencer, one mile south of Hygiene, Wednesday evening, July 1st. An invitation is extended to the editor to be present.

J. H. SPENCER.

June 9, 1903.



Now is a good time to requeen.



## 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.

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**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.

THE membership of the National Beekeepers' Association has now passed the 1200 mark.

J. N. PEASE, of Littleton, Colo., has been appointed bee inspector of Arapahoe county to succeed F. H. C. Krueger, deceased.

BESIDES commenting upon it favorably in an editorial, the American Bee Keeper publishes the full text of our Colorado pure honey law.

A CORRESPONDENT in the American Bee Journal states that a few drops of formaline added to paste will preserve it indefinitely. Carbolic acid will accomplish the same results, but the formaline is to be preferred, as it is practically odorless.

THE Illinois legislature has appropriated the sum of \$2,000, to be expended

under the direction of the State Beekeepers' Association, for the promotion of apiculture. The money becomes available during the next two years.

M. A. GILL lays down this law, in the American Bee Journal: "Just in proportion as you add frames above 8, or at least 9, just in that proportion will you lessen the amount of honey you will ship." We wonder if this accords with the experience and observation of other beekeepers?

### A GOOD FEEDER.

There are feeders and feeders, and it has been said that any feeder is a "good" feeder that will accomplish the object of giving the bees a liberal supply of food when it is needed—but some feeders are handier than others. A few weeks ago, while a guest at the home of M. A. Gill of Longmont, Colo., we learned a number of valuable "kinks," among which was one in regard to feeding.

Mr. Gill prefers, and usually does, feed in the open air when it can be done without feeding his neighbor's bees. But sometimes there is feeding to be done after the weather has become cool, and in many cases feeding must be done indoors, no matter at what time of year.

Mr. Gill is the inventor of the "Gill hive cover," which briefly described, is a cover 2½ inches deep which telescopes one-half inch over the top of the hive, leaving a space of two inches above the frames. The cover is rendered absolutely water proof by first spreading on a heavy coat of white lead then laying on a sheet of four-cent unbleached muslin and then painting another heavy coat over that.

To feed a colony, a common deep pie tin, filled partly full of excelsior, is placed on the frames under the quilt and occupies the space in the cover. The hive is leveled and the tin is filled with syrup and replenished as often as emptied until the colony has sufficient for its needs.

The "kink" is right here—by having hives equipped with such covers and using the pie tins, feeding may be carried on during real cool and frosty weather. As the feed is under the quilt the bees do not have to leave the heat of the cluster to get it, and as the cover fits the hive closely, there is no undue dissipation of the heat of the colony. Another great advantage lies in the fact that in order to feed it is not necessary to pile empty supers on the colony.



### ORANGE BLOSSOMS IN TEXAS.

MR. N. J. ADAMS

REQUESTS THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE AT THE MARRIAGE OF

HIS DAUGHTER

LIZZIE ELLEN,

TO

MR. HOMER HILARY HYDE

ON THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE EIGHTEENTH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND

THREE, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

BAPTIST CHURCH,

FLORESVILLE, TEXAS.

The JOURNAL regrets that it cannot be present at the marriage of this worthy young couple, and unites with the rest of the beekeeping world in wishing them a happy and prosperous matrimonial voyage.



### HONEY PROSPECTS.

The first two weeks of June have been a disappointment to the honey producers of Colorado and other western districts. Temperatures have ruled far below the seasonable average, and on the eastern slope of the Rockies rain fell nearly every day, and there was not a day's continuous sunshine. At this date, (June 17) there is a marked improvement in the weather conditions, and the alfalfa is beginning to bloom. The catchy weather has retarded cutting, and the chances are that much of it will get into full bloom before it can be cut. In districts where water will be plentiful through the season there

is every prospect for a fair crop.

A serious shortage of snow is reported at the head waters of the South Platte. This will probably shorten the honey crop throughout the valley of that stream which ranks next to the Arkansas in importance on the eastern slope. Other sections of the state are fairly well supplied with water, and while the crop does not promise to smash previous records, beekeepers will be better recompensed for their labor than they were last year.

Utah reports good crop conditions and will produce its usual amount of honey. Reports from Idaho are meager, but indicate fair prospects.



THE editorial columns of the Progressive Beekeeper are now presided over by F. L. Thompson, of Denver.



The offer of a year's subscription to the JOURNAL and a Carno-Italian queen for \$1 will not be withdrawn until October 1.



THIS issue and the next two will probably fall below the average, as the editor is compelled to devote the most of his time to his apiaries.



KEEP your eye on the Uintah Indian reservation, a large part of which will be opened to settlement October 1, 1904. This will make some good bee territory after two or three years of cultivation.



The railways terminal in Denver have adopted a silly and unjust rule that prohibits them from issuing transportation in exchange for advertising to editors of monthly publications published within the state, though they may and do advertise in such publications outside the state. This will account for the fact that we are not blowing about the cheap(?) rates to Los Angeles in August. The truth is, the G. A. R. rates are a rank hold-up so far as the West is concerned.



## General Correspondence.

### QUESTIONS ABOUT COLORADO.

I take the liberty to ask you a few questions in regard to the bee pasture in Colorado and hope that you will be so kind as to answer them fully to your best knowledge:

1. What time in the season the bees are storing the most surplus?
2. What time in the season do the bees generally discontinue the breeding in the fall?
3. Would the bees store enough honey in the brood chamber after Aug. 1st to live on through the winter?
4. Which cutting of the alfalfa yields the most honey, the 1st, 2d or 3d?
5. At what time of the season is the alfalfa cutting done?

A. V. KOUBA.

Milligan, Nebr., June 10, 1903.

1. The average date of the beginning of the main honey flow in Colorado is June 15. This varies, according to weather conditions, from a week earlier to a week later.

2. About November 1st. Some colonies cease a month earlier, but, usually, there is brood in nearly all colonies through October.

3. As a rule, no, but many times they will. It depends altogether upon conditions.

4. The first cutting. The second cutting, supplemented by sweet clover, is nearly as good, while the third cutting, coming so late as it does in September, furnishes very little bloom; at least, such is the case in northern Colorado.

5. The last crop is cut from September 15 to October 1.

### HOW TO SAVE HEALTHY BROOD WHEN ADMINISTERING FORMALINE TREATMENT.

I noticed in your editorial wherein you say that I failed to mention in my book

what disposition to make of healthy brood, should there be any in the hive. The cases that I treated last fall were in such an unhealthy condition that I deemed it inadvisable to try to save any of the brood. This spring, however, I picked out good, healthy, capped brood. I placed them in the 2d story above the others then separated the 1st and 2d story with the bee escape and board, supplying each story with a Doolittle feeder filled with medicated syrup. After about fourteen days, when the capped brood is all hatched, brush the bees from the frames allowing them to escape into the lower story where the bees with queen and fumigated frames are. Then take the frames from the 2d story and fumigate the same as the others.

C. H. W. WEBER.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 5, 1903.

### THE JOURNAL, A "CRACKERJACK."

The R. M. B. J., No. 28, is a crackerjack. You certainly are getting rapidly to the front. Your journal is filling a long felt want in the matter of bees and honey production in this section, where conditions are peculiar and quite local.

Aren't you over-rating alfalfa as a honey producing plant? I think that everything in our Arkansas valley that grows out of the ground yields nectar under suitable conditions, and our very best honey and greatest flow does not come from alfalfa.

JAS. H. WING.

Carlton, Colo., June 1, 1903.

### EARLY SPRING—GOOD PROSPECTS.

This is the earliest spring we have had in this locality for many years. March was warm all through the month, with only one or two nights cold enough to freeze the ground. Bees were bringing in heavy loads of pollen March 19, which was something I never have seen before; nearly a month earlier than usual.

Last season was a very poor honey season, consequently many careleas beekeep-

ers have lost a good many colonies by starvation.

Clover is looking fine and prospects were never better for a good honey season—hope we won't be disappointed this year.

A. E. WILLCUTT.

Swift River, Mass., Apr. 5, 1903.

#### LAST SEASON POOR IN ARIZONA.

Last summer was the poorest honey season we have had for five years. The fall flow was meager, bees so vicious that it was next to impossible to go through and properly distribute their stores. Some died of starvation, while others covered the bottom boards and entrances. The spring has opened favorably as the colonies seem to be building up rapidly, notwithstanding the fruit bloom is all killed by frost except a few plumbs and currents.

E. J. S.

Snowflake, Ariz., May 1, 1903.

#### WINTERING REPORT—CHUNK HONEY.

In the last paper I see you want to know how bees have wintered here. As far as I can find out the bees have wintered very poorly. Some have lost as high as fifty per cent., and those left alive are not in a very prosperous condition. A good many are weak and the usual number are queenless. Mine that I brought here from South Dakota are in very good condition, and, of course, I am hopeful. They had a rough trip in February. They were taken right out of a good cellar, hauled eleven miles over frozen roads to the railway station when the thermometer was twenty-six degrees below zero. Then they journeyed 600 miles on the train and were here two weeks before they could get a flight. It is wonderful what bees will stand, sometimes. Of course, they were well prepared for the trip. Result, three dead colonies and a few queenless, with 100 left alive ranging in condition from good to very good.

I see in the Review that Mr. Hyde of

Texas, is a booming the "chunk" honey" craze. Well, he thinks that method of producing honey will become general now. It may be all right in Texas where honey don't candy, but now how would you like a can of this kind candied solid? Honey must be attractive to the eye, as well as good to eat, to sell, and how you can get any one to pay more for some chunks of comb mixed up with extracted honey than for good, pure extracted, is more than I can understand. Of course, as long as it is a new idea, it may be profitable, and so long, all right, but I don't think the idea will ever be popular here.

DANIEL DANIELSEN.

Brush, Colo., Apr. 13, 1903.

#### MAKING INCREASE—CARING FOR QUEENS.

I have not received my JOURNAL for this month. I can't do without it. That is my estimation of it. Will you please tell me the best way to increase my bees, disregarding the honey crop altogether? Also, how to care for queens after receiving them until ready to use them?

W. M. JOHNS.

Salem, Idaho.

There are various ways of making increase artificially, and it depends much upon the man and local conditions as to which one is to be recommended in specific cases. If you have empty combs and intend to purchase queens the plan recommended in the A. B. C. of Bee Culture of splitting colonies up into two-frame nuclei would work very well. If empty combs are not available full sheets of foundation will do nearly as well. Such nuclei made at the beginning of the honey flow ought to build up to good colonies by fall without any feeding. The plan given on page 50 of the April Journal is not to be advised where the whole apiary is to be run for increase. Sometimes these one-frame nuclei need a frame of young bees shaken with them to give them a good start, and there needs to be a reserve upon which to draw for this purpose. To make the two-frame nuclei,



place two frames of brood and adhering bees and one frame of honey or sugar syrup in an empty hive. Fill up balance of hive with empty comb or full sheets of foundation. Contract the entrance and close it with grass, and by the time the old bees gnaw out a large proportion of them will stay with the nucleus. Introduce a laying queen. The two smallest frames of brood should be left with the old queen on the old stand, as it will get more than its proportion of bees from those that return. If you do not wish to use combs or full sheets of foundation or buy queens, you can double your apiary by leaving the old queen and two frames of brood in a new hive on the old stand containing starters. Remove old hive with balance of brood to a new stand and allow them to raise a queen. After they have started cells, be sure and cut out all cells but one, or you may have after swarms, which are not desirable. Whatever plan you adopt, you must be prepared to feed if natural sources do not furnish the necessary food supply.

Queens in cages may be placed over the frames of a queenless colony, where they will be safe for a reasonable length of time, say a week or ten days.



### **Recommendations to Beekeepers.**

There are many keeping bees in the suburbs of cities, and whose bees are an annoyance to neighbors.

1. Spotting cloths. This is generally worst the day bees are set out on summer stands. Bees go only short distances at that date. It is best not to set the bees out on wash days, but the day following; by next week the trouble will be over. If they must be set out and it is wash day go to the neighbor who is washing, explain the situation and offer a present of some honey if they will delay washing one day.

At watering places. Always provide abundance of water in several places for bees. Shallow wooden dishes with slop-

ing sides, with a slatted board float, is a good form of a watering dish. Somewhere have some salt, also air slacked lime where bees can go to. There is something about it bees like, and it will save trouble to supply the bees demands. If your bees bother a neighbor's pump, go and put a piece of cheese cloth over the spout and fence the bees out as well as furnishing a strainer for the water. Stock tanks are places of annoyance. Just above the water line on the inside of the tank fasten a three-inch strip, it will not bother the stock and will keep the bees from going there. Also see to it that overflow is so arranged as to not make a mud hole near the tank.

In the neighbor's garden or field. If your neighbor or his horse are stung by your bees in his garden or field, I find it a good plan to donate some honey, at same time ask him to do such work on cool days or early mornings. If he is unable to keep the ground clean then some early morning surprise him by taking your own horse and cultivate for him up to breakfast. Generally one such act will establish such good feelings no farther trouble will arise. I have proven it so.

At grocery stores and residences in the fall.—After the honey season often bees are a great annoyance at above places, especially in empty sugar and syrup barrels, and candy shops. Go to those places and ask to put the packages where bees can not get to them. Go to sugar cane mills and keep the premises cleaned up, and to neighbors' kitchens where bees come in and bother while canning fruit, and ask them to keep the door and windows screened while at such work. Bees do not go where no sweets abound.

In the highway and public places. If people or teams are stung in such public places, by your bees it is your duty to so locate the bees or change the surroundings that they do not disturb the public. If damage to person, stock or property is done by the bees, the owner is liable for

damages. And if it continues may become a nuisance. High board fences, or high hedges are a great help. Even with all possible precaution if bees are near the street, the bees at times will bother. Keep out of trouble if possible. Don't get the idea that the National Association can win every case. We must keep within the law if you want protection. Avoid conflicts, compromise and live up to the Golden Rule.

N. E. FRANCE,  
General Manager of National Asso.

### ADDITIONAL EDITORIAL.

No need to remind the veterans, but beginners should remember that starters are prone to fall down after the supers have been put on the hives, and unless they are fastened on again the result will be a chunk of unsalable honey.

IN using the Raufuss section holder and foundation fastener, care must be exercised in mounting the machine so that the hot plate will be exactly level. Otherwise many starters will only be fastened

on one end and drop out easy when the weather becomes warm.

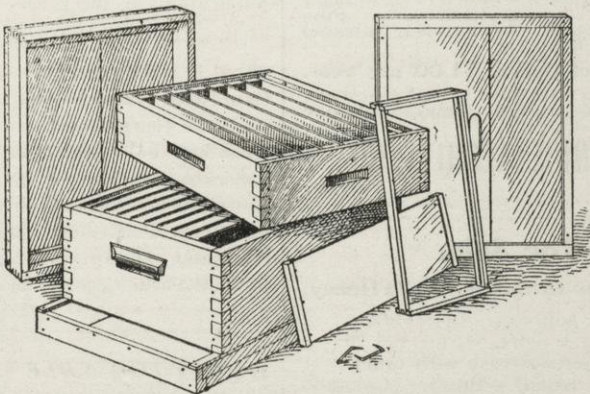
WE are in receipt of a copy of "Country Life," a New York magazine, containing an article by W. Z. Hutchinson on "Beekeeping for Pleasure and Profit." The article is richly illustrated with the finest of half-tone engravings, and is written in the free and easy style that is so captivating to the general reader. Such articles are a great benefit to bee culture, and tend to remove from the public mind much of the mystery and misapprehension with which beekeeping is surrounded. The author was very careful to say that comb honey has never been manufactured by human ingenuity, and he also explained comb foundation and its uses.

**WANTED:**—Assistant apiarist. No experience necessary, but must be willing to work. Address stating age and wages desired.

W. HICKOX.

Berthoud. Colo.

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### 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. Roorda, 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.

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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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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.

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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.

**W. Z. Hutchinson,**  
FLINT, MICHIGAN.

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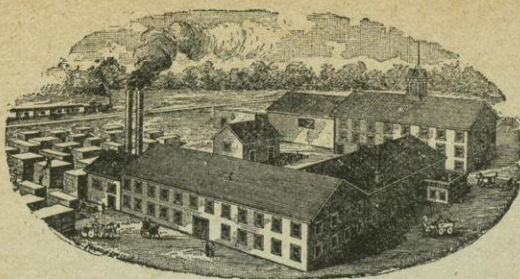
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