



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Rocky Mountain bee journal. Number 24 Vol. 2, [No. 12] January 15, 1903

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

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

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

For information on re-use see:

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

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

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

03 complete

T—h—e

Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the Interests of Western Beekeepers. Terms: Fifty Cents per Annum in Advance.



JANUARY 15

1—9—0—3.



Boulder, Colo.
Whole No. 24.

BEE SUPPLIES.



WE CARRY THE LARGEST AND MOST
COMPLETE STOCK OF BEE SUPPLIES
=====IN THE WEST.=====

OUR PRICES ARE LOW. Don't order until
you send for our NEW PRICE LIST.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

We handle the
A. I. ROOT CO.'S COMPLETE LINE.

We are also putting in a Fine Stock of
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS IN BULK.
Send for our Illustrated SEED CATALOGUE,
Free To All.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Beeswax.

**T
H
E** L. A. Watkins Mdse Co.

1525 TO 1531 WAZEE ST.,

DENVER, COLORADO.

Two Years for \$1.00

After a man succeeds in publishing a good journal, the next step is that of getting it into the hands of the people, of getting them to reading it, and becoming acquainted with its merits. This can be done by advertising, sending out sample copies, circulars, etc. All this costs money. I think I am safe in saying that for every new subscriber I have received, I have paid out \$2 in advertising; hence I have often said that a publisher of a good journal could afford to send his paper one year free, for the sake of getting it into new hands. It would cost no more than other forms of advertising and would be very effective, but for obvious reasons, this plan could not be put into practice, but I am going to come as near to it as I can. I have between two and three hundred complete sets of back numbers for the present year, and as long as the supply holds out I will send a complete set, and the rest of this year free, to any one who will send me \$1 for the Review for 1903. For a few particulars regarding the numbers already published this year, read the following:

There is not room here to say very much about the back numbers for this year, but I will mention one prominent feature of each issue.

January is a Colorado number; six pages being devoted to a beautifully illustrated "write-up," by the editor, of that paradise for beekeepers. This issue also shows how to make a cheap hive cover that will neither split, warp or leak, in any climate.

February contains the beginning of a series of articles by M. A. Gill, who last year managed 700 colonies of bees, and produced nearly two car loads of honey. These articles are written from the fullness of his experience.

March has an article by S. D. Chapman, on "What Makes Bees Swarm," that I consider the best that I have seen on the subject. It gets right down to the foundation of the matter. In fact, so thoroughly does Mr. Chapman understand the matter that he has so made up a colony that one half

would swarm, leaving the combs deserted, while the other half would not budge.

April ushers in some typographical changes. The smooth, shiny glazed paper was laid aside for a soft, white paper that gives to printing a clean, tasty, tempting look. The frontispieces are printed in colors instead of somber black. The cover is of a court gray printed in two colors—Umber and Milori blue.

May contains a five-page review of a book by E. A. Morgan, entitled "Bee-keeping for Profit." It was rightly named, the author getting right down to basic principles, and giving the chit of profitable honey-production, particularly in the northern states.

June shows how a man may practically defy foul brood; how he may keep bees in a foul-broody district, all surrounded by diseased colonies, yet keep his apiary so free from it and its effects as to secure a good crop of honey each year.

July has an excellent article by Mr. Gill on the management of out apiaries for the production of comb honey, showing how the work must be generalized, yet systematic, and done just a little ahead of time.

August illustrates and describes the handiest and best beet for circumventing robbers that I ever saw. It also has an article by Mr. Boardman on "shook" swarms, showing how we may practically take swarming into our own hands.

September illustrates and describes a cheap but substantial bee cellar, built something like a cistern with a roof over it. This issue also gives some of the best papers read at the Denver convention, together with a lot of interesting items picked up at that convention.

October gives a three-page illustrated write-up of Dr. Gandy and his artificial pasturage. While on his way home from the Denver convention the editor of the Review spent three days with Dr. Gandy, using his eyes, ears and camera, and this write-up is the result. If you want to know the truth of the matter read this issue.

Remember that each issue contains dozens of interesting and instructive items aside from the ones mentioned.

Send \$1.00 and the back numbers for this year will be sent at once, your name put upon the subscription list, and the Review sent to the end of next year.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,
FLINT, MICHIGAN.

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.

T-h-e

Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

VOL. 2.

JANUARY 15, 1903.

WHOLE NO. 24.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.



*The December Election & Letter from Mr. France & General
Manager Secor Makes a Statement.*

RESULT OF THE ELECTION FOR GENERAL MANAGER AND THREE DIRECTORS.

Having received from Ellis E. Mason, secretary of the National Beekeepers' Association, the results of the December election for General Manager and three Directors I make the following announcements:

Whole number of votes cast for General Manager, 610, proportioned as follows:

N. E. France	489
E. T. Abbott	117
Scattering	4

Mr. N. E. France is hereby declared elected as General Manager.

Whole number of votes cast for Directors, 567, proportioned as follows:

G. M. Doolittle	364
W. F. Marks	262
Thos. G. Newman	249
Udo Toepperwein	149
Wm. A. Selser	105
Wm. McEvoy	86
G. W. Vangundy	74

The rest of the votes are scattered among 120 members, no one of them receiving more than 32 votes. Mr. G. M. Doolittle, having received a majority vote is hereby declared elected. No other candidate for Director having received a majority vote, no other is elected. The constitution says that the directors term of office "shall be four years, or until their successors are elected and qualified." This leaves Mr. Thos. G. Newman and Mr. W. F. Marks still in office—at least for the present. W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Pres. National Beekeepers' Ass'n.

MR. FRANCE BELIEVES THE BALLOT IS UNFAIR TO HIS OPPONENT.

I feel that the lately issued ballot for officers of the National Bee-Keepers' Association is unfair, especially so to E. T. Abbott, who is a friend of mine. For the good of the association I have asked the Board of Directors to order a new ballot, said ballot to name all candidates for each office, so each member can take his choice.

Also, the said ballot to provide for voting on the proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

N. E. FRANCE.

Platteville, Wis.

[So it would seem to any fair minded man, but let us hear Manager Secor before passing judgment. ED.]

GENERAL MANAGER SECOR ISSUES A STATEMENT.

W. Z. Hutchinson, President National Bee-Keepers' Association.

My Dear Sir:—I have your recent letter in which you state that there is some dissatisfaction among some of the members of the association in regard to the form of the ballot recently sent out, and because there were no constitutional amendments submitted. I am sure that any fair minded member, when he learns the facts in the case, will exonerate the General Manager from blame in both cases.

The reason why Mr. France's name was mentioned on the voting blank was that he was the only person nominated in a proper manner. His name had been regularly presented to the Chairman of the Board, and seconded by at least half a dozen members. It therefore came to me officially, and I was obliged to notice it. It may be said that other names were mentioned through the bee journals. Granted. I now think I remember one person who nominated three or four members for the same office in this manner. By what constitutional provision is the Board of Directors, or the General Manager, required to take cognizance of every suggestion that every person may write to periodicals published in the United States?

Why were not these nominations made to the proper officials of the association?

Unless these matters are brought to me officially, I cannot take responsibility of endorsing them.

Now, as to the Constitutional Amendments offered at the Denver convention: How could I submit so important a mat-

ter as that to a vote without a word from the secretary? In fact, I never saw a copy of them until after the voting blanks were sent out, and then only a stenographer's report of them.

Dr. Mason wrote me, just before his death, that he had no copy of the proposed amendments, that they had never been turned over to him. If the secretary of the association could not certify what the proposed amendments were, how could I be expected to take the responsibility of interpreting them.

I said before, and now repeat, that I did not see even a purported copy of the amendments till after the voting blanks had been printed and mailed.

If we do not wish to be governed by constitutional authority, why have a constitution?

If we do not practice business methods and follow parliamentary usages, our association is but a rope of sand and not worth saving.

I hope soon to turn over to my successor the records and funds of the largest and most prosperous beekeepers' association in the world; and if we will stop our quibbling about unimportant matters, and put our shoulders to the wheel in the spirit of fraternal helpfulness, the future of the association will be brighter than ever, but if factionalism and love of office prevail, it will be rent in twain and die a premature death.

EUGENE SECOR,
General Manager.

[We presume Mr. Secor's statement of the matter, so far as he is concerned, is correct, and that no blame can attach to him for the latest unfortunate "muddle" of the National Association. From his statement it appears that the late election for manager and directors is legal and regular in every aspect, and must stand. If so, it is time to accept the fact as settled, and stop quibbling.

But, someone, surely, knew that the nominations were not being made in a proper manner; that "someone" must

have foreseen the result, and is guilty of a grave omission in not having sounded the alarm. Geo. W. York, E. T. Abbott and W. Z. Hutchinson, as well as many others, must have known—yet no word of instruction or admonition was given to members who were seeking, in good faith, to make nominations. Surely, Mr. Abbott has no reasonable grounds for complaint.

To forestall any possible recurrence of this or any kindred "muddle," we suggest to General Manager France that he cause a sufficient number of copies of the constitution and by-laws of the association to be printed that one may be given to each member. The writer is one of the many new members. He has never seen a copy of the constitution and he has no more idea of its contents than he has of the language of Madagascar.—Ed.]



Cleaning Propolis from the Hands.

BY FRANK BENTON.

This substance commonly known as bee glue, is readily soluble in pure alcohol, somewhat less so in wood alcohol, and slightly so in some other substances, such as coal oil, amonia, etc.

Sapolio removes it slowly, by the scouring process; common soap also removes it slowly, and not so completely.

The easiest and cheapest way is a combination of some of these methods. Use first sapolio or some good deterative soap to remove the combined propolis and dust particles found on the hands after some time spent in manipulating bees; and when this seems to be no longer particularly effective, apply a very small quantity of alcohol, preferably pure alcohol, by pouring a teaspoonful in the hollow of the hand and rubbing it over the whole surface. This treatment will cause the last vestiges of the adhering propolis to disappear.

The substance in its fresh state is exceedingly sticky, and as soon as any considerable portion has been dissolved by

the application of any of these substances, it should be rinsed off, so that the solvent can act directly on the part still adhering to the hands. Sapolio tends to roughen the hands, and the same may be said of wood alcohol. Pure glycerine applied after thorough rinsing of the hands will correct this in a great measure. Although wood alcohol is cheaper than absolute alcohol, the cost is not great for the latter, as but a small quantity is required in case the bulk of the substance adhering to the hands has been removed with sapolio.

None of us care to turn from practical work in the apiary, with propolis adhering to the hands, to the handling of books or papers, since finger marks are left on anything which is touched; and lady beekeepers will surely be glad to have a method of ridding their hands of this unsightly substance, and to know that the wearing of gloves may be dispensed with in bee manipulations.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1902.



Wyoming as a Bee Country.

A correspondent in Gleanings writes as follows in regard to it:

"This is one of the greatest countries for bees I know of or have read about. My son began three years ago with four stands, and took that year something like 1,000 pounds of first quality comb honey. The next year from eight stands he took 2800 lbs. of the same. One stand that year made nearly 600 lbs. The last season was not as good, on account of a cold spring, and was cut short by an early freeze in September. Nevertheless we have taken 5,200 lbs of first quality, and in fact there is no second quality except from burr combs, or from sections not filled and capped. The flavor is all the same, and comes almost entirely from sweet clover and alfalfa. The 5200 lbs. is about half extracted, and was produced from 30 stands. The prices obtained have ranged from 7½ to 9 for extracted and 10 to 15 for comb, all sold at home.

There is to my knowledge no disease, no moths, and very few difficulties to contend with in the management of bees here.

The PROBLEM OF CO-OPERATION.

Western Slope to Organize J. S. Bruce Discusses the "Branch"
Plan Utah Asks Admittance Also.

Honey Producers' and Beekeepers' Association.

There will be a meeting at the Court House, Grand Junction, Colo., Saturday, January 24, 1903, to perfect the above organization, for the betterment of the honey interest of Mesa county.

Why lose money when you can save it?

Post this where you'll not forget it. Remember the date.

This call issued by request of many Beekeepers. J. U. HARRIS.

CO-OPERATION FOR COLORADO.

With the kind consent of the readers of the JOURNAL, I will come down off the editorial ridge-pole (apologies to Aikin) and scrimmage in the arena for awhile.

As will be seen by the notice at the top of this column, the beekeepers of the far Western Slope are keenly alive to the situation in Colorado, and are to meet on the 24th of this month to effect an organization. My information in regard to the matter does not extend beyond the mere announcement, but from the language of the call I judge that it is to be a commercial organization as well as social and literary. Perhaps the former feature will dominate. Whether it is to be a branch of the Colorado Honey Producers' Association, or to affiliate with it in a "community of interest" sense only, can at this writing only be conjectured. I do know, however, to a certainty, that in seeking organization they have started upon the right track, and I wish them unbounded success. Verily, the leaven has begun to work!

The general backwardness of Colorado beekeepers to rally around the idea of co-

operation is due to a lack of understanding of the necessity of it, and a disinclination to place the disposal of their products out of their own hands.

For the past half dozen years honey has been scarce in the United States, and the demand for Colorado's two score of car loads has been sharp enough to maintain fair prices. Buyers have been thick, and bought greedily, especially where car lots could be gathered. But suppose a time should come when these conditions are reversed—when Colorado, Utah, California, and the great Mississippi Valley produced a big crop. Instead of buyers hunting our honey, our honey would have to hustle pretty lively for buyers. Under such circumstances an organization able to send representatives to the eastern markets and deal in car loads, would have a hundred chances to sell its honey, where the individual beekeeper, waiting for a buyer to come a thousand miles to make a measly offer for his little crop, would not have one.

Beekeepers of Colorado do you realize that this is an actual condition and not a theory, and that you are up against it? The abundant rains that fell throughout the east last spring far into the summer germinated the seeds of white clover that had lain dormant for years and the crop that is now promised for next summer's bloom is the largest for many years. California is receiving more rain this winter than for several years. The water supply in Utah and Colorado is larger than for the past three years, which is favorable for an old time big crop. Altogether, the conditions at present favor the largest honey crop in the United States for the past six or seven years. There is time yet

for other conditions to supervene that would nullify these optimistic prospects; but, beekeepers it is safest to be prepared, and the best preparation I can see, is to organize upon a commercial basis throughout the whole state.

Those who are loth to place the disposal of their honey in hands other than their own, should re-consecrate their faith in humanity, and remember that the basis of the whole commercial world is "confidence." Place your best men in the positions of trust. Pay them what they are worth—don't be stingy. The great corporations trust their hired lieutenants—why can't beekeepers trust theirs? Is it because beekeepers are less honest than those surrounded with the crupring glamour of great wealth and power?

As to the way—I see but two methods whereby the beekeepers of Colorado can enter into successful commercial co-operation.

Preferable, it seems to me, would be some method of local affiliation with the Colorado Honey Producers' Association. I find many objectors to this plan, so many, that I sometimes despair of accomplishing any further good by advocating it—but I believe it is the best way: I have repeatedly invited these objectors to send me their objections for publication, that they might become known and adjusted upon a basis that would inure to the mutual benefit of all concerned. The management of the Association does not arrogate to itself infallibility—it is always open to the consideration of suggestions that will increase its efficiency and meet the varying needs of its membership.

The only other plan, where affiliation with the pioneer association cannot be effected, is independent local organization. This is far preferable to none, and such organizations can be made very profitable to their members. The main and paramount thing is to co-operate:

As I view it, commercial co-operation

is the only feasible solution of the economic problems of beekeeping. It is our only salvation from the evils of low prices, and the bee supply trust, if you please.

H. C. MOREHOUSE.

Boulder, Colo., Jan. 15, 1903.

DOES NOT FAVOR THE "BRANCH" PLAN OF CO-OPERATION.

In reply to your request for an opinion on 'branch' or other methods of co-operation for distant parts of this state, I will say that notwithstanding our Association has been doing business for several years, and the branch plan has been outlined and recommended, if there is a branch in the state I am not aware of it—yet we hear the assertion that the "branch" is the only practical plan. This to me is about equivalent to saying that co-operation is not practical, except locally.

On this side we at least have President Harris. Your side has Mr. Aikin, Mr. Gill and a host of other practical business men in the ranks, yet the "branch" does not materialize. I believe any association dependent on branch organization, with a capital stock at each shipping point, will in the end find its actual operations largely confined to the locality of the central office. As to the best method, I am hunting the sunshine. Please turn on the lights.

My idea of an association is a central headquarters, strong from a business and financial standpoint. Ours is already so. Then members from outside points who wish to co-operate with the central office should be able to get their crop inspected by some representative of the association and get the association stamp and guarantee on his goods. Then, I believe, he can get direct, actual benefit, if his neighbors will not join him in co-operative effort. But just as soon as a member gets actual cash results from his membership Colorado Honey Producers' Association stock will sell at a premium at that

point. Just as quick as it can be shown that it will pay at any point I think most producers from self interest will take stock and perfect sufficient organization to control most of the crop at that point.

The efforts to organize producers in the past has strewn the whole roadway with wrecks, so I am sure of nothing only that we are dealing with a vast problem. Let us be hopeful that the goal will be finally reached.

J. S. BRUCE.

Montrose, Colo., Jan. 3, 1903.

[The Loveland, Colorado, Branch, with R. C. Aikin, as manager, was established last spring. We have heard very little from it. The poor season prevented a fair trial of the system.—ED.]

A UTAH BEEKEEPER TALKS FOR CO-OPERATION.

It is the new year—the time we are all supposed to make good resolves, so I have resolved to tell you what I think of the movement to organize all of the beekeepers into one grand co-operative organization. (I think it can be done if we find the right man and get him at the head of affairs.)

Now Bro. Thompson does not feel like looking for any more members for the Colorado Honey Producers' Association, (or at least not with an X-rays). Well, there are two sides to any question. I will admit that there are a great number of beekeepers who would be of no use to the organization if he was to get them. On the other hand those same beekeepers may produce as good honey as Friends Thompson, Lovesy, or Hutchinson and they will put it on the market for the rest of the beekeeping fraternity to compete with. Now the question is which is the cheapest to get him where he could be watched, or let him run at large?

Now, I have an axe to grind. What I would like to see is for Colorado to invite Utah to come and join her, and let all who saw fit to join, do so. We of Utah feel that the two states can and do pro-

duce as good honey as any in the country and we should have some voice as to the price it should be sold at.

Now, why not organize a stock company and sell stock to any beekeeper who wishes to buy?

I am going to suggest a plan I have in mind for a starter; then if you think it worth while to call attention to it, you can do so. My plan is this: Organize with the understanding that any member is at liberty to sell if he sees fit so long as he gets more than the Association can pay. In that way we would have constantly on hand a corps of agents looking for a market for our product. Then I would have established in all of the principal centers, warehouses, with a competent man to receive and grade all honey that may be brought to him; he to be paid a percentage on the amount received at his warehouse. In that way all honey would be graded alike, and could be sold by the manager with the assurance that it would be up to the Association standard.

We are having more snow than we have had for three years and hope for a good crop next season. We will run about 450 colonies next season and are getting ready as fast as we can cleaning up supers and filling them. We try to give the first super with two thirds drawn comb A la Gill system, enlarged. Well, if you will excuse me this time, I may do it again.

FRED S. DART.

Spanish Fork, Utah, Jan. 1, 1903.

[The Colorado Honey Producers' Association embodies practically all of the features proposed by Mr. Dart. We see no reason why, if the Utah people will go at it in a business like way, they cannot effect co-operation through that channel. We would recommend all who are interested in such a scheme to correspond in regard to it with the manager, Frank Rauchfuss, 1440 Market St., Denver. Utah honey is practically the same as Colorado honey.—ED.]

That Feeding Experiment.

BY J. B. ADAMS.

[This colony, upon which the experiment was tried, was fed frames of honey during the greater part of last winter. E.D.]

As I promised you I will now give you the record of the fed colony that I wrote you about last spring. The experiment has proved valuable to us—I hope it will help others.

They had not less than four frames of brood all through the winter, when the weather permitted of examination. They built up strong very early in the spring and had two supers of finished honey the 15th of July, when they began to develop foul brood. They were shaken onto starters and had their hive filled again the 2d of August, when a large hog turned them over, destroying the combs. They were cleaned up and started again and fed ten pounds of syrup and by October 15th had their hive well filled for winter. They have a few cells of foul brood but will winter.

**Bees Wintering Well.**

R. A. Morris, St. George, Utah, under date of Jan. 11, writes: "We are having a lovely winter. I was out at my apiary and find the bees flying just like spring. Looks as though we would have a fair spring for the bees. No foul brood or other disease in this section of 'Dixie.'"

Jas. Bolinger, Brush, Colo., Jan. 12 writes: "I am wintering 150 colonies and have had no loss up to date."

J. I. Earl, Bunkerville, Nev., Jan. 15, writes: "Thus far the bees are wintering well. The coldest day this winter was 26 above zero."

**The Colorado Honey Producers' Association Elects Officers.**

At the annual meeting of the Colorado Honey Producers' Association, held at the Western hotel, Denver, directors and of-

ficers were elected as follows:

Directors: W. L. Porter, Frank Rauchfuss, F. L. Stone, H. Rauchfuss, F. H. Hunt, L. F. Jouno and J. Corneilius.

Officers: President, W. L. Porter, vice-president, F. L. Stone; treasurer, J. Corneilius; secretary and manager, Frank Rauchfuss.

**HONEY MARKETS.**

DENVER:—Trade in honey is still slow. Strictly fancy white comb honey brings \$3.50 per case of 24 sections, regular No. 2, white \$3.25. No. 2 \$2.50 to \$3.00. No. 3 or cull and candied honey not wanted. Extracted white 7½ to 7⅓ cts per pound. Beeswax 22-27 cts. according to color and cleanliness. We buy any quantity.

THE COLO. HONEY PRO. ASSO.,

1440 Market St.

CHICAGO—The demand is not more than usual; hence stocks are sufficient, especially as Cuba has now comb honey on this market. This is a new source of supply and is a factor that must be reckoned with as it obviates the necessity of laying in a stock during the summer and autumn to draw from in the winter and spring months.

The best grades of white comb sell at 15 to 16 cents per pound, with travel stained and light amber 13 to 14 cents, darker grades 10 to 12 cents. Extracted 7 to 8 cents for white and 5 to 7 for amber.

Beeswax steady at 30 cents.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

Jan. 9. 1903.



Quite a lot of the members of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association are now behind in their membership dues. All these are urged to renew immediately. The treasury is nearly empty, and there is great need of funds to make the fight for the Pure Honey Bill. Remit to the secretary, H. C. Morehouse, Boulder, or hand your money to Frank Rauchfuss.

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HONEY adulteration in Colorado will
receive its death blow if the Pure Honey
Bill becomes a law.



IF a thing is worth having it is worth
asking for, to say the least. Do not neg-
lect to ask your members of the legislature
to vote for the Pure Honey Bill.



THERE never was a time when there
were more important subjects up for the
consideration of beekeepers than there
are today. A hearty invitation is hereby
extended to all our subscribers to partici-
pate in their discussion. You can do
each other good thereby. Send us your
ideas—we'll fix 'em up for print, if you
havn't time.



COLORADO is being singularly blessed
with a mild winter. At this date January
23, the lowest temperature recorded at
Boulder is six degrees above zero, and
the general range has been from twenty
to fifty. The mild weather has caused a
large consumption of stores by the bees,
but they are in the acme of good condi-
tion and no one will regret the food they
have consumed.

CUBAN COMPETITION.

Much as certain journals, controlled by
bee supply interests, seeking a larger
market for their products, would like to
quiet our fears, the ogre of Cuban com-
petition will not down. That it is more
of a reality than a bugaboo to be laughed
away, will be seen by reading the market
report of R. A. Burnett & Co. of Chicago,
in this issue. New comb honey from
Cuba is already on the Chicago market,
and as this firm says "this is a new source
of supply that will in the future obviate the
necessity of laying in a stock during the
summer and autumn to draw from in the
winter and spring months." The quan-
tity arriving this year will probably not
appreciably affect the market, but it is
the entering wedge to what in the near
future will be ruinous competition, unless
prompt measures are taken to check-
mate it.

The bulk of Cuban honey comes from
the agualdo, a species of the wild morn-
ing glory. It yields a light, mild flavor-
ed honey, that is in every way fitted to
successfully compete with the best pro-
ducts of the states. The honey resources
of this rich tropical isle are just begin-
ning to be exploited in characteristic
Yankee style, and the production will in-
crease with amazing rapidity in the next
few years. The bulk of this increased
production will be dumped at the doors
of its nearest consuming neighbor, the
United States.

This emphasizes in the strongest possi-
ble terms the need of co-operation among
the beekeepers of the arid states, and in
fact of the whole country. The effects of
this threatened disastrous competition
can be greatly forestalled if our beekeep-
ers are thoroughly organized. Competi-
tion must cease among us at home before
foreign competition can be successfully
met and repelled.

Now is the time to act—not a minute
to lose, either. Get together any way you
can—but get together. Trivial differences
among you there are, but they should be,

in a crisis like this, subordinated to the greater good.

Commercial co-operation is the remedy. Don't you see it, brother?



A LAW TO PREVENT ADULTERATION OF HONEY.

The legislative committee of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association, composed of T. Lytle, W. P. Collins and the writer, have at last concluded their draft of a bill to prevent the sale of adulterated honey, and before this reaches our readers, it will have been presented in due form to our state legislature. The committee is under obligations to F. L. Thompson for very valuable assistance in the preparation of the bill.

The proposition is now up to the beekeepers of the state, both in and out of the association, to assist in its passage by bombarding their senators and representatives in the legislature with petitions and personal letters urging them to support the bill. Send them in thick and fast—the more the better. Let the members know you are interested in the measure. The enemies of the bill will be there, you may be sure, and it might as well be understood first as last that there will be opposition to the bill. The adulterator dies hard, but we promise that he will be a long time dead if this bill is enacted into law.

The adulteration evil never has reached any mammoth proportions in this state, and the fight against the bill will not be so strenuous as it would be a few years hence, when the packing house interests become more strongly centered and entrenched. Taking it all in all, now is a propitious time to strike for such a law, but the matter rests now largely in the hands of the beekeepers of the state themselves. If they are indifferent the bill will fail by default, but if they are energetic in asking for its passage, the result will be crowned with success.

CLOSE OF VOLUME TWO.

This issue completes the second year of the existence of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL. It has achieved what none of its predecessors seemed able to grasp—a good, healthy hold upon life. It is now long past the experimental stage, and the beekeepers of the arid belt may be perfectly assured that they have a journal that will stay with them unto the end of time.

The new year has had an opening that would please the most rabid optimist. New subscriptions are flowing in from every quarter of the United States, while the old subscribers are renewing almost to a man. Our advertising patronage, also shows a healthy increase, and we are in a position to render them better service than ever before. It is very gratifying to note that fully 75 per cent of our subscription list is paid in advance.

As patronage increases we will make the JOURNAL larger and brighter and better. To that end we ask the co-operation and support of all Western beekeepers.



LET THEM ALONE.

A beginner writes to ask, "What manipulating, if any, do to the bees need during January and February?" We reply, none at all, let them alone. In answering thus, we presuppose that they were prepared for winter at the proper time and in the proper manner, and that they were supplied with sufficient stores to tide them through to the next honey flow. If, however, there is reason to suspect that certain colonies are short of stores, examine them carefully some warm day when the bees are flying, and if found short, feed by laying a brick of hard candy over the frames, under the packing. The candy should rest on sticks three quarters of an inch in thickness.

Generally speaking, the let alone policy is the best winter manipulation we can advise. Out apiaries should be visited often to replace covers that are blown off

and to see that honey thieves are not rampant. The entrances, also, should be watched and kept free of snow and ice.

This does not imply that there is nothing for the apiarist to do during the winter season. Indeed, this is one of his busiest times. If he is provided, as he should be, with a snug, warm, work-room, the coldest and roughest days even will see him busy with the preparations for the coming harvest. There are hives, supers, frames, etc. to nail together and paint. The supers, section holders and separators used last season are to be thoroughly scraped and cleaned, and there are sections to put up and fill with foundation.



BEEKEEPING is an all the year around occupation for the specialist.



ARE you a subscriber? If not, you better enroll right now, so as to miss none of the good things.



DO not fail to write at once to your senators and representatives in the state legislature, asking them to support the Pure Honey Bill.



THE way new subscriptions are coming in makes us smile. Western beekeepers evidently know a good thing when they see it.



THE king bee of northern Colorado lives at Longmont, and his name is just M. A. Gill. Mr. Gill will enter the honey harvest of 1903 with 1250 colonies.



THE beekeepers of Utah have gotten in on the ground floor with their bid for the next convention of the National Beekeepers' Association to be held at Salt Lake City. Utah is a great honey producing state, and it deserves to succeed in landing this honor.

THE vice-president of the National Beekeepers' Association, Mr. Jas. U. Harris, suggests that an international beekeepers' convention be held at St. Louis during the World's Fair. This is a capital idea, and we hope the suggestion of Mr. Harris will receive the consideration it merits.



THE three hardest things for amateur beekeepers to learn is to level their hives sidewise with a spirit level, fasten the foundation in the middle of the section and use separators. Attention to these three details are highly necessary in the production of merchantable section honey.



A LARGE number of our subscribers who were in arrears have renewed since the beginning of the new year. The most of these have accompanied their remittances with kind words of appreciation of our work. For the kind words, especially, we are truly grateful. They give us new courage and added zeal. For the material tokens, also, we are thankful. They are a necessity when it comes to the consideration of "bills payable."



To secure the best results in comb honey production the apiarist must work faithfully and intelligently to bring about right conditions at the right times. At the opening of the honey flow there must be a good business force of bees; the laying capacity of the queen must not be restricted, yet there must be contraction enough to force the bulk of the bees into the supers, and withal every feature must be eliminated from the situation that tends to produce that paralysis of effort that accompanies preparations for swarming. Who will originate the system that will insure the beekeeper this perfect control of his bees?



WE presume that the subscription list of every publication in the land is cum-

bered more or less with the genus dead beat. That bee journals are more exempt than other journals we have reason to believe. We are glad to say that the general good character of beekeepers averages far higher than any other class of citizens with whom we have come in contact. That there are a few black sheep is to be expected. We have recently discovered a few on our list, and we have parted with them with a whole souled feeling that it was a "good riddance of bad rubbish." All fair minded people will agree that the man who will read a journal month after month for several months or years and then refuse to pay for it, pleading that he didn't want it," is entitled to the appellation of "dead beat." It only costs a cent to stop a paper when you are through with it.



Irish Bee Journal.

We have made arrangements to club the R. M. B. J. with this sprightly product of the "old sod." Aside from the novelty of taking a foreign bee journal, this one would be really a valuable acquisition to any beekeepers' stock of literature. Those among our readers who had the good fortune to be born in that "green little isle" would be especially pleased with it. We are glad to note that apiculture in Ireland is both progressively and aggressively surging to the front. We will send both journals to any address one year, post paid, for 75 cents.



New Advertisements.

Attention is directed to the new advertisements appearing in this issue. It will pay you to read them and send for their catalogue and price list:

THE L. A. WATKINS MDSE. CO.

This old and well known reliable Denver firm carries a large stock of everything needed in the apiary, from a carpet tack to a honey extractor. They handle the A. I. Root Co. goods—a name which

is a standing synonym for accuracy and quality. Their prices are right, and they invite you to correspond with them before placing your orders.

MINNESOTA BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLY M'F'G. CO.

This is a new firm to bid for Colorado and Western patronage, and they assure us that they have some interesting propositions to offer to the beekeepers of the mountain states. They have the timber, the machinery and the skilled labor, and their output is second to none in quality, while their prices are low as the lowest. Whether you are in the market for a small order or a car-load, write them for prices—it will pay you.



To Help Pass the Pure Honey Bill.

Believing that the State Association was in need of funds to assist in the passage of the Pure Honey bill, Jas. Bolinger, of Brush, Colo., has contributed \$3 for that purpose. How many members will imitate Mr. Bolinger's worthy example by paying up their dues, not to speak of making donations?



New Edition of the A. B. C. of Bee Culture.

We are in receipt of a copy of the 1903 edition of the A. B. C. of Bee Culture. The many revisions and additions of the past twenty years have swollen it to a volume of over 500 pages. It is now a complete encyclopedia of bee culture in the United States, brought down to the latest possible moment. It is embellished with many new engravings, and much new matter has been added, covering such live topics as "shook swarms," "locality," "latest methods of bottling honey," "winter in the West and South," etc. This is the most comprehensive work on practical beekeeping now extant, and one that no beekeeper can afford to do without. We can furnish it, beautifully bound in cloth and gold, postpaid, for \$1.20. Or

including a year's subscription to the JOURNAL, \$1.50.



Bees on Shares.

A has 40 hives of bees in boxes and logs. He wants B to take the bees on shares, or rent them. B furnishes everything and transfers them, Italianizes them and does all the work. What part should B have of the honey and increase for the first season? What would B get the second season and furnish everything and do all the work?

T. S. HALL.

Jasper, Ga., Jan. 2, 1903.

[For the first season B ought to have at least three-fourths of all the honey and increase—he really would deserve it all—and for the second season at least two-thirds. Usually both parties share equally the expense of supplies and share equally in the products. But on a half and half arrangement owner of bees should furnish new hives for his original stock.—ED.]



Taking Away Queens.

Last season I deprived a couple swarms of their queens and found they made double the amount of honey. I have a dozen Italian swarms and about 22 swarms of black bees. How would it do to deprive all of the black bees of their queens just as the honey flow comes in. The new queens would be apt to be half breeds, which would be an improvement, too. Is there anything wrong with this plan?

My bees flew out today so you can judge what kind of weather we generally have in Walla Walla valley.

A. L. MCFARLANE.

Walla Walla, Wash.

[This plan is practiced by a good many large honey producers, and usually gives good results. Of course you have to be careful to cut out all queen cells but one, or there will be swarming galore. In a

large apiary this system involves an immense amount of work, and we think shaking them out would be preferable.—ED.]



A Fair Report.

I have found many useful items in the R. M. B. J. the past season.

I bought 16 stands of bees. Increased to 21, from which I sold \$45 worth of honey, besides reserving about 100 pounds for family use. One having foul brood was destroyed. Nearly everyone having bees in this neighborhood made some surplus honey. Every farmer has a few, but I expect foul brood will knock some of them out, as it has made its appearance here.

I had one new swarm that commenced work in the brood chamber and super at the same time and made 95 pounds of first class section honey. I contemplate rearing queens from this colony.

H. W. DUTTON.

Rifle, Colo., Dec. 26, 1902.

[By breeding from the queens whose colonies make the best general averages, and continually selecting the best of these for mothers you will gradually improve your stock. It would be better, perhaps, to purchase a tested queen of some reliable breeder to use as a basis, rather than the freak colony you mention. As a rule, it is the experience of breeders that freaks rarely reproduce themselves, but usually revert to the opposite extreme. G. M. Doolittle, by carefully electing mothers queens who have made the best averages, during a period of over thirty years, has very greatly increased the average yield per colony in his apiary.—ED.]



The bill of fare for next month will consist of quite a lot of real good things, among which may be mentioned the conclusion of the Idaho convention report and a general summary of the recent "shook swarm" discussion, especially as adapted to Western conditions.

CONVENTION REPORT.***The Second Annual Meeting of
The Idaho State Beekeepers'
Association.***

[Reported expressly for the JOURNAL by President F. R. Fouch, of Parma, Idaho.]

A good attendance was had at this, the second annual meeting of the Idaho State Beekeepers' Association, which was held at Parma, December 20, 1902.

A general review of the work showed most encouraging progress in all lines pertaining to apiculture. Idaho is coming to the front with rapid strides. New people and capital are thronging in—many large irrigation enterprises are under way, and as fast as new pastures are afforded some enterprising beekeeper occupies the ground.

An interesting exhibit of honey, covering different varieties from widely divergent sections of the state, created much interest, as did, also, some of the small, "handy" utensils of the craft.

"The Season of 1902, Its Lessons and Problems," was ably discussed by Mr. Pennington, of Oregon. Different varieties of nectar producing flowers—native and introduced—their seasons and products, was ably presented, and an interesting general discussion followed, led by Mrs. Paul.

The question box filled in all vacant times—while committees were at work—and which was productive of amusement as well as knowledge.

Resolutions favoring a pure food law and lower freight and passenger rates were passed, and a foul brood bill was prepared for introduction to the legislature, to enable the state to keep clean, as it is now. Many colonies of bees are scattered over the state in old boxes, which can be purchased so cheaply, there is no excuse for anyone to ship in diseased stock.

Arrangements are under way, whereby we expect to get our shipping cases lo-

cally for about one-half their former cost. We might be of benefit to our Colorado brethren in this matter.

A goodly number of new members for the National Beekeepers' Association was secured, and the convention favored a general move to collect statistics and do our selling through the National Association, and so eliminate the middleman, and the honey canards along with him.

A Mr. Yoder (formerly of Missouri) gave a very comprehensive illustrated address on the progress of apiculture, covering many years.

E. F. Atwater contributed many good and valuable points in the general discussions and enthused all with his hopeful view of a bright future for apiculture in the state.

The same state officers were re-elected, with the exception of vice president, which went to Mr. McClanahan, leaving the official roster as follows:

President, F. R. Fouch, of Parma.

Vice President, A. I. McClanahan, of Payette.

Secretary, Miss Bertha M. Petersen, of Lower Boise

Treasurer and General Manager, E. F. Atwater, of Boise.

A day and night were crammed chock full of business and pleasure and many of the best things had to go by for our next convention.

A basket dinner in which the ladies ably exemplified the fine things you can make with honey was an inspiration to the unsophisticated. No change was made in the local officers for next year.

The "Gem State Rural" (Caldwell) an ably edited horticultural paper, was voted the official organ of the state association.

The trusts forming among the manufacturers of bee supplies came in for their share of censure and if any house built on right lines stays out of it they can expect to receive our patronage. This indecent, unchristian move of organized greed, we feel sure will meet with the contempt it deserves by self-respecting

beekeepers, in every locality of the state.

CONVENTION NOTES.

[Prepared exclusively for the JOURNAL by General Manager E. F. Atwater, of Boise, Idaho.]

One of the first things on the program was a reading, "Fesslers' Bees," by Miss Eva Paul. Riley's poem was much enjoyed by all.

Mr. Will Pennington found that the cleome having a yellow blossom was spreading rapidly in the vicinity of one of his apiaries. He wished to know the experience of other members in regard to the color of honey from yellow cleome. As no one present could answer, I pass it on to the Editor or some of the Utah brethren. [It does not grow here—who can tell us something about it? E.D.]

Mr. Pennington's cases of 4x5 comb honey averaged over 24 pounds net per (CONTINUED NEXT MONTH.)

Our Clubbing Rates.

We will club the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal with your choice of the following publications at the prices set opposite to each. The offers are available to either old or new subscribers.

Irish Bee Journal (36c)75
American Beekeeper (50c)	\$0.75
American Bee Journal (\$1.00)	1.25
Bee-Keepers' Review (\$1.00)	1.25
Gleanings (\$1.00)	1.10
Pacific Bee Journal (1.00)	1.00
Modern Farmer (50c)75

For Sale—About 30 8-frame hives, bodies, covers and bottoms complete, excepting frames. These are new hives, and as we are adopting a different style of hive, to close them out we will take 40c apiece for them, while they last. Address, H. C. Morehouse, Boulder, Colo.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—The editor of the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal has under lease to Nov. 1, 1903, an apiary consisting of 128 colonies of bees and fix-

tures. These consist of 325 supers, 65 empty hives, and a number of miscellaneous articles of equipment. This apiary is rigged for the honey harvest of 1903 with the exception of shipping cases and 1,000 to 2,000 sections. The owner has removed to Portland, Ore., and offers the apiary for sale subject to the lease. The price is \$700, part cash and part time. If next season is an average one they ought to make nearly \$700 worth of honey and increase to 150. This is a good investment and worth investigating. Address, H. C. Morehouse, Boulder, Colo.

Do it Quick.

\$!

Modern Farmer.....	\$0.50
American Poultry Journal....	.50
Gleanings in Bee Culture.....	1.00
ALL FOR.....	ONE DOLLAR,

If you mention this paper and address

Sample FREE

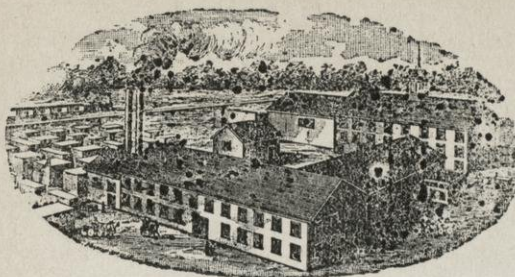
The MODERN FARMER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

Honey Queens.

- Laws' Leather Colored Queens.**
- Laws' Improved Golden Queens.**
- Laws' Holy Land Queens.**

Laws' queens are doing business in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries. The demand for Laws' queens has doubled any previous season's sales. Laws' queens and bees are putting up a large share of the honey now sold. Laws' stock is being sold for breeders all over the world. Why? Because it is the best stock to be had. Remember! That I have a larger stock than ever; that I can send you queen any month in the year and guarantee safe delivery; that I have many fine breeders on hand. Price \$3.00 each. Tested, each, \$1.25; five for \$6.00. Reduction in prices after March 15. Send for Circular.

W. H. LAWS, Beeville, Texas.



Bee Supplies!

We have the best equipped factory in the West and the one nearest to you, carrying the largest stock of everything needed in the apary, assuring the best goods at the lowest prices, less freight, and prompt shipment. We want every beekeeper to have our **Free Illustrated Catalog**, and read description of Alternating Hives, Ferguson's Supers, etc. Write at once for a Catalogue.

BRANCHES—B. P. Critchlow,
Ogden, Utah;
Trestler Supply Co., Lincoln Neb
Shugart & Ouran, Council Bluffs Ia

KRETCHMER M'F'G Co., Red Oak, Ia.

HERE IT IS!

YOU are looking for **Foundation** to use this year? Then, don't look any farther, as **Dadant's** has now been before the beekeeping world for many years, and stands without a rival today. If you never saw any of Dadant's Foundation, send a postal for free sample together with their catalogue. Every inch guaranteed good as sample sent, and no complaints have ever come in against it. They have also revised "**Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee**," and you can scarcely afford to do without this large and valuable book. Post paid \$1.25. We sell everything needed in the apary.

DADANT & SON,
Hamilton, Hancock Co., Illinois.

PATENTS

DESIGNS
TRADE-MARKS
AND COPYRIGHTS
OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"

FREE

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.



50 YEARS'
EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

LISTEN!

LISTEN!

BARTELDES & CO.,
ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

BEE
SUPPLIES.

They keep every thing wanted in the Apiary. They can save you Money on your order for Supplies. They are not in any Trust or Combination.

BEESWAX WANTED AT ALL TIMES.

BEE SUPPLY DEPT.,

DENVER, COLO., 1521
Fifteenth St.