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## **Rocky Mountain bee journal. Number 16 Vol. 2, [No. 4] May 15, 1902**

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Rocky Mountain  
Bee Journal.

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

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Boulder, Colo.  
Vol. 2. No. 16.



# BEE-KEEPERS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We have Five Large Agencies in COLORADO.

Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n, 1440 Market St., Denver. Colo.  
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*Lewis' White Polished Wisconsin Basswood Sections are perfect, our Hives and other Supplies the finest in the Market. Write the above Agencies for Prices.*



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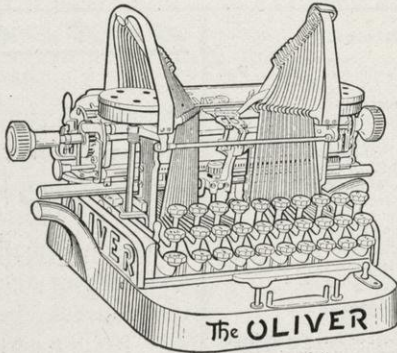
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One of Root's Long Tongue Breeders. Imported Stock direct from

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Fine breeders of each of the above have been added to their yards. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Queen Circular and Price List.

G. F. DAVIDSON & SON, BOX 190, FLORESVILLE, TEXAS.

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:**--This is to certify that we have sold to Mr. G. F. Davidson our entire queen business, consisting of all our nuclei hives, cages, list of names, and our good will. We thank our many friends and customers for past favors and we trust that you will continue to favor Mr. Davidson as you have favored us. Mr. Davidson is in every way worthy of your trust, and any business entrusted to him will receive prompt and courteous attention. Yours in trust,  
Floresville, Texas, January 1, 1902. O. P. HYDE & SON.

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LONG TONGUES. PROLIFIC QUEENS. GENTLE BEES



These three requisites alone constitute the desired honey bee. I have given these my special attention. If you want Honey, Strong colonies and Gentle Bees, try a Queen of this famous strain.

PRICES—Untested 75c; 6 for \$4.00

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Select Breeders \$2 to \$5

CHAS. O. PORTER,

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WILLIAMSTOWN, KY.

## QUEENS

Buy them of H. G. Quirin, the largest Queen Breeder in the North.

The A. I. Root Co. tell us our stock is extra fine. Editor York, of the A. B. J., says he has good reports from our stock from time to time, while J. L. Gandy, of Humboldt Nebraska, has secured over 400 pounds of honey (mostly comb) from single colonies containing our queens. We have files of testimonials similar to the above.

Our breeders originated from the highest priced Long Tongued Red Clover queens in the U. S.

Fine queens, promptness and square dealing has built up our present business, which was established in 1888.

### PRICES

Golden and Leather Col. Queens before July 1.

Select warranted—1 for \$1; 6, 5.00; 12, 9.50

Tested - - - 1 for \$1.50; 6, 8.00; 12, 15.00

Select Tested - 1 for \$2.00; 6, 10.50

Extra select tested, the best that money can buy, \$4.00 each.

We guarantee safe arrival to any State, Continental Island or European country. Can fill all orders promptly, as we expect to keep three to five hundred queens on hand ahead of orders. Special price on 50 to 100. Circulars free. Address all orders to

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Prices of Nuclei for May delivery:

3-frame Nucleus with Queen \$2.50

2" " " " " 2.00

Queens after May 20th:

Untested Italian Queen 70c; 3 for \$2.00.

Tested Queens, each, \$1.00

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## TENNESSEE QUEENS.

Daughters of select imported Italian. Select long tongued (Moore's) and select straight 5-band queens. Bred three and one-fourth miles apart and mated to select drones. No bees owned within two and one half miles. None impure within three and but few within five miles. No disease. Twenty-nine years experience.

Warranted queens 75 cents each. Tested \$1.50 each. Discount on large orders. Two-hundred choice tested, reared last season ready today. Contracts with dealers a specialty. Discount after July 1st. Send for circular.

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Agents for Dadant's Foundation and Gleanings. Premiums given. Don't fail to get our printed matter. It is ALL free. Bee supplies of all kinds. 14 6t

The Jennie Atchley Co.

Beeville, Bee Co. Texas

# Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

For Colorado and the Great Inter-Mountain Region.

VOL. 2.

MAY 15, 1902.

WHOLE NO. 16.

## UTAH BEE-KEEPERS MEET.

### *Flattering Attendance Steps Taken to Organize a Honey Exchange.*

The annual spring session of the Utah Beekeepers' Association for 1902 was held at Salt Lake City April 5th. The attendance was unusually large, and the great interest displayed by those present indicates a healthy revival of the bee industry throughout the state. Last season was a period of depression occasioned by low prices and poor crops. This year the prospects are very bright. There was little disease reported, irrigation water promises to be plentiful, and with the organization of a co-operative honey exchange, there is strong hope of fair prices and speedy sales. Better railway outlets eastward are also in prospect, which will place upon the highways of commerce some now isolated honey producing sections of the state. Altogether the outlook is very flattering, and it may be said that the bee and honey industry of Utah is safely past its Valley Forge.

Reports made from various districts of the state made by personal representatives or by letter were listened to, as follows:

Vice President Rhees, of Weber, said everything was fairly prosperous in that section. Prospects were brighter for the coming season than they were last year. The chief drawback was in the farmers cutting their alfalfa before much of it had bloomed, thus cutting the flow abnormally short. He did not consider it as good for hay, especially for horses, as when cut in bloom. Mr. Rhees is a very

extensive beekeeper, having over 1,000 colonies.

Vice President Geo. Hone, of Utah county, a largely interested beekeeper, reported along the same lines.

Second Vice President Nelson of Emery county, gave a good report. This county had the highest average yield in the state last season.

Vice President Welch gave an encouraging account of the industry in Morgan county.

Vice Presidents Bartlett of Uintah, Hansen of Box Elder, Winsor, of Washington, Belliston of Juab, Low of Sevier, Otteson, of Emery, and Smith, of Wasatch, all sent encouraging reports, and nearly all sent delegates to the convention, and they all endorse and support the association in its efforts to rebuild the industry in every possible way.

Mr. Smith says the bees in Wasatch county came through the winter in splendid condition and the prospects were never brighter than they are this season.

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Lovesey said:—

I take pleasure in again greeting so many of you at this time. While we meet and greet many new faces, we still have many of the old true and tried friends with us. Our beekeepers, as a rule, are kind, generous and true in their sympathies for each other; personally, many of them lack interest and unity of purpose necessary to the upbuilding of our industry, and while many express a hope and a willingness that the bee industry may grow and become a grand success, they wait for others to do the



building. The great trouble has been too many have been in the waiting column.

We should form a co-operative exchange for the general benefit of all concerned. In union there is strength, and if we would succeed we should form a strong bond of union. We have received a number of letters of late from beekeepers in different parts of the state favoring the organization of an exchange for the benefit of our beekeepers, and we hope to see it pushed to a successful issue. A strong organization should be formed and the best possible plan or method should be adopted for the purchase of supplies and for the disposal of all bee products. We find that organization for mutual protection is the order of the day among all classes, and why should not beekeepers do likewise. It needs but little argument to prove that when each and everyone are striving alone to push his product on the market the result will be a demoralized market and low prices. The best way to avoid these difficulties is to ship all our products collectively to the market where it is required.

We have in view the publication of a treatise in the interest of the industry just as soon as our financial condition will allow. It will treat upon the general management of bees, their protection from disease, natural enemies, etc., also the use of honey as conducive to health. We find some very crude ideas existing in regard to honey. Some people believe that nearly all honey is adulterated, even the very purest and whitest alfalfa honey, which, according to the best judges, is the peer of all honeys. Even this peerless honey in its granulated state, which is a general test of its purity, is thought by some to be adulterated. These mistakes need correcting. We do not believe there is a beekeeper in the state who is guilty of practicing adulteration, and Utah honey has a name which it justly deserves of being pre-excellence.

Shall Utah beekeepers exhibit at the

fairs? We cannot afford to miss the great World's Fair at St. Louis. Utah honey has carried off the honors upon all occasions where it has been properly exhibited, and if we send a good exhibit to St. Louis we need not fear for the result.

From present indications over a greater portion of the state the outlook for a good honey flow is encouraging. If the results of the season prove satisfactory it will be beneficial from every standpoint to put in a good exhibit at our own state fair this fall.

Our beekeepers should take pains to protect their bees from ants, wasps and other bee enemies, and also from disease. If there should be any trouble of this nature in any part of the state steps should be taken to enforce the law and try to eradicate it.

Following the president's address, the annual election of officers was held, and resulted as follows:

E. S. Lovesy, president; R. T. Rhees, first vice-president; Andrew Nelson, second vice-president; J. B. Fagg, secretary and treasurer; Wilford Belliston, assistant secretary.

County vice-presidents were elected as follows: Salt Lake, W. A. Bills; Utah, Geo. Hone; Wasatch, J. A. Smith; Davis, A. F. Stevenson; Box Elder, J. Hansen; Weber, O. Folkman; Juab, Thos. Belliston; Washington, A. M. Winsor; Tooele, B. Barrows; Cache, Henry Bullock; Morgan, T. R. G. Welch; Uintah, C. C. Bartlett; Wayne, P. M. Grigg; Carbon, U. Bryner; Sevier, R. A. Lowe; Kane, W. F. C. McAllister; Emery, Christian Ottison.

The executive committee comprises J. L. Buntings, Washington county; J. Woodmansee, Salt Lake county; O. B. Huntington, Utah county.

The committee on foul brood law consists of Nathan Reeves, Davis county; W. B. Smith, Davis county; H. Taufer, Salt Lake county; F. Schack, Salt Lake county.

T. R. G. Welch presented the following paper upon

#### MARKETING HONEY.

"Very few bee men are able to successfully market their honey, but many can produce it. There are certain qualifications necessary to be able to put it in shape to get the best results. It should be put up in shape, first, to supply the local market, which is always the best, and, second, that it be in proper shape and condition to ship to any market. All packages should be scrupulously clean and attractive. The packages should be uniform and the contents exactly as represented, and under these circumstances the market will hunt the honey instead of the honey hunting the market, and command prices that will be remunerative. Bee men can be the best judges of the packages according to the locality and prospect for marketing, as conditions vary with each locality. If you want the top price for your product see that it is in the best shape and condition."

Interesting addresses were delivered during the session by I. N. Elliott, William D. Park, Fred Schach, J. A. Wright, Geo. Hone, Thomas Nielson, Wilford Belliston, N. E. Miller, Andrew Nelson, William Peay, T. G. R. Welch, Mr. Warren and others. Letters were read from several members who were unable to be present. A communication was also received from B. S. K. Bennett, manager of the Pacific Honey Producers' association of California, suggesting the value of organization, and asking the Utah beekeepers to organize as a branch of the California association. This is in line with the recommendation embraced in President Lovesy's address, and the members of the association were practically unanimous in expressing themselves as heartily in accord with it. To this end a committee consisting of Messrs. Lovesy, Fagg, Rhees, and Nelson was appointed to confer with the California association, with a view to effecting a branch organization here.

#### ONLY "JOSHING."

*Dr. Mason, the Genial Secretary of the National Association, Perpetrates Another "Goak."*

See here, Mr. Editor, I'm awful sorry that President Hutchinson sent you that notice about the time and place for holding the next meeting of the National Beekeepers' Association, as soon as he did, because it spoiled the fun you would have had in "whetting our pencil on the blarney stone and firing a whole broadside of arguments at the Executive Committee in an earnest effort to induce it to locate the next convention in Denver" (see editorial comments on pages 46 and 47 of April R. M. B. J.).

As one of that committee I feel sure that I should have enjoyed your "blarney broadside," but I can assure you that the Executive Committee, consisting of President Hutchinson, Vice President Hershiser and your humble servant are quite proof against that kind of "broadside" unless it were accompanied by an assurance of cheap railway rates to Denver.

I can also assure you that the executive committee were as anxious to fix on Denver as the next place for holding the next convention as you western beekeepers were to have it held there, and the committee have for months had the matter under consideration, and were anxiously waiting to see if cheap railroad rates might not finally be secured, and when we learned that cheap rates were assured we decided on Denver very much quicker than you could "sharpen your pencil on a blarney stone and fire a broadside."

For two or three years a goodly number of us eastern "kids" have been anxious to have the convention held at Denver, but you had so many "tender foots" among you that you couldn't get up energy enough to secure reduced rates, and you ought to feel grateful to the sturdy, persistent letter carriers for making these reduced rates available to us.

In congratulating the beekeepers of the



west you say "that justice has finally been done to their well merited claims for recognition," etc., but it "kinder" seems to me that you have had all the "recognition" your "merits" justified.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, for safety to myself when I get to Denver, I'd better say that some of the above is a joke, but it is no joke when you say "the success of the meeting rested largely in local hands. Naturally, much will depend upon Colorado "so you'd all better pitch in and make the coming convention the biggest and best convention ever held in the United States."

You western beekeepers have been blowing your horns pretty long and loudly about your big honey yields. Now if you'll blow for the biggest and best convention, perhaps with some tenderfoot help from the East, you may succeed in having your desires gratified, for you know that such men as President Hutchinson, Vice President Hershiser, of New York, the Roots of Ohio, Dr. Miller and Editor York of the American Bee Journal of Illinois, are wonderful help in a beekeepers' convention, and if your secretary should be on hand you'll have some one to joke and laugh at.

Of course, all the states west of the "Father of Waters" including California, are right at your door, (?) and we shall expect to see such "big guns" as J. F. McIntyre of Ventura, Calif. and a few score more big California beekeepers at the convention.

Now don't console yourselves with the thought that your eastern friends have their eyes blinded by motes of hereditary conservatism" and think you'll cast them out. You may "in the grand, glad meeel of handshaking" come to the conclusion that there are some "beams" in western eyes. You may also come to the conclusion that all who live in the east are not "tenderfoots," and that all the "tenderfoots" do not live in the east either.

Of course you've got a great big coun-

try out there, but you'll have to "hustle" to fulfill your great big promises. Lets see if you'll do it.

The last paragraph of your editorial on page 53 of the April number is a good suggestion, and I hope a good exhibit will be made of such products and appliances as will be of interest to those attending the convention. If director Aikin sees fit to transport his solar, fire, wax extractor, (or a small duplicate of it) to the convention hall, I am sure no one will object, and if our friend Rauchfuss should have one of his combined section folders and foundation fasteners on hand in working order, he may be able to secure a "mote" or two.

The executive committee will do all it can to help make the Denver meeting a success, but the heat and burden will rest largely on Colorado and her nearby neighbors such as Missouri and California.

A. B. MASON.

Sta. B. Toledo, Ohio, April 21, 1902.



### *Denver Beekeepers' Association.*

A joint meeting of the Denver Beekeepers' Association and the Colorado Honey Producers' Association was held at the Western Hotel, 12th and Larimer streets, Denver, April 29th. On this account the time of the former was somewhat limited and the proceedings were necessarily brief.

A few slight changes were made in the grading rules.

It was also resolved to offer a reward of \$25.00 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one trespassing or stealing in an apiary. To make this effective the secretary was instructed to have some notices printed to this effect and all members will be provided with one or more to post conspicuously in their apiaries. None but members of the D. B. K. association will be entitled to the benefits of this protection.

The election of officers was the last business to come before the meeting, and

the following were elected:

President, H. Raufuss; vice president L. F. Jouno; secretary, Mary Porter; treasurer, J. Cornelius; reporter, D. F. Moon.

D. F. MOON,  
Retiring Sec'y.

Golden, Colo., April 29, 1902.



### ***Producing Extracted Honey.***

I have been asked by the editor of the R. M. B. JOURNAL to explain my method of producing a prime article of extracted honey. I am more than pleased to assume this task, as I believe there is urgent need of missionary work being done among beekeepers, for their own good, in relation to this subject. I do not know that I am specially qualified to participate in such an important crusade, but since it has been required of me, I am heartily willing to cast in my mite, hoping it will awaken some brother beekeeper from the lethargy of carelessness into which he has unwittingly fallen.

Liquid honey, hurled from the combs by centrifugal force, is the purest and most healthful sweet known to man. While this is a fact, it must be admitted that the future of this peerless product, from the viewpoint of profit and increased consumption, is anything but flattering. It is the fashion to charge market depression to adulteration and overproduction. To the thoughtless reader, who accepts such statements without pausing to analyze them, this may be a satisfactory solution of the problem of 4-cent honey. But when it is remembered that much of the honey that is condemned by the "taster" as "spurious" is really pure honey that is improperly produced, and that "overproduction" is only another, but misleading, name for under-consumption, that solution hardly satisfies the thinking mind. Of course, the presence of large quantities of glucose mixture labeled "honey" and offered cheap has a depressing effect on the price of pure honey, especially if the mixture and pure

honey bear any resemblance in quality and taste. There is so little difference between glucose honey and thin, unripe pure honey (and that is the character of much of the extracted honey found in the city markets) that the consumer cannot detect it. Both are so vile that the consumer is soon disgusted and quits trying to eat it, and thus is the demand lessened and the market spoiled for really good honey. Here is the root of the apparent overproduction.

It ought to be apparent to anyone that the remedy for these deplorable conditions consists in the production of only first class goods. It may cost more to produce such an article, but in the long run it will result in more profit, and I wish I could burn it into the brain of every extracted honey producer in the United States that it is the only salvation of the extracted honey market. In no other way can present unsatisfactory conditions be alleviated. Produce an article of such high quality and transcendental merit that all glucose mixtures will be as wormwood in comparison, and there need never be any fear of the competition of these vile concoctions.

With the production of only first class honey will come an ever increasing consumption that will buoy up prices, and in time will raise them to a satisfactory level. A customer who is used to eating good extracted honey can never be fooled on adulterated stuff—never, and he will pay even a double price for a familiar brand of the former.

### **HOW TO PRODUCE FIRST CLASS EXTRACTED HONEY.**

It requires more work and painstaking care to produce gilt edge extracted honey than it does to produce the thin, unripe stuff that is usually found on sale in our grocery stores. This is readily admitted

It costs more to produce good goods of any character than it does poor, but there comes to the producer of the best a satisfaction that passeth human understand-



ing, besides an increased flow of sheckels. The majority of honey customers are willing to pay a little more and get the best.

It is an open question whether honey suffers deterioration by being stored in cells from which brood has hatched. I am of the opinion that it is safer, in the production of honey of unimpeachable quality, to eliminate all such combs from the extracting supers. I have often thought such honey was darker and ranker flavored. The difference is only trifling, but when we are striving to produce a fancy article, every weight, however insignificant, should be thrown that way.

Some beekeepers extract from combs partially filled with brood. This is not only filthy and unsanitary, but positively vicious. Honey cannot be very healthful or palatable that contains chyle, essence of grubs, and the thin, watery stuff gathered from filthy places that is stored next to the unsealed brood. The queen should be confined to the brood chamber with a sheet of queen excluding zinc, and never, upon any occasion, be allowed to enter the supers, which she will do if not restrained.

It is the custom very generally among large producers to extract several times during the flow. Some of them wait until the combs are entirely sealed, but the majority extract when they are half to two-thirds sealed. Let me say right here that a first class article of extracted honey cannot be produced in this way.

Every extracted honey equipment should include not less than three sets of extracting combs, Langstroth size, or their equivalent. The number of these sets of combs must be governed by the locality and the yield anticipated. There should be enough to hold the entire season's crop. When one is partly filled, raise it and slip in another between that and the brood chamber. Keep this up until the end of the flow and get as many filled as possible, but leave them all

on the hive until you are ready to extract.

#### WHEN TO EXTRACT.

It is a well known fact that honey, in order to undergo thoroughly what is termed the "ripening process," must remain on the hive a long time. Comb honey cannot have this advantage, as in order to preserve the snowy whiteness of new combs they must be hustled off the hive as soon as they are sealed. Just what the nature of this "ripening process" is no one has ever been able to clearly explain, but it consists of evaporation and the acquiring of a rich, aromatic, honey flavor that puts on what I call the "gilt edge." No exact time can be laid down for extracting, but in the alfalfa regions it should not be done before September, or a month or two later would be better, providing that it does not start to granulate in the combs. Late extracting must be done in a warm room, and if the weather is very cool the supers should be piled up in a tight room heated up to the 100 degree mark for 24 to 36 hours before beginning work.

A word of caution should be interpolated right here for the benefit of beginners. Do not, under any circumstances, extract from the brood nest. Observe this as an invariable rule, not only for reasons hereinbefore stated, but for the further reason that you will by so doing rob your bees of their winter and spring stores. Always see to it when removing honey that the bees have plenty in the brood nest. If they are short, supply it from the extracting supers.

#### MANAGEMENT OF HONEY AFTER EXTRACTING.

Extracted honey, if not always water white, should be clear or perfectly translucent, and contain neither sediment nor air bubbles. As the honey runs from the extractor, it should be strained through a sieve with meshes about the size of fly netting. This will separate all the par-

ticles of wax and coarser particles of foreign substance from the honey. After passing through this screen it should be strained again through cheese cloth. The surface of this strainer should be much larger than the first, in order that it may work through as fast as it comes from the extractor. After passing through the latter strainer it should be conducted to a large tank. This tank should be so constructed and mounted that heat may be applied from the bottom. When the tank is full heat the honey to not exceed 150 degrees. This will expel all air bubbles and all remaining sediment, particles of wax, etc., will rise to the top and may be skimmed off. Draw off through a faucet from the bottom directly into the packages into which it is to be sent to market.

I will guarantee that extracted honey produced and managed in this way will be of good body, fine flavor, and will make friends and customers wherever it is sold. Glucose mixture would have no show at all at even half the price.

The market for this class of extracted honey is not overstocked, nor is it ever liable to be. The demand is large and the supply is small. There is hardly a community in the United States but would consume five pounds of extracted honey to where it consumes one now if this class of goods were always obtainable. The beekeeper who by his skill and care causes the consumption of a largely increased quantity of so pure and wholesome a sweet is a public benefactor in every sense of the word.

X. RAYS.

Boulder, Colo., May 10, 1902.

### *Gathering Po len from Horses' Whiskers.*

Here is the latest I have heard about bees gathering pollen. A man was plowing west of here under the new ditch, where there are no trees. Near there are about twenty colonies of bees. When the

man stopped at noon to feed his team the bees would not let them eat. They would dive into the chop and he would either have to kill them or drive them away. After the horses were done eating and had gone to plowing the bees would follow them around the field and light on their mouths to get the meal out of their whiskers. He had to stop and kill them.

R. C. CLARY.

Ft. Morgan, Colo., Apr. 20, 1902.

[This case clearly illustrates the necessity of feeding a substitute for pollen when the needs of the colony demand it and natural sources are not productive of a supply. Feeding a mixture of bran and common wheat flour would have kept these bees at home and out of mischief. ED.]



### *Recipes for Beekeepers.*

1. How to clarify wax without acids.

Put the vessel containing your melted wax into a box about three or four inches larger all around. Then fill this air space with dry, warm saw dust—bottom, sides and top. Put all in some undisturbed place and don't open for a week.

2. How to remove corns.

Spread clean, warmed propolis on a strip of linen and put over the corn. Let it lay for two weeks and the corn will drop out.

HENRY E. HORN.

Riverside, Calif.



If the number on your address tag is less than 16 (the serial number of this issue) your time has expired. Please let us have your prompt renewal. In this connection it will pay you to inspect our clubbing list, which see on another page.



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## The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.

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

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

STINGLESS bees would eliminate all the romance from beekeeping. Don't want them.

A LITTLE judicious work as opportunity presents will lay the foundation for a vast improvement in honey resources in the near future.

EARLY swarming will be the rule this year in this locality. It will come before the main flow and for that reason will be difficult to control.

Is your neighborhood consuming all the honey it ought to? The chances are that it is not, and it will be dollars in your pocket to see that it does.

A WHOLE bale of sections may be moistened at one time by removing one side of the crating and directing a small stream of water into the rows of grooves. A stream of about the right size may be produced by inserting a sharpened plug into the small end of a funnel and cutting a groove in the plug of the size of the stream desired. For convenience the funnel should be provided with a handle.

EVERY pound of honey you can sell in the home market, relieves the pressure upon the markets that set the prices, which glutting tends to lower.

ONE of our valued correspondents in Arkansas inquires if he can not "work up a colony if he sends for a queen, a dozen drones and a dozen worker bees?" This is beyond us. Won't some qualified reader of the JOURNAL please reply.

R. C. AIKIN has been chosen director of the National Bee-Keepers' Association to take the place of Emerson T. Abbott, who resigned to accept the position of general manager. This is an excellent choice and will give universal satisfaction to the West.

A GOOD way to make increase is by the nucleus method. A frame of sealed brood and adhering bees, a laying queen and a frame of honey and a hive of otherwise empty frames with foundation starters, if started June 1st ought, in our long season, to build up to a good colony.

A WESTERN bee supply factory supplying the great central basin of the Rockies with home made goods is one of the possibilities of the near future. With the advent of better railway facilities the factory of Bartlett Bros. & Merkley, at Vernal, Utah, will find a large market for its products not only in its home state, but in western Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, and possibly other contiguous portions of the great alfalfa belt.

### THE BEGINNER.

The beginner in bee culture is the helpless target of a great deal of trashy advice. He gets it fore and aft and on both sides of the solar plexus, and if it were not for the fact that he usually has a mind of his own, he never would advance

beyond the primary department. The advice doled out in great wisdom-coated chunks runs something after this fashion: "This plan is all right and safe for the experienced beekeeper, but beginners should let it strictly alone," or "Beginners should not attempt it, lest they make mistakes and meet with serious losses."

The beginner is not supposed to possess more than four or five colonies of bees. If there is any merit in any of the various manipulations practiced by experienced beekeepers, it behooves the beginner to learn and adapt himself to them as quickly as possible. He can only do this by actual practice. He will make mistakes that will entail losses, but those mistakes will be his best instructors, and the loss of an entire apiary of five colonies would not break him. The experience that ripens a beginner into a full fledged apiarist only comes by actual work in the apiary. He must find out by repeated trials what line of management is adapted to his locality.

In advising the beginner what not to do, it is only legitimate to steer him away from appliances and methods that have proven failures in the hands of the masters. This journal has indulged in much advice to beginners, but it has never been guilty of advising them to not try to learn even difficult methods which have proven meritorious in the hands of skilled beekeepers.



### **IS YOUR NAME ENROLLED?**

The Colorado State Beekeepers' Association is the largest state organization of beekeepers in existence. Its membership list exceeds three hundred names. This places it second only to the National Beekeepers' Association, which has upwards of one thousand members. While the Colorado association is in a highly flourishing condition, it needs the names of more members upon its rolls, more money in its treasury, and more and

greater influence to wield for the advancement of the cause of apiculture in Colorado.

To the readers of the JOURNAL in Colorado who have not yet become members, we make this a personal appeal. Join the State Association. Do so not only as a matter of pride, but it is to your own direct interest to belong to an organization that has for its object the promotion and protection of the industry that is your chief source of livelihood and gain. The annual fee is only trifling, and every dollar is used in a legitimate manner.

In a state like Colorado where beekeeping yields good profits nearly every year, and where beekeepers are so numerous, the State Association ought to have one thousand members, and it would if all beekeepers did their duty.

Friends, just surprise your indefatigable secretary D. W. Working, box 432, Denver, Colorado, by sending him your names and one dollar each for a year's membership in the association. The result will astonish him, please you, and make the association a mighty power for good in the land.



NEWSPAPER reports are usually unreliable. Late in the winter they reported an abundance of snow on the divide that supplies the headwaters of the Arkansas river. Now comes reports of a probable shortage of water all over the eastern slope of the Rockies, especially in the valleys of the Arkansas and South Platte. If these later reports are true there is likely to be a big slump in the Colorado honey crop this season.



### **MORE PUBLICITY, PLEASE.**

As the honey marketing season draws on apace, the question of how and where to dispose of the season's product becomes one of pressing importance. By reason of sparse population and large per capita production, western honey pro-



ducers have to seek a market in the more densely populated districts of the east. This involves long distance shipments, and places the producer of less than car-load lots at a great disadvantage. He either has to pay the local freight rate, or sell for what he can get to the larger shippers. Sometimes this is satisfactory to all concerned, but more often it is not.

The natural remedy is found in combining the output of several producers and shipping together, each sharing the expenses pro rata according to the amount and value of his honey. From this quite common practice has been evolved the honey exchange, with a general manager, whose business it is to find sale for the honey, attend to the shipping, and to the disbursing of the proceeds.

Colorado beekeepers have been the pioneers in the work of this nature. Three years ago a few of the large honey producers in central and northern Colorado got together and organized the Colorado Honey Producers' Association, with headquarters in Denver. Beginning without experience, and having to blaze their way through the untrodden wilderness, so to speak, and having to fight the commission firms who had hitherto been handling the export honey trade of the state, they have achieved little short of wonders. The price of honey has been substantially raised all over the state, the product of its members, both great and small, has been marketed at absolute cost, and with uniform satisfaction to all concerned.

Notwithstanding the splendid record achieved, the membership of the association is not large—in fact it is only a handful compared to the number of honey producers in the state. Several factors are responsible for this. One of them is, some of the best honey producing sections of the state are one to four hundred miles distant from Denver. These can only be reached through branch associations. We have heard

some talk of branch associations in the past, but so far as we are aware no effort has been put forth to establish them. If any propaganda work has been done in this direction no report of it has reached this office. Another reason for its slow growth is lack of information regarding it among the beekeepers. A great many ask us the question, "What is it and what is it doing?" We answer as best we can from the meager information in our possession.

It is safe to write it down as an axiom that publicity is a good thing for a good thing, but a poor thing for a bad thing. We know that the Colorado Honey Producer's Association is a good thing for the beekeepers of the state, and our only criticism of its management is that they do not make noise enough about it.

We have heard some criticism of the association from people whom we feel sure did not understand its workings. If information concerning its methods, its scope and its objects was in more general circulation, we believe this criticism would be forever silenced. As a matter of good to beekeepers in general these columns are open to the admission of anything that will advance the interests of the association, free of charge. We believe that if those in a position to do so will take advantage of this offer, that much good will result, and now is the time to strike.



### *The Joint Convention.*

BY D. W. WORKING.

It will be the biggest thing of its kind. It will be better in many respects than any previous meeting of beekeepers. It will be invaluable to every beekeeper of Colorado who has sense enough to take advantage of it. We mean to show the beekeepers of other states a thing or two. Besides that, we mean to show the people of Colorado and especially those of Denver a good many things they never thought about. If you, patient reader,

are a beekeeper, it will pay you to stop long enough at this point to resolve to attend the meeting, AS A MEMBER OF THE COLORADO STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

You will be with us? Very well. Then let us proceed. The big meeting will begin at ten o'clock on the morning of September 2, 1902, and will last three days. On the evening of the first day the addresses of welcome and the responses will be given; also a stereopticon lecture. It will be an evening long to be remembered. The next evening there will be another illustrated lecture. On the third evening, and on into the night, there will be a complimentary banquet to the members of the National Association outside of Colorado. Of course arrangements will be made so that every member of our Association can attend the banquet and hear the delightful speeches after refreshments of a more substantial sort have been served.

This merely outlines the more attractive features of the program. The papers of practical and scientific value will be presented at the less formal day sessions, where questions and discussions will be in order, and where wide-awake beekeepers learn more than they ever get out of books and papers. The program is now being worked up, and details will be announced later, but in ample time for those particularly interested.

There is another big thing coming—an exhibition that is to be an exhibition. Fred, L. Stone is chairman of the committee having it in charge, and Frank Rauchfuss is the next member. Every beekeeper is invited to offer suggestions concerning the exhibition and to prepare to show his best products. It is not to be a one-horse show. Let that fact be emphasized everywhere. Tell your neighbors.

Of course the "Big Joint" is to be in Denver. Particulars will be announced later. You are to remember that the suc-

cess of the convention will depend on the beekeepers of Colorado; that every one of them ought to help in every possible way that one of the simplest, easiest, and quickest ways to help the thing along is to send a dollar to the secretary to pay for a year's membership in the Colorado Association. Does a dollar look small? Send five and you will be a member of the association for life.

It may be too early in the season for you to make definite plans for the coming convention. At the least you can plan to attend; you can think about it, talk about it, brag about it, and get people who are not members of the association to join—and then they'll think, talk, brag, etc.

Denver, Colo., May 8, 1902.



### *Tiering Up Supers.*

After quoting an article from the JOURNAL in which tiering up two to five supers during the honey flow, according to the needs of the colony, was advised, Mr. L. E. Kerr, of Germania, Arkansas, has this to say in the Lone Star Apiarist for March:

"Care must be taken in tiering up or a lot of unfinished sections will be the result. There is no part of the apiary work in which the skill of a master-hand becomes more imperative than in the practice of tiering up supers. In other than expert hands it is a most dangerous procedure, where honey is the object, and the inexperienced manipulator should work very carefully, indeed.

When the super is half filled with honey it may be raised up and an empty one, containing only sections and foundation, be placed under it, if honey is coming in at a good rate and you are quite sure that it is going to continue for some time. This is a difficult matter, and comes only by studying the honey resources very carefully; therefore, beginners are



very likely to make blunders.

The up-to-date, reading and experienced apiarist does not go among his colonies, giving three, four and five supers blindly, I assure you. Of course, this vicious system of management would retard swarming, but it will be at the expense of merchantable honey."

If Mr. Kerr will visit the apiaries of some of our Colorado specialists in August he will be shown a few colonies that have as many as eight filled supers to their credit, and a great many that have filled four and five, all of which are the fruits of what Mr. Kerr characterizes as a "vicious system of management." He might not, indeed, see five on the hive at one time, as it is the practice here to remove the honey as soon as finished, to prevent travel stain, etc. The first super is usually ready to take off by the time the third one is put on. This procedure is followed until the last alfalfa flow, when, instead of piling on more supers, the skill of the apiarist is directed toward getting all sections finished then on the hives.

It is a good thing at near the close of the flow to put on a super of empty sections in order to have a supply of drawn combs for next season's use. The unfinished sections that it is desired to have finished should be concentrated on the best colonies and the balance of the apiary utilized for comb building.

The advice to which exception is taken was intended to rouse farmer-keepers who put on one super in spring and take it off after cold weather sets in. In the meantime he has lost several supers of honey, swarming has run riot and the most of his bees have decamped to the hills.

It should be remembered there are world-wide differences in locality. Such advice may, indeed, be "vicious" for Arkansas, which may be a one super locality, but we will vouch for its fitness for the alfalfa belt. Ed.

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# ADVANCED BEE CULTURE.

**T**his is a book of nearly 100 pages [the size of the Review] that I wrote and published in 1891; and I will tell you how I gathered the information that it contains. For 15 years I was a practical beekeeper, producing tons of both comb and extracted honey; rearing and selling thousands of queens, reading all of the bee books and journals, attending conventions and fairs, visiting beekeepers, etc., etc. Then I began publishing the Review, and, for several years, each issue was devoted to the discussion of some special topic: the best beekeepers of the country gave their views and experience. **Advanced Bee Culture** is really the summing up of those first few years of special topic numbers of the Review; that is, from the most careful examination of the views of the most progressive men, and a thorough consideration of the same in the light of my experience as a beekeeper, I have described in plain and simple language what I believe to be the most advanced methods for managing an apiary, for PROFIT, from the beginning of the season through the entire year.

A new and revised edition, which includes the improvements of the past ten years, will be out June 1st. It will be as handsome a little book as ever was printed. The paper is heavy, extra machine finished white book, and there will be several colored plates printed on heavy enameled paper. For instance, the one showing a comb badly affected with foul brood will be printed in almost the exact color of an old comb. The cover will be enameled azure, printed in three colors.

Price of the book, 50 cts. The Review for 1902 and the book for only \$1.25. You can send in your order now, and the back numbers of the Review for this year will be sent at once, and, as soon as the book is out a copy will be mailed you.

**W. Z. HUTCHINSON,**  
**Flint, Michigan.**



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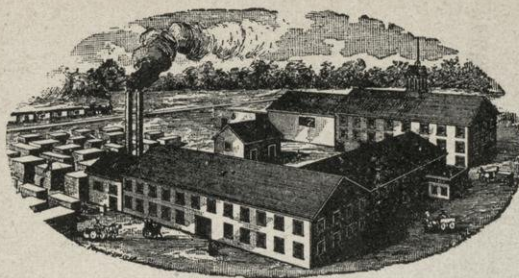
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**T. S. HALL.**

**JASPER, GEORGIA.**

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