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The
Rocky Mountain
Bee Journal.

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

FEBRUARY 15,

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Boulder, Colorado.

Vol. 2. No. 1.



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'facts.'

Root's Catalogue Now Ready. It is a fact that Root's catalogue for 1902, the 91st edition, contains information valuable to every beekeeper, whether he has one colony or a thousand colonies. The catalogue is ready for mailing, and will be sent free to all applicants. If you will give us the names and addresses of ten or more beekeepers, we will send you in addition, our 40 page semi-monthly journal, **cleanings In Bee Culture**, for three months.

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Facts About Bees. "Facts About Bees," 7th edition, revised, is now ready. Full of information and sent to any address for a 2c. stamp, or free, if you mention this paper.

The A. I. Root Co.,

Medina,

Ohio, U. S. A.

Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

For Colorado and the Great Inter-Mountain Region.

VOL. 2.

FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

WHOLE NO. 13.

IDAHO IN LINE!

State Beekeepers' Association Organized at Parma, Jan. 18th.

The first bee-keepers' organization in Idaho was doubtless the Parma Bee-Keepers' Association. This was, necessarily, of a local nature. Its numbers were organized for the purpose of purchasing supplies cheaply and to find the best market for their honey. The social feature was also considered.

Using this association as the foundation the Idaho State Bee-Keepers' Association was organized at Parma, Canyon Co., Idaho, on Jan. 18, 1902, with a considerable membership of enthusiastic bee-keepers.

The objects of the state association are in the main, finding the best markets for honey, purchasing supplies at low prices, securing low freight rates on honey, to secure and aid in the enforcement of a pure food law, to secure suitable legislation against foul brood and all other bee diseases, in fact to promote in every legitimate way the good of the industry and the protection of its members.

The plan of the organization is simple. Upon application from any section of the state a District Vice President will be appointed by the executive committee. This D. V. P. can thus proceed to organize a local or district association as a branch of the State Association.

Each district organization has a President, Vice President and Secretary, and can transact business for itself, holding annual meetings and special meetings as

often as necessary. The membership fee of the State Association is \$1.00 per year. Of this amount 50 cents goes to the local association for necessary expenses and 50 cents to the state association. When there is no local organization the entire amount goes to the state association. The officers of the state association are as follows: Pres. F. R. Fouch, Parma Ida.; Vice Pres., W. F. Schull, Roswell, Ida.; Gen'l Mgr., E. F. Atwater, Meridian, Ida.; Sec'y (Miss) B. M. Petersen, Lower Boise, Idaho. Of these the Pres., Sec'y and Gen'l Mgr. constitute the Executive Committee. The Gen'l Mgr. is treasurer and receives membership fees.

After the work of organization was completed there was a general discussion of interesting topics.

The Pennington Bros. of Oregon gave interesting talks on queen rearing, foundation making and the hive question. Their method of rendering wax is convenient and rapid. Two large iron kettles have wooden discs fitted into their tops; through these discs a half inch hole is bored. A small iron pipe is screwed into the hole; connected to this pipe is a piece of steam hose, perhaps four feet long, with another piece of iron pipe connected to it. These two iron kettles, containing water, thus equipped, are placed on a common cook stove. A barrel is filled about one third full of water, and heated to the boiling point by dropping the two short pieces of pipe into the water, then the wax, old combs, etc., are dumped into the barrel, melted and run through the wax

press.

Pennington Bros. found that the average good queen could occupy thirteen frames before the honey flow. On these large hives comb honey supers holding 40, 4x5 sections are used, with shallow extracting combs when running for extracted honey. They found that such a colony would fill 40 sections as quickly as an 8 frame colony would fill 24 sections.

Mrs. Paul preferred the 8-frame hive for comb honey.

E. F. Atwater gave the bees 10, 16 or 20 frames before the flow and then contracted to 8 or 10 frames when the flow began, with a preference for eight frames.

Most of the members preferred to have their hives set close to the ground. Light brood foundation was considered very inferior to medium brood foundation, when using full sheets in wired brood or extracting frames, giving less sag and less breakage in extracting.

E. F. ATWATER,

Gen'l Mgr. Idaho S. B. K. A.
Meridian, Ida., Jan. 22, 1902.

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Provide Plenty of Stores.

By A. E. Willcutt.

This is one of the important things the beginner must learn by experience, unless he is willing to take the advice of others who have been "through the mill" and suffered in consequence. If we wish our bees to enter winter quarters in the best possible condition, we should see that they have sufficient food during all the fall months so they will not feel the necessity of using their food supply sparingly. In years of scarcity we usually have during early fall, some colonies which get very short of stores, and in localities where we sometimes get a late fall flow we are strongly tempted to leave such colonies until very late before giving them their winter supply, hoping they will get a suffi-

cient supply from natural sources. I believe this is one of the worst mistakes a bee-keeper can make. A colony which goes through the fall months short of stores will consequently rear very few young bees, and what bees the colony contains will be mostly old bees and will die off in great numbers during winter and early spring, leaving the colony weak and in bad condition, just when we want them strong and vigorous. Some may argue that if colonies are fed early and a fall flow comes on later, the bees may carry some of the sugar syrup to the sections, or extracting combs. But this difficulty may be overcome by giving combs of sealed sugar syrup, which may be had by constantly feeding a number of colonies, taking away the sealed combs and replacing them with empty ones, thus proceeding until enough combs are secured to supply the other colonies. If we expect strong colonies in spring, we must have the hives populous and a good supply of young bees in the fall.

Swift River, Mass., Jan. 2, 1902.

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Pioneer Bee-Keeping.

By Dr. E. Gallup.

As soon as I got settled I began to look for bees, but could find none for sale for quite a while. In fact, did not find any for sale, as the country was new and but very few bees were kept anywhere. But I found a man that had five colonies in very large box hives. He had kept them on the open prairie, where they had but very little forage, and had not had a pound of honey and but very little increase. I finally persuaded him to let me take them on shares, and was to return him a fair quantity of honey at once. So I moved them home, cut down the hives, without removing the bees, to a decent size, and took about 150 pounds of chunk honey from them that I returned to the own-

er. In three years I returned his bees and half the increase, besides several boxes of honey, and fifteen colonies for my share left. He was very anxious for me to keep them longer, but I had secured a start, and that was what I was after. About that time I secured an Italian queen and went into Italianizing. Near that time I went to a neighbor's one evening to get him to work for me the following day. He informed me that he could not go, for he had engaged a man to come and "swarm his bees for him." This stumped me, for I had never imagined such a thing possible. The neighbor was a Hollander—could not talk English well enough to explain—but I understood that Mr. Wellhausen made the swarms and warranted them, for 25 cents each. But no one else could do it, as the old gent charmed the bees, and no one but he knew the secret. So I made a bargain with the neighbor to send Mr. Wellhausen over, as I had a job for him. My bees had been clustering outside the hives for quite a while, and we were expecting them to swarm, but none came out. This Mr. W—n could not make himself understood in English, so I engaged the neighbor to come along to interpret as well as he could. Well, I made no definite bargain as to the number of swarms he was to make, only that he was to receive 25 cents each for what he did make. He used a half-bushel measure for a drumming box, and a common box hive for a clustering box. After smoking the bees with tobacco smoke—for he was an inveterate smoker—he inverted the hive, turned the half-bushel bottom side up on the hive, wound a common sheet around to stop the bees from rushing outside, and then began to drum on the outside of the hive with a stick in each hand, accompanied with a peculiar sing-song to charm the bees. I never did learn the old gent's song. After about twenty minutes we helped him to turn half-bushel and hive

over, with the hive now on top of the measure, then took hold of the rim of the measure and gave two or three bounces up and down, took off the hive and set it on its stand; set the measure in the shade, leaving open side out against a tree. I expected to see the bees all fly back to the old stand, but through the interpreter I was made to understand that they were now perfectly charmed and the old gent could make them do anything that he ordered them to do. The next performance was to get a common shallow box and set it up by the side of the measure, slanting open side out. Next he called for a large, long-handled spoon, and began to spoon the bees out of the measure into the box, shake them into the lower side of the box, and watch for the "king bee," as he called it. As the bees ran up toward the top of the box he soon found the old "king;" then shook the balance of the bees into the clustering box and left them standing there and went to work with another swarm. In the meantime I had sent my boy over to a neighbor's and borrowed his half-bushel measure and had gone into the business on my own nook. I made my first swarm and found the queen before he got through his second swarm. I had old refuse tobacco and stems that I had left from dipping my lambs, to kill ticks, so I made a smudge with chips and coals and in an old tin pan had my first bee smoker. I supposed then that tobacco was necessary, but soon found out that smoke of any kind was sufficient. I offered the old gent his 50 cents and told him that I did not want him longer; but he refused the pay with scorn. I finally gave him \$2.00 and he went off, muttering that the Yankee man was no good—"don't believe in the witches." The fact was, the old gent found a competitor in his business, for I did lots of that work over the country. After letting the bees stand in the clustering box for half to three-quar-

ters of an hour, they were hived and set where you wanted them on their permanent stand; stayed and went to work just like a natural swarm. This Mr. Wellhausen made 108 swarms from one swarm in two seasons, and all wintered on their summer stand. I visited with him (he got over his pet and became quite sociable.) The fact was, I received my first real insight into bee-keeping from him: how to make rapid increase; how to raise and introduce queens, etc. I may give his novel methods to the readers of the Pacific Bee Journal at some future time if requested.

Now, I must go back to Canada and tell how my first swarm in the straw hive happened to be a lucky one. Those are perfect wintering hives. Bees, at their first flight after their long confinement in winter, would not even speak the snow. Have known them to be confined from the 15th of October to the 15th of May, and not a single day during all that time that would be warm enough for them to have a purifying flight. The fact was, they did not need a flight; neither would a swarm in a box hive, providing they were suspended in the air without any bottom board, on the Weeks plan. Another idea about the lucky swarm—all the comb was worker comb except a piece at one side about the size of my hand. The old lady sold her luck to me, for she soon lost all her bees. How long bees were kept in that hive on the same comb I had no means of knowing; but this I do know, that the bees became mere dwarfs and ceased to swarm or give any surplus and finally petered out entirely. So the question of keeping old comb too long to breed in was forever settled for me. Many old beekeepers say they are just as good as new to breed in; I know from actual experience, as I said above, that the man I took the bees from received no benefit from his bees. Of course, he got honey by sulphuring his bees, but

that method I was never guilty of in all my experience. While I lived in Wisconsin I got hold of Quinby's book on bee-keeping. But that did not seem to help me much. In some respects I thought that I was ahead of him—in fact, knew that I was.—Pacific Bee Journal.

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Bee-keeping for the Masses.

By A. F. Foster, Boulder, Colo.

When I look into the future I see millions of small farms, where neat and comfortable homes furnish all things that are good for the growing sons and daughters of the household. The old time idea of a good land was one flowing with milk and honey. In the ideal home there should be several cows, one or more horses, some fowls, a good fruit garden and orchard, and several colonies of bees. I hold it to be quite true that when we produce luxuries we are quite sure to have some of them on our tables; but if they have to be purchased we get along with less, or go without altogether.

Our fruit growing friends know well the importance of mixing brains with the soil in which to produce the paying crop. The same mixture of brains is needed in producing a crop of honey for the table. Now let me suppose you have a few colonies to begin with.

Of course, you must have some tools to work with. Let me suggest that you at once subscribe for a good bee Journal. Then purchase a standard, up-to-date bee-book. You will also need a good smoker and bee veil. A pair of gloves may help at first, but you will soon prefer the hands uncovered and the fingers free. Now this outfit need but cost more than four or five dollars, but don't try to get along without these things.

Now, you should know

What to Do, When to Do, And How to Do It.

Not being able to answer these questions correctly is the secret of all failure—Success lies in the path of him who KNOWS his duty and DOES it.

What to do? See that your hives are uniform in size and standard make, with all frames movable. See that you have two supers full of empty, clean sections, and an extra hive for each colony. These should be ready by the first of May. Use starters of comb foundation in sections and also in empty frames, so as to ensure straight work. Level the hives carefully in the spring and KEEP them level. Read your bee papers, and then see that your hives all have good laying queens. Read your bee book and learn about foul brood. Find out what are the signs of queenlessness and see that each colony has a good queen at the close of the season and thirty pounds of honey for winter. Contract the entrance so mice cannot enter.

When to do it!? Open your hives often in the spring, but always when the bees are flying freely. When any hive is short of stores you can exchange an empty comb for a full one taken from an extra heavy colony, or feed white sugar syrup or honey. You can feed in the super by pouring the syrup or thin honey into a shallow dish placed on the brood frames and covered with a bit of sack to retain the warmth and yet give the bees a chance to come up easily to the feed. A few sticks or shavings placed in the dish will keep the bees from drowning.

Do not set apart the day of rest to do the needful work about your bee yard. In the long race of life six days of labor per week amounts to more than seven days of continuous toil and care. And it is wise to set a good example.

How to do it! In all your work with the hive have your smoker lit, and use plenty of smoke, and learn to use it just a moment before it is needed.

A hive thoroughly subdued soon learns to behave properly and can often be opened without smoke or veil. But the wise worker will have his smoker lit and within easy reach.

To get a large yield of honey, have your hives full of bees by June first, and keep them so through the summer. See that they go into the supers early—June 1st to 15th, and never let them be lacking room to store surplus. Take honey from the hives as fast as finished so it may be clean and white. Keep in a dry, warm room; it must not get damp or freeze. Box it safe from bees, mice and dust. Melt some of it carefully to preserve the color and flavor, thin it so it will spread easily and set a dish of it on the table every day in the year.

A glass of milk, a plate of butter and good bread makes a diet for growing children more wholesome than beef, pork, potatoes and pastry, washed down with strong coffee. Give the children bread and honey. It will make the cooking problem simpler for the housewife, save many doctor bills, and make a first class market for your honey.



UTAH BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Utah Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual spring convention in the City and County building, Salt Lake City, April 2, 1902, at 10 a. m. This promises to be a very interesting meeting and the attendance of all Utah Bee-Keepers is strongly urged. One important matter that will come up for consideration and action is the organization of an exchange for the protection and benefit of our bee-keepers. Come and aid a good cause. It is expected that every county will send one or more representatives.

J. B. FAGG, Sec'y.

E. S. LOVESY, Pres.

Note the clubbing offers elsewhere and when renewing take then in,

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 address 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 ordered, the JOURNAL will be sent to subscribers until all arrearages are paid and it is ordered stopped.

Always preach the ideal, but do not stop there—demonstrate it as nearly as you can.



The Christ (principle, not personality) is reincarnated in the various co-operative movements of today.



The January issue of the Review was decidedly a Colorado special. Come again, Bro. Hutchinson, and bring your camera.



Beekeepers have only to regard the Golden Rule in their relations with each other, to be sure that exact justice is done in every case.



Utah beekeepers, wake up and organize a co-operative honey exchange! Better do it now than to have to turn to it (as you surely will) later as a dire necessity.



Brotherly co-operation—that is the correct principle. It has done wonders for the bekeepers of Colorado—but its marvelous capabilities have hardly begun to be developed.

ORGANIZATION IN UTAH.

We understand that a movement will be inaugurated at the April meeting of the Utah Bee-Keepers' Association to establish a state co-operative honey-selling exchange in Utah. In our judgment, this is one of the great, if not the greatest needs of the bee-keepers of that state, and we hope to see it brought to a successful issue. The anomalous conditions of a short crop, slack markets and low prices, have forced the consideration of this matter, and some early and decisive action is most desirable.

The Emery County Beekeepers' Association has for some time past handled the product of its members, and, we believe, with entire satisfaction to all parties concerned. This is the only co-operative business organization, so far as we are informed, existing among the bee-keepers of Utah. This one being of a local nature, it is manifestly inadequate to take care of the interests of the whole state, hence the imperative need of a central organization with a broader scope.

Brethren of Utah, the experience of your Colorado brethren has demonstrated there is but one way to launch such an organization and make it a success. Appoint a committee, from among your number, of business men to formulate a plan of organization. Start the concern on a safe business basis, elect a set of good business men for directors, select the best business head among you to manage the institution, and there can be no doubt but you will achieve success.

Co-operative schemes of nearly every character imaginable have been tried in the past, and the most of them have failed, but chiefly because business principles were ignored in their dealings with individual members and the outside world. The success of even one co-operative organization proves the soundness

of the principle, and only its proper application is needed to insure invariable success.



In Ireland extracted honey is known as "run honey," and its production is advised by a correspondent of the Irish Bee Journal in all apiaries exceeding three colonies.



A card from Editor Scholl of the Lone Star Apiarist, bears the information that his first issue is being delayed by the absorption of the South and Queen. We are sorry to learn of the retirement from the editorial field of Bro. Atchley, but we applaud the business feature of the consolidation, as we believe Texas is too small a field to properly support more than one bee journal.



Through the courtesy of Secretary Sorrenson, we are elsewhere enabled to present the annual report of the Emery County (Utah) Beekeepers' Association for 1901. This report is not only unique, but is a model in its way and suggests what other associations might do in the way of gathering reliable statistics pertaining to the bee and honey industry. The report is also a good one in other respects, as a little figuring discloses a yield of 218 pounds per colony, spring count, and an increase of upwards of 69 per cent for the entire membership of the association.



It seems to be an editor's luck (to slightly paraphrase) to be condemned if you do and condemned if you don't. The Journal man's scalp has been lifted for (alleged) advertising the honey, resources of the state and inviting in newcomers, and also for (alleged) hostility to more bees and new beekeepers. Friends, we try to be consistent in advocating what we believe to be best for the beekeepers of the great alfalfa regions, both present and prospective.

We are subject to the error that is essentially mortal, and only ask to be corrected in that spirit of charity that has regard for the frailties of human judgment.



THE "PRIORITY" PROBLEM.

Through the courtesy of some friend we are favored with a marked copy of the Manzanola Sun of date January 10, 1902. The article to which attention is directed was written by L. H. Stanley of Manzanola, Colo., who takes exceptions to what has appeared in recent issues of the JOURNAL relative to "priority," "overstocking" and kindred subjects. We quote the pith of Mr. Stanley's article as follows:

Within an hour after receipt of the Sun's request the December number of a publication issued from Boulder, with the pretentious title of "The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal," was opened, and almost the first item to attract the writer's attention was the following:

"The Arkansas Valley Bee-Keepers' Association is a vigorous organization recently launched at Manzanola. Its central principle is a good one: 'No member shall trespass upon the reasonable rights of a brother bee-keeper.'"

In the leading editorial of the same journal also appeared the following paragraph:

"Another error is in assuming that there is room for an army of new beekeepers to develop in Colorado. There is a natural limit to the profitable production of any given locality. When that is reached any further crowding will result in positive loss. That limit is already reached in many localities. In such localities it would be suicidal for new beekeepers to embark in the business."

From many flings at those who were reported to have been investing eastern capital in Colorado bees and importing

bees into the state, "especially into the Arkansa valley," by the same writer in the past year's numbers of that journal, it is but reasonable to conclude that he considers this one of the crowded localities.

If the Arkansas Valley Bee-Keepers' Asociatoin was ever born, or has the merest imaginary existence at Manzanola, it is the most secret society ever started here; for upon inquiry of most bee men within three or four miles of town not a single one has been found who would acknowledge either a membership or that he had any information concerning it. What would seem another very queer idea to most men of affairs, taught by the same journal and vociferously advocated by the writer referred to, is that of "priority rights" being applicable to bee-keeping.

For instance, if A has 200 colonies of bees, located so that, though he does not own or raise a single stalk of alfalfa, his bees roam at will for their stores over the meadows of his neighbors for three miles around him, B shall not start or locate an apiary in the neighborhood without the full consent of A, although after obtaining the consent of the owners of thousands of acres of alfalfa meadows, he has placed his apiaries in the very heart of them. That is what is meant, in the first squib quoted:

If these things be true it would be little short of criminal false pretense to advise any one to locate or start an apiary in the vicinity of Manzanola. But are they true? Let us state a few facts, by way of test:

Last spring there were in Manzanola and within a three-mile limit of Manzanola about 1,000 colonies of bees. Another 1,000 colonies were brought in and placed in different parts of the same territory. The average yield in this immediate neighborhood was not less than that of any locality in the valley. Early in the spring 500 colonies were moved from near Rocky Ford to Ordway.

The removal did not affect the comparative average in the former neighborhood, nor was any effect noticeable in the latter. These are things the writer knows to be true, and while admitting that overstocking might easily be accomplished by a rush, he argues it is not yet overdone.

"Pretentious? Had we have christened this publication "The Boulder County Bee Journal," we presume no violence would have been done to our good friend Stanley's ideas of modesty and propriety. Certainly none was intended. But, as its circulation now extends to every Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast state and territory, as well as to two-thirds of the balance of the United States, the name chosen can hardly be classed as "pretentious," or a misnomer.

As to the existence or non-existence of the Arkansas Valley Bee-Keepers' Association—our information came from a resident bee-keeper of Manzanola, and we had no reason to doubt its reliability. If the existence of this association is only a myth, then that fact is to be deplored rather than applauded, as the bee and honey interests of that great valley ought to be amalgamated into a local association. Such an association would find plenty of work to do.

The JOURNAL has never opposed the importation of bees into Colorado by resident bee-keepers. It does, however, believe that all shipments of bees on combs should be stopped at the state line and rigidly inspected for contagious diseases before they are allowed to unload on Colorado soil. As a general principle we do not favor or encourage the investment of non-resident capital in Colorado bees, nor do we favor the shipping in of carloads of bees by non-residents for the purpose of exploiting our honey resources. But we do extend the hand of welcome to new-comers who

come here to live and be one of us, and who take pains to locate in unoccupied territory. Colorado needs more home builders, and this class of people will always be accorded a generous welcome, whether they come as bee-keepers, merchants, farmers or miners.

As a business proposition, it is folly to overstock a bee range to the extent that the average yields are forced below the limits of profitable production. More complaint of overstocking has reached this office from the Arkansas Valley than any other part of the state. The same complaint has in years past been voiced through other journals. If these reports are erroneous we are glad to know the truth, but we very much fear that Mr. Stanley is the man in error.

The principle of "priority of rights" is not a new one to western men. It is applicable to bee-keepings only in a moral sense, and no bee-keeper having a decent regard for the rights of a brother bee-keeper would seek to infringe. This was the unwritten law that governed the appropriation of the great cattle and sheep ranges of former days. The moral rights of those who are first in the field cannot be justly questioned. The only question that can arise is as to when a certain range is fully stocked. Experimentation alone can determine that.

In the future this question may narrow down to a "survival of the fittest," but if the spirit manifested at the late Colorado State Bee-Keepers' meeting, where the matter was up for discussion, is a reliable augury, it will be settled upon the basis of a just and reasonable recognition of prior rights, and no one will be injured. The bee-keepers of Colorado are rapidly merging into a co-operative body, in which the injury of one will be the deepest concern of all.

"Draper Barns" for Comb Honey

A 13-frame "Draper barn" for comb

honey! Such in part are the hives of Pennington Bros. of Oregon. They say that in May, long before the honey flow, those large Jumbo hives were so full of bees as to necessitate the adding of a shallow extracting super to give them room. I would not use such a hive; it would take a block and tackle to lift one. Then, too, I doubt that they get any more honey per frame in the brood chamber, if as much, as I do. Of course, it requires a few more small hives to stock one's locality, but I can handle them far more expeditiously.

Pennington Bros. use a tap bar one inch square, and as a consequence have no trouble with queens or brood in the extracting supers.

(The above is an extract from a private letter from Bro. E. F. Atwater of Meridian, Idaho, and we take the liberty of publishing it for the two valuable points that it contains; viz., the advantages of large hives for comb honey and extra thick top bars as a preventative of the queen entering the upper story. Mr. Atwater, we believe, appreciates the value of large brood chambers full of hatching brood at the beginning of the honey harvest, and uses and prefers a two-story 8-frame hive for that purpose. When the flow starts he contracts to one story filled chuck full of brood. The ideal hive, perhaps, has not yet been discovered, but when it is it will be a hive that can be easily and rapidly contracted or expanded to meet the needs of the colony, the queen or the honey flow. It is claimed that the Heddon hive fills this bill, but whether or not it does the writer cannot testify from experience. No hive, though it contain twenty Jumbo frames, is too large in the month of May when we are crowding for brood, if it does not exceed the capacity of the queen. But at the beginning of the flow we want to contract the brood chamber to just bare the number of frames necessary to hold their winter stores, and it would be even

better at this period, to shake the bees into an empty hive on foundation starters. If no increase is desired, in twenty-one days the brood will all be hatched and these bees may be united with the main colony, making a grand working force at the zenith of the honey flow that can be relied upon to do business.—Ed.)

Bacillus Alvei in Human Saliva.

Woodhead states on the authority of Vignal that the bacillus alvei is an inhabitant of the human mouth—that great home of the bacteria where Leuwenhoek first discovered them. It is well, therefore, in working among bees to remember that human saliva can infect, and can start foul brood, and if the conditions are favorable to the bacteria, can destroy all the colonies in the apiary. A spark, if it can ignite the fire, is just as effectual as a torchlight.—Irish Bee Journal.

National Association Election.

We, the undersigned, have this day counted the ballots cast for general manager and three directors of the National Bee-Keepers' Association to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of Eugene Secor as general manager and J. M. Hambaugh, Dr. C. C. Miller and C. P. Dadant as directors, and find that 3339 ballots have been cast, of which Eugene Secor received 172, the other 167 ballots being cast for twenty-nine different members, the largest number of votes cast for any one of them being 33.

For directors, J. M. Hambaugh received 181 votes, Dr. C. C. Miller received 233 votes and C. P. Dadant received 216 votes. The other votes were cast for 109 different members, the largest number cast for any one being 29.

We have also counted the votes cast for and against the proposed amendments to the constitution, and find that 215 votes were cast for the first amend-

ment and 93 against it. 264 votes were cast for the second amendment and 47 against it.

A. B. MASON,
S. J. GRIGGS,
Committee.

Toledo, O., Jan. 27, 1902.

Utah Prospects.

The outlook for the bee industry for the coming season until very recently has not been over flattering, but during the past two weeks there has been considerable of snow-fall, covering nearly the entire state, which, of course, makes the situation much brighter. Like Colorado, here in Utah we cannot count on good crops without a supply of irrigation water, hence we watch our winter snow crop with considerable anxiety, especially if it is late in coming. But now that it is pretty generally secured, with chances of more in the near future, the prospects of the bee industry in our state this season should be pretty well assured. I have just returned from a fifteen day trip through a portion of the northern and eastern parts of the state, and while I found a little winter loss, on the whole the condition of bees was from fair to good. In one or two places in a county where no inspector has been appointed I found a little disease, and this ought to be the means of arousing the beekeepers of that county to the necessity of petitioning the county commissioners to appoint one. We have received some fairly good reports as to the condition of the bees in other parts of the state. The only apprehension we have heard so far, if we except the smelter smoke in Salt Lake county, is the fear that grasshoppers may be troublesome. The indications in that respect, are, however, much more favorable than last year. E. S. LOVESY.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Feb. 6, 1902.

Any of our readers who may be interested in investments in the great Boulder oil field can obtain reliable information by corresponding with the editor.

Report of the Emery County, Utah, Bee-keepers' Ass'n for 1901.

MEMBERS.	RESIDENCE.	Spring	Fall.	Honey, lbs.
Jens Nielson.....	Huntington.	90 c*	150	19,800
S. S. Grange.....	"	15	25	1,800
Christian Otteson.....	"	95	75	25,000
Peer Peerson.....	"	11	10	1,500
Brig Otterstrom.....	"	17	17	1,320
Robert Gordon.....	"	16	29	2,700
A. L. Sherman.....	"	7	7	420
Andrew Nelson.....	Ferron.	120	170	16,500
J. Zwahlen.....	"			13,200
D. A. Lowry.....	"	10	9	
H. W. Curtis.....	"			3,600
J. L. Allred.....	"	12	16	2,160
C. K. Jensen.....	"	13	26	3,000
N. P. Thompson.....	"	3	3	720
Peter R. Peterson.....	"	10	20	2,400
F. W. Young.....	Orangeville.	11	20	1,320
O. Sorrenson, Jr.....	"	5	12	610
N. T. Guymon.....	"	20	38	4,800
P. A. Childs.....	"	16	26	1,200
Llewellyn Lewis.....	Lawrence.	26	24	3,960
W. A. Staker.....	"	13	21	2,400
John E. Lewis.....	"	10	13	2,520
Andrew Mortenson.....	"	9	15	1,680
J. P. Peterson.....	Castle Dale.	8	11	1,320
Niels C. Jensen.....	"	27	37	5,000
Christian Nelson.....	"	13	27	1,920
Seth Allen.....	"	4	8	1,020
N. P. Miller.....	"	10	12	1,860
*Spring and fall count of colonies. Totals, 571		821	124,630	

In addition, the association reports a total of 735 pounds of wax and 464 gallons of vinegar.

821 / 24 130 / 157

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“Colorado’s Characteristics; the Advantages of Irrigation, and How Western Bee-keeping Differs from That of The East.”

This the title of a a six page editorial in the Jan. issue of the **Bee-Keepers’ Review**. The editor spent nearly two weeks, last November, with his camera, among the beekeepers of Colorado; and this “write-up is the result.” It is illustrated by several pictures taken by the editor, showing the mountains, alfalfa fields, “ricks” of alfalfa hay, herds of cattle, apiaries, hives, etc.. Mr. M. A. Gill, who last year managed 700 colonies in Colorado, producing two carloads of comb honey, begins a series of articles in this issue. His first article is on “Hive Covers,” and is the best of anything that has yet appeared on that subject.

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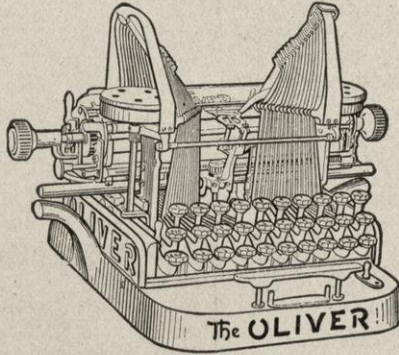
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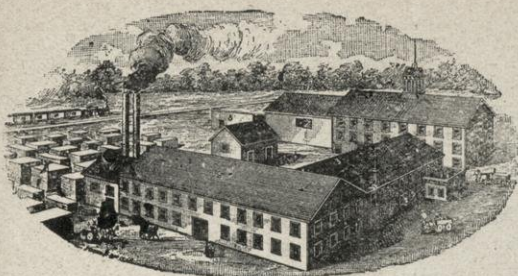
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