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

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Rocky Mountain Bee Journal

Boulder, Colorado.

A monthly Journal devoted to Bee Culture and Honey Production in the arid parts of the United States, but more particularly in the region of the Rocky Mountains.



Price 50c per year.



H. C. MOREHOUSE,
Editor & Publisher.

September,
1903.



Whole Number 32.

CARNO-ITALIANS.

We have made arrangements with a noted Southern queen breeder to rear queens from a

pure Carniolan mother and mate them to drones of a superior strain of Italians. We can furnish these queens at 75c each, or we will send the JOURNAL one year and a queen for \$1. Special price by the hundred. The best comb honey cross. THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL, BOULDER, COLORADO.

Tennessee Queens.



Daughters of Select Imported Italian, Select long-tongued and Select straight 5-band Queens. Bred 3-14 miles apart and mated to select drones. No bees owned within 2-12 miles; none impure within 3, and but few within 5 miles. No disease. 30 years experience. Warranted Queens 60 each; Tested \$1.25.

Contracts with dealers a specialty. Discount after July 1st. Send for circular.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
SPRING HILL, TENNESSEE.

Texas Queens From The Lone Star Apiary

The old and well-known firm of G. F. DAVIDSON & SON will rear queens for the trade during the season of 1903, and respectfully solicit your orders for the same. Write them for free descriptive circular. Address, as above to

Fairview, Wilson Co., Texas.

QUEENS.

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

The A. I. Root Co. tell us that our stock is extra fine, while the editor of the American Bee Journal says that he has good reports from our stock from time to time. Dr. J. L. Gandy, of Humboldt, Nebr., says that he has secured over 400 pounds, mostly comb, from single colonies containing our queens.

A FEW MORE TESTIMONIALS.

P. F. Meritt, of No. 13, Breckenridge St., Lexington, Ky., writes: The bees sent me last July did splendid. Each colony has at least 75 lbs. of honey—pretty good for two-frame nuclei.

Mr. J. Roorda, Demotte, Ind., writes: Send me six more queens. The 48 sent last spring are huzzlers.

Mr. William Smiley, of Glasgow, Pa., writes: Your bees beat all the rest. Now send me a breeder of the same kind.

A. Norton, Monterey, Calif., writes: Your stock excels the strain of Mr. — which is said to outstrip all others. Your stock excels in profitable results as well as in beauty.

Queen Rearing is our specialty; we give it our undivided attention and rear as many queens (perhaps more) than any breeder in the North. No order is too large for us as we keep 300 to 500 on hand ready to mail. Send all orders to

GOLDEN ITALIAN and LEATHER COLORED.

Price of Queens After July 1st.

	1	6
Selected, warranted.....	75	4 00
Tested.....	1 00	5 00
Selected, tested.....	1 00	8 00
Extra selected the best that money can buy.....	3 00	
Two-frame nuclei.....	2 00	

If a queen is wanted with nuclei, add the price of whatever queen you want to the nuclei. Special prices on queens in lots of 50 and 100.

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

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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.
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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.

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THE **COLORADO HONEY PRODUCERS' ASS'N**

Is the ONLY Firm in the West Dealing Exclusively In

**HONEY, BEESWAX AND
BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES?**

IT IS a strictly Co-operative Stock Company (shares of stock \$10.00 each) and every member is a Beekeeper. Any Colorado Beekeeper who is willing to put up an honest grade of honey may become a member. It will pay you to investigate the working of our Association, and we will gladly give you any information desired.

We carry a large and complete stock of Bee Supplies of the very highest quality (made by the G. B. Lewis Co, of Watertown, Wis.) and our prices are as low as first class goods can be sold. Our Dovetailed Hives with Improved Colorado Covers are pronounced by beekeepers that have tried them as the best and most suitable hive for the climate of the arid states.

We are agents for Dadant's Foundation.

We buy and sell Comb and Extracted Honey, or will handle the same on consignment.

We can use any quantity of pure Beeswax and will pay spot cash upon arrival. If you have Honey or Wax for sale be sure and write us.

Beekeepers coming to Denver are invited to make our Store their headquarters.

Write us your needs; we can serve you no matter where you are located.

The Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n,

FRANK RAUCHFUSS, MGR.,

1440 Market St.,

DENVER, COLORADO.

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.

VOLUME 3. BOULDER, COLORADO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1903. WHOLE No. 32.

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EDITORIAL.

BY H. C. MOREHOUSE.

WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

This issue goes as a sample copy to a large number of beekeepers in the arid region who are not subscribers. To such it is also a most cordial invitation to become regular readers. The long winter evenings are coming on and there will be plenty of time to read. Subjects of vital interest to beekeepers will be discussed in every number of the JOURNAL, and at the small price of 50 cents per annum, none can afford to do without it.

MORE ABOUT SHOOK SWARMING.

That the principles involved in what is known in apiarian nomenclature as shook swarming have come to stay with the progressive, up-to-date beekeeper, there can be hardly a doubt. The best method or methods, of practicing it, however, is still an open and debatable question that is not likely to be settled for a long time to come. Much depends upon the season more upon the locality, and more than all else, perhaps, upon the apiarist himself. Recognizing the great value of this information to beekeepers, the JOURNAL proposes to lay before its readers from time to time every new thing in relation to this subject that it can get hold of. By following the matter closely, every beekeeper will be enabled, in time, to evolve a system of procedure that will be uniformly productive of satisfactory results, and yet be different, perhaps, from that practiced by his next door neighbor, whose results are equally as satisfactory, measured in the coin of the realm.

One great drawback to the ordinary method of brushing and shaking swarms is that large numbers of the bees, instead of entering the new hive on their home stand, will take wing and join themselves to other colonies in the yard. This not only seriously depletes the force of the shaken swarms but helps to induce swarming in the other hives, whose numbers are thus suddenly augmented, and

with bees that have already contracted that fever of unrest which culminates in swarming. As a result the whole apiary is inoculated with the desire to swarm, and, for the time being, the evil intensified rather than repressed.

A plan which obviates all this trouble has been practiced for a number of years by Herman Rauchfuss, of Denver, Colorado. That the plan is a success may be inferred from the fact that a whole apiary once treated in this manner by Mr. Rauchfuss, gave the phenomenal average of 175 pounds of comb honey per colony. The usual plan of preparation is followed up to the point of shaking, when instead of dumping the bees in a pile in front of the new hive, a single frame of brood containing the queen and adhering bees is placed therein, the super adjusted and the hive containing the remaining bees and brood is set on top. The entrance to the old hive should face the rear and should be closed so that not a bee can get out. Bore a half or a three-quarter inch hole in the rear of this hive and affix to it a chute made by nailing together four pieces of lath, which should terminate about an inch above the alighting board of the new hive. The bees will pass out readily through this chute, but when they return laden from the fields they will enter the new hive. In a day or two all the flying bees will have joined the new hive, and in twenty-one days practically all the young bees will have come out and entered the new hive. By this plan the transfer is effected without any excitement, the probability of absconding is eliminated, and there is no loss of unsealed brood. The evil features of shaking are entirely done away with, while all its virtues are preserved and utilized.

The foregoing is the plan outlined by Mr. Rauchfuss, and we note that E. F. Atwater, of Boise, Idaho, uses and recommends practically the same thing. In our own practice, instead of placing the old hive on top of the new one, we would

place it alongside with the entrance facing opposite, and connected by a chute, as aforesaid. It would then be less in the way, and not have to be lifted off every time the super was examined.

Speaking in regard to the proper time to make forced swarms, F. L. Thompson has this to say in the *Progressive* for August:

"It seems to me not an essential condition that the flow has actually well started, if a brood comb containing honey is given to the swarm, to tide them along to the flow, but merely that the prospects are good. When the conditions are favorable, many of the strongest colonies will have eggs in the queen cells before the alfalfa has bloomed, and in my experience such colonies do decidedly better when treated early. Besides, there is danger of the yard becoming demoralized by the swarming fever if any considerable portion is treated much later than the conditions will bear."

This accords exactly with our own experience. A week to ten days before the alfalfa flow is about the proper time to begin. Usually, when the season is normal, the bees will indicate the proper time themselves by starting queen cells a week or two in advance of the main flow.

Mr. Thompson says further in relation to the subject of shook swarming:

"Not only do localities differ very widely but bees in the same locality in different seasons require very different treatment. This season in my locality the bees were a month late in development. Hence I made only a few artificial swarms, by the automatic method, giving them a frame of brood as usual. But an unusual proportion of these made swarms swarmed again after building queen cells, and were otherwise unsatisfactory, especially in building great quantities of drone comb, though the queen's space was contracted. Divisions by another plan, giving drawn combs, to both parties a little brood to the old queens and most of the brood to the new queens, bought for the

purpose, leaving the old queens for the old stands, were much more satisfactory. In fact, a few natural swarms hived on combs did much better than natural swarms hived on starters, thereby completely reversing the rules I found to work hitherto. Therefore the old story must be repeated again, not rules, but principles: never do bee work by routine but always keep principles in mind, yet not trust them exclusively, either, but be prepared to meet the unexpected."



At this date, September 15, the Rocky Mountains are covered from base to turret with a mantle of freshly fallen snow.



THANKS to the energy of General Manager France, if there is any adulterated honey being sold in Colorado, it will soon be known and the offenders punished, as they justly deserve.



ALL these threats of "knocking out" the pure honey law, whatever may be their source, are mere buncombe and need not cause the friends of the measure a moment's uneasiness. Might as well talk about knocking out the pure milk or pure butter laws.



AN Omaha packing company is shipping alleged extracted honey into Colorado. It is put up in pint jars (a thin, amber liquid containing a chunk of comb) and the label is a clover leaf printed in natural colors. Probably the only honey it contains is the little bit in the comb. Pueblo, Cripple Creek, Victor, Colorado Springs and Leadville are said to be flooded with it, while a little is on sale in Denver. It is wholesaled at about half the price of pure honey. There can be little doubt of its spurious character, and grocers who are handling it are running the risk of arrest and a costly fine.

THE ADVANCE IN BEE SUPPLIES.

The recent advance in the price of bee supplies does not apply to sections alone, but all along the line, especially in wooden goods. The cause assigned by the manufacturers is the increasing scarcity of lumber and its constantly advancing price. This is, no doubt, true. The final destruction of the great pine forests of the north central states is about completed. But little more timber for hive manufacture can be drawn from this source. The hive timber of the future must come from some other quarter, and the price tendency will be to advance, rather than recede. In view of these conditions, the end is not in sight—the price of supplies will continue to mount upward.

Reference to the new price list of the A. I. Root Co., and comparison with their last year's prices shows advances about as follows: on Hoffman brood frames, \$3.00 per thousand; sections, \$1.50 per thousand; complete hives in flat, 20 cents each; supers, 5 cents each; comb foundation, 3 to 5 cents per pound.

In view of the low price of bee products, this increased cost of supplies is getting to be a serious problem to beekeepers. It has been charged that the fault is mostly with the manufacturers—that they are in a trust, and are making unwarranted profits upon their goods. Whether this is true or not, we are not in a position to say. We are inclined to the belief that it is not true, at least not wholly so.

We see no justification for marking up the price of comb foundation. Beeswax is costing no more than it did a year ago. It looks very much like an arbitrary increase of the price—the trust method, exactly.

As a way out, partially, for Western beekeepers we suggest that, so far as possible, they manufacture their own supplies, or cause them to be manufactured near home. Home made bee goods, we are aware, are under the ban, in some

quarters, but not justly so, simply because they are "home made." It is a fact that home manufactured hives and supers are in use quite extensively in the arid states, and when made according to correct patterns give satisfactory results, and the cost is much less than the same goods of eastern make.

Nearly every county supports a planing mill that has sufficient machinery for hive, super and frame making. This can either be rented or contracts made for the manufacture of the goods. For hives and supers, what is known as the "halved joint" is as strong as the dovetailed, and we believe better for this climate, as not so much of the ends are exposed to the twisting and splitting influences of the sun.

As to timber, Mexican pine, surfaced on both sides and costing \$20 to \$24 per thousand is fairly satisfactory for hives and supers. The native white spruce is also first class for this purpose—some think it as good as the best eastern pine.

The beekeepers at Longmont, Colorado, club together, have their lumber sawed to order, and one of their number, fairly expert in the use of wood working machinery, does the cutting and shaping at the local planing mill, paying a rental of forty cents an hour for the use of the machinery. The hives when complete cost much less than the eastern hives, and for this climate are in every respect their equal, if not superior.

This is one of the vital problems of the day that is up to western beekeepers for immediate consideration. We believe its profitable solution lies along the lines indicated above. Beekeepers interested in "home made" hives might do well to secure a sample of the Longmont hive and super as a starter.

THE A. I. Root Co. has issued a neat, illustrated brochure entitled "Cuba as a Honey Country." It contains valuable information to beekeepers contemplating locating in that country.

FEEDING FOR STORES.

Happily but little feeding will be required this fall. Colonies that have had a fair chance have gathered a sufficiency of winter stores. But there are always a few stocks that were started late, or that for other causes, are light in winter stores. Now is the proper time to give them attention. Feed given to them now will serve a two-fold purpose—provide the winter's food and stimulate brood rearing, which will give the colony a nice, bright lot of young bees whose youthful vitality will successfully defy the wintry rigors. These are two highly important elements of good wintering.

For the sake of economy, the light colonies at the various apiaries may be gathered up and massed at the home yard. Otherwise it may be inconvenient to give them the necessary care and attention. Usually the light, late swarms make the very best colonies for next season if they are put in good condition now.

For the benefit of beginners we will say that a good way to feed is to put an empty super on the colonies to be fed, and in this, under the quilt, place a deep pie tin, filled with alfalfa stalks or excelsior. The feed should be given just at night fall and had best be warmed to about 100 degrees, fairnheit. A good syrup for early feeding is made by taking equal parts of sugar and water and thoroughly stirring together without heat. This makes a thin syrup which the bees will evaporate to the proper consistency and seal, and it will not granulate.

THE price of No. 1 sections has been marked up to \$5.00 per thousand. A sharp advance in hives, frames, etc. will soon follow.

IF, as alleged, the powerful monied corporations are in the saddle in Colorado, the people have only themselves to kick for placing them there.

OREL L. HERSHISER, of Buffalo, N. Y. stopped off between trains and visited with the editor and family, while on his return from the Los Angeles convention.



GUNNYSACKING is the universal smoker fuel in this section—not because it is the best, but, perhaps, because it is the handiest, and a supply is always available.



SHERMAN BELL may be an adept as a strike breaker, but who would not enjoy seeing his strenuous highness tackle an insurrection in an apiary of cross hybrids?



H. F. HAGEN, at 601 High St. Denver, Colorado, is installing a complete, up-to-date plant (Weed process) for the manufacture of comb foundation. Watch for his announcement in the JOURNAL.



A BOULDER beekeeper has solved the problem of finishing unfinished sections. A piece of white tissue paper is pasted over the open cells, when, presto, the honey is sealed. What our good grocerymen will say when they open cases of such stuff might not be fit to print in the JOURNAL.



THE new Elkins anti-trust law (written by President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania railroad Co.) forbids the loading of cars in transit. This works a hardship on small shippers of honey. Instead of merely switching charges, the full local rate must be paid between the different points of loading.



AN ordinary 10-cent whisk broom makes an excellent bee brush. The ends should be rubbed over a piece of sand paper to make them soft and pliable. When in use keep the brush wet, which will increase its pliability. We have used such a brush with perfect satisfaction, and we note that it is recommended by others.

THE membership of the National Beekeepers' Association has now passed the 1,600 mark by quite a majority. Can't we make \$2,000 by Christmas?



"Make the swarms very strong at any cost, for the strong colonies are the ones that stack up the supers of No. 1 honey"—Thus saith E. F. Atwater in the American Bee Journal, and better or truer advice was never given. It is about the whole secret, in a nutshell, of successful honey production.



W. L. PORTER, the president of the Colorado Honey Producers' Association, recently spent a couple of days in Boulder, part of the time being the guest of the editor. Mr. Porter was here to superintend the loading of a car of honey, which the Association had sold in the east for its Boulder members.



N. E. FRANCE, the general manager of the National Beekeepers' Association, stopped over a day in Denver while returning from Los Angeles, and in company with State Dairy commissioner Wright, collected a whole basket full of samples of extracted honey to be examined for suspected adulteration. Manager France deserves the thanks of the beekeepers of Colorado for the energy he is putting forth in behalf of their interests.



ABOUT the liveliest beekeepers' association in our native grand old Buckeye state, is the Hamilton County Beekeepers' Association. A very interesting meeting was held in Cincinnati on the 14th of this month. One of the inducements it offers to beekeepers to become members is a little pamphlet giving instructions for the treatment of foul brood. One of the objects of the association is to secure foul brood legislation.

Utah Beekeepers.

Please notice that the annual fall meeting of your association will take place in the usual meeting place, at Salt Lake City, on October 4th, beginning at 4:30 p. m., instead of 10:30 a. m., as advertised by mistake last month.



Notice to Members of the National Beekeepers Association.

N. E. France, the general manager of the National Beekeepers Association, whose address is Platteville, Wisconsin, desires a report from every member of the association. He will furnish blanks for this purpose to all who have not already reported. His annual report is made up largely from the reports of the members, hence it is very necessary that each member should send in his or her report, and do it AT ONCE. Also any member who has not received a National Association button, and wants one, can obtain one by writing such a request to Mr. France.



A "Bee Paradise" Exploded.

BY E. F. ATWATER.

"Bee paradise!" How that deceptive term has swept over the land. It seems that any locality where bees will make a living must, sooner or later, be boomed as a "bee paradise."

Here I am, for instance, in the midst of the "bee paradise of central Idaho," handling 550 colonies of bees, spring count, and hoping to harvest the phenomenal(?) crop of 16,000 pounds, of which I have now on hand some 14,000 pounds, and mostly extracted honey at that. Hundreds and thousands of acres of alfalfa are cut before the bees get a taste, while pasturage is very scattering, interspersed with large or small, but always numerous, patches of sage brush. Thousands of acres of timothy and red clover help to make this anything but a grand honey country, at least until the advent of the REAL long-tongued bee.

In 1901 an early frost killed the first alfalfa bloom, so that I got only a small yield from the second crop of alfalfa. Last year both crops together failed to produce an average of 40 pounds to the colony, while this year the second crop has been an almost entire failure and sweet clover has yielded nothing. If all the beekeepers who have written to me about this country had located here, the bees could not have made a living, but, by telling them the whole truth, as I saw it, we are not so badly overstocked.

Possibly, conditions are different in the eastern part of the state. One beekeeper, with 200 colonies, spring count, does not expect over 200 cases of comb honey, and will do well to get that. The only way that I have succeeded this season in getting comb honey in paying quantities, has been by making mammoth shook swarms from two or three strong colonies.

My yards are from 2½ to 18 miles from Boise, and are handled, necessarily, with a minimum of labor, much after the same system used by Mr. Gill, though our extracting yards require but one thing, plenty of comb, to insure non-swarving and the largest possible yield.

So much for one far famed "beekeepers' paradise."

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 25, 1903.



Favors an Inter-Mountain Beekeepers' Association.

I note the following, in the August number of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL: "The interests of the beekeepers of Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Colorado are so much in common that an inter-mountain beekeepers' association might be an advantage. Let us think about it, anyhow."

I think the subject is worth considering, and it might be beneficial to the beekeeping interests of the United States if a stronger union of fraternal interest among beekeepers could be secured. "In

union there is strength," and "the greatest good to the greatest number," are maxims that should not be lost sight of in the consideration of this subject. While I am aware that the matter is easier in theory than to put into practice, still I think the subject is worthy of the most profound consideration of beekeepers.

E. S. LOVESY.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 9, 1903.

Unfavorable Season for Queen Rearing.

In regard to filling orders promptly, we haven't had the nuclei, nor the bees to form nuclei with, on account of our set back by the unfavorable weather. Our bees were so reduced during April and May that when our June drouth came we could not form anymore nuclei. We were compelled to double up or unite quite a lot of our nuclei during April and May to save them, and resort to feeding. We could have sold 2,000 queens this season if we could have reared them.

Next year we propose to run nuclei sufficient for 50 queens a week, at least, and more if we can have the bees. About two queens per month from each nucleus is all we count on, and some allowance for lost queens must be made. By having virgin queens ready to introduce when we take out the laying queens, we can gain some time, but it takes persistent work. There is no time for leisure.

My queens are gaining favor fast. I have had orders for 500 queens from one man. I raise all the queens I sell. I buy nothing but for my own use. I have one of the finest locations to rear large, fine queens I have ever seen. Our breeding colonies are teeming with drones now just like spring. The worst time here is in April and June, if the weather is unfavorable. We hope to be able to handle all the trade we can get promptly next season.

T. S. HALL.

Jasper, Ga., Aug. 29, '03.

Does Not Like the Carno-Italians.

I see by the JOURNAL some time ago

you wished reports from different ones in regard to the Carno-Italians.

I purchased one queen May 14, and gave her an equal show with our dark Italians. The amount of honey they gathered was about equal. I prefer the Italians as they gather less propolis and stick to the frames better.

U. B. PECKHAM?

Brighton, Colo., Sept. 16, 1903.

Experience With the Carno-Italians.

About a year ago I bought a select tested Carniolan queen and reared a number of queens from her, all of which were mated to Italian drones, giving the Carno-Italian cross. The Carniolan breeder produces bees as gentle as any bees that I ever saw, but she has never been very prolific, due, perhaps, to her long journey from Washington, D. C. This spring her colony bred up so as to occupy two eight-frame hives and were then shaken into a shallow case containing full sheets of foundation. However, they again prepared to swarm and were unqueened, giving, though in a very poor location a super of comb honey, which was capped white, but no whiter than some of the comb honey from Italian colonies. Her daughters mated to Italian drones, built up rather better than the pure Carniolans and all rendered a satisfactory account of themselves, giving as much honey as the Italians, averaging, I thought, a little gentler, swarming no worse than the Italians, and no greasy cappings from any colony having $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ Carniolan blood, while many of the Italians produced greasy cappings. As to propolis, the colonies of Carniolan stock seemed to use as much as the Italians.

While this season's test has shown no great superiority for the Carno-Italians, I am well pleased to have found a strain of bees that can even equal the best Italians, so I shall look about for a Carniolan breeder unrelated to the one I have,

and try again.

Let us have reports from others who have tested these bees, and from those who have tried the Cypro-Carniolan cross, in which I am interested, though I have not yet tried them.

E. F. ATWATER.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 11, 1903.



Making Shook Swarms.

[Paper read by J. E. Chambers at the late meeting of the Texas Beekeepers, Association.]

It does not come within the scope of this paper to describe the many different plans and ways of making forced or brushed swarms, nor to trace out their origin; suffice it to say that my first knowledge of the method was derived from reading Mr. Stachelhausen's articles in *Gleanings*, some five years ago, though I had known, prior to that time, of its use in Germany. I will only try to explain in detail the two plans I most commonly use, nor do I always adhere rigidly to either of these plans in minor points, using altogether the shallow hive. Its ready adaptability to varied manipulations often tempt me to modify the process.

But I always try to keep in mind the three prime objects sought to be accomplished by brushing or shaking a colony of bees. Specifically stated, they are, first, to secure a very powerful field force just in the nick of time. Second, so to contract and specialize the work that practically all of the honey will be forced into the sections. Third, to prevent swarming surely and effectually during the honey flow.

In my practice it is not profitable nor practical to try to run a whole apiary for comb honey, but rather to select those colonies that have reached a stage of development where danger of swarming might be apprehended using the weaker colonies for extracted honey, and to care for the combs and remaining brood. Af-

ter the second brushing or shaking, experience having taught me not to hold these hatching bees until the close of the flow, in order to unite them with the colony from which they came, but rather to utilize them as quickly as possible. But when it is desirable to strengthen the comb honey colonies after the sections are taken off, I do so by drawing combs of brood from these same extracting colonies.

Spring finds my colonies all in two, three and four story hives. But the weakest are furnished room as fast as it is needed. The first of May my honey flow begins, and lasts 24 or 25 days. Hives, sections and all are gotten ready. Half sheets of foundation are used, except in the two outside frames, which are drawn combs, and full sheets in the sections. When all is ready I move the hives a little to one side and back from the old stands, having first filled them with smoke, and loosely closed the entrance with grass. I then take the cover off and knock the bees in front of the new hive, which an assistant has placed on the old stand, as I moved the old hive. I then take up the frames by pairs, and with a quick upward and sudden downward movement, dislodge most of the bees, and immediately replace the combs in exactly the same order as they were before the operation. Going through the several bodies as rapidly as possible, on an average it takes five minutes for a two story hive; seven for the three story and ten for the four story ones. When all the frames are in order I close up the hive, contract the entrance, and go on to another which the assistant has smoked, moved and fixed exactly as the first one was prepared. This gives the bees ample time to load up and get in that semi-torpid condition so necessary to successful and easy handling. In seven or eight days afterward, shake as many bees as are necessary to reinforce the swarm, and then tier them up on the weaker extracting hives spoken of at the beginning of this paper.

The other way that I mentioned of making brushed swarms was this: Put all the colonies in pairs, and if they are arranged some five or six feet between pairs, it will cause less confusing and mixing of bees while under the excitement consequent on the change and loss of the old home and brood. Ten days before the main honey flow begins put a super of sections on the strongest one in each pair, and put two or three partly filled sections in the center of the super. At the same time put a shallow body on the other colony by its side. This should contain full sheets of foundation, except the two center ones, which should be drawn combs. Now, when the honey flow begins in earnest, fill the two old hives with smoke and set them back a little. Take the body containing the partly drawn sheets of foundation from the hive it is on, and put it on the half-way ground where the old hives formerly were. Put the partly drawn case of sections on this new hive, shake all the bees from the combs of the strongest of these two colonies, and put the combs of brood on the top of the one not shaken. Turn the entrance in an opposite direction and leave it there for eight days. On the eighth day, in the morning, move it away to a new stand. All of the bees that have ever flown will return to where it was, and finally go into the swarm hive, that being the nearest one to their own former location.

These hives containing such powerful swarms should be propped up at the corners, leaving entrance room all around. Also, another super of sections should be given at this time. Great care has to be taken, and judgment exercised, as to whether or not it is best to try to get the combs and sections built out before the main flow or not, on account of its difficult features. I would not recommend it to any but the most expert and painstaking, though I regard it as a good one and results have justified me in that belief.

Last year was only an average year for

honey, but I took 2,500 pounds of section honey from 35 colonies treated after these plans, and the same colonies were built up and gave a further yield of 35 pounds of extracted honey in the fall, or a total yield of 3725 pounds, 70 pounds of which was section honey to the colony.

Now, as to whether or not it is best to use full sheets of foundation in the brood chamber, my conclusions are, after numerous trials, that it is not best if the greatest amount of honey is the main desideratum; but if the good combs are more or equally important, then it is perhaps best to use the full sheets, though I have known of flows where full sheets were of little value, for the bees simply would not waste the time necessary to draw them out, but merely added wax and built onto the foundation, not drawing it in the least. And if any man is so crazy as to think I don't know of what I am saying, I can show numbers of these combs yet.

Neither will full sheets secure all worker combs with me, regardless as to who may say to the contrary. In July last I prepared a number of colonies to brush as soon as the sumac flow started, which is usually about the 27th in this locality. From the best of these I secured 64 pounds in 14 days, and everyone weighed an even pound, as they came off the hives. To those who have ever used the $4 \times 5 \times 1 \frac{3}{8}$ section comment is unnecessary.

Now, I think this about illustrates the possibilities of the brushed or "shook" swarm method with me, the only trouble that I have ever found with it being that I could not command the honey flow.



LAST spring the editor of the JOURNAL fumigated a set of foul broody combs with formalin gas. Foul brood was present in all of its stages, except the dried scales. They were placed on a healthy colony, the bees cleaned out the foul matter and raised perfectly healthy brood.

EARLY CONVENTION.***The Colorado State Beekeepers' Association to Meet at Denver October 7, 8 and 9.***

In order to take advantage of the low railway rates that are in force October 6th to 12th from all Colorado points to Denver and return, it has been decided to hold the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 7, 8 and 9th, 1903. The rate is one fare for the round trip. Tickets in the territory within a radius of 150 miles of Denver do not go on sale until the morning of the 7th, but outside of this territory they will be sold on the 6th. The return limit is October 12th.

While it is holding the convention earlier than has previously been the custom, it is the judgment of the executive committee that the low traveling rates will more than counterbalance any possible drawback that may arise from holding it so early. The weather is likely to be good, and beekeepers, mostly, will have their season's work out of the way, and can spare the time to attend without serious inconvenience. In fact, it is the interim (if there be an interim) between the close of the harvest and the final overhauling of the bees for winter. Perhaps a more favorable time for a good attendance could not have been chosen.

The program is nearly ready for announcement, and it is going to be the best one, ever. Good, live topics have been chosen for discussion. The question box will be a prominent feature, which will give the beginner a chance to seek whatever light will specially help him to clear up his troubles.

The low railroad rate promises to bring a record breaking crowd. Beekeepers all over the state, whether they are members or not, are invited to be present. This is the best opportunity you have ever had to attend a meeting of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association. In point of interest to beekeepers, this meeting will exceed any previous one. The association has "done things" in the past year, and you will want to hear about it.

As has been the custom, special rates for members will be secured at some good hotel.

The session begins at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday. The meeting place is not yet fixed, but will be announced later. Probably not the Hall of Representatives this year—too small to seat the crowd, and the accoustic properties of that room are about as bad as they could be made. All beekeepers who are coming, please say so on a card to the secretary, or call him up.

H. C. MOREHOUSE, Sec'y.

Boulder, Colo., Phone 454 Red.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Just at the hour of going to press we are in receipt of a letter from Mr. James U. Harris, president of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association, in which he states that it is doubtful if he could attend on the above dates. After a hasty consultation by phone with other members of the executive committee, it has been decided to call the meeting off for the present. Next month we will announce the date of the meeting definitely in the JOURNAL.

Formalin and Formaldehyde.

The present possibility, if not probability, is that formalin, or formaldehyde, will be used to a considerable extent by beekeepers. It certainly will if the claim is substantiated that thereby the combs of a foul-broody colony can be disinfected so as to kill both baccilli and spores, making it perfectly safe to use such combs in healthy colonies. It is, therefore, of some consequence that the readers of this journal be informed as to the best and most economical form in which to use the drug. So far, the advice given in these columns has been plainly in the direction of using formalin, that name being copyrighted and applied alone to the drug as prepared by a single firm. For some time it was difficult to get any information regarding the drug, and when such information was obtained through those who enjoy a monopoly of the term "formalin," it was placed in good faith before the readers of the American Bee Journal, notwithstanding the fact that it was a free advertisement.

There have been, however, intimations from more than one quarter that the information given in these columns was somewhat misleading, and now comes a letter from A. Richter, a pharmacist of New York State, who is also a bee-keeper, which is outspoken on the subject, and which bears evidence on its face that it comes from one who knows what he is talking about. Mr. Richter is entitled to hearty thanks for his letter, which is as follows:

Editor American Bee Journal:—I should like to correct you on the article on formalin. Formaldehyde can be purchased for 17 cents per pound. Formalin—a trade name—the product no better, but costs 45 cents a pound. Our business is full of these licensed ways of robbing, and I am sure it looks bad for a paper like yours to help along Shirring & Gatz, who know both to be the same—but charge more to pay for the advertising they must do. Pond's Extract and

Witch Hazel, another example of this kind—antikamnia—costs \$1.00 per ounce, made up of actenated 17 cents a pound, bicarbonate of soda, 3 cents a pound.

I hope something will be done to keep the bee-men from any of these refined ways of cheating, for if some one does not step in they will be selling some secret food preparation to promote long-tongued or long-lived honey-bees at fabulous prices, and give the novice sugar-water colored up.

I have looked at the unselfishness of your paper and admired it, as I do the big bee-men, and I am quite sure you made the statement from want of knowledge, and not as a paid advertisement.

Truly yours. A. RICHTER.

In a nutshell, the situation is this: The American Bee Journal has been advising the use of a special preparation at a high price when something just as good can be had for less than half the money. The regret at having done this is only softened by the thought that it was done in good faith in the interests of beekeepers, without any sort of pay, even by the use of space in the advertising columns.—The American Bee Journal.



Right You are, Friend Hutchinson.

Many seem to have an impression that if they join the National Association, said Association will defend them against any attack, regardless of the merits of the case. They seem to regard it as a sort of insurance against any loss by litigation. They seem to believe that their membership in the Association is a sort of license that allows them to keep as many bees as they please, anywhere they please, to cause neighbors any amount of annoyance, yet the Association will stand by them, encourage them and defend them.

As I understood the matter the Association does not defend its members unless they are in the right, or it is believed they are in the right. I have investigated at least three cases where it was not thought

best to defend, and the owners of the bees were advised to move their bees out of town. In the heart of a city or village is not the place in which to maintain a large apiary. There is probably not a reader of these lines who would not find the bees a great annoyance if he lived close to a large apiary owned by another man. There is an important point here—who owns the bees. I know that I should not keep an apiary where the bees were a great annoyance to my neighbors, and I believe the Association ought not to encourage or defend such a course.

It is evident that the bees are many times made an excuse for complaint, when the real trouble has its origin in something else. All these cases need careful investigation. If the bees are simply an excuse for prosecution, then I think the association ought to defend.



Honey Markets.

DENVER.—We quote No. 1 comb honey at \$2.75 to 3.00 per case; No. 2 2.40 to 2.50. Extracted 7 to 7½c per pound. Beeswax 22 to 25 cents. F. RAUCHFUSS. Sept. 21, 1903. 1440 Market St.

CHICAGO.—Honey is coming to market quite freely and is of first quality. This fact induces the trade to take it and people are of the opinion that it is going to be reasonable in price, two factors which go far toward marketing the crop. Best grades of white comb honey sell at about 14c per pound. Extracted 6½ to 7½c, according to quality and package; amber grades 5½ to 6½c. Beeswax, 30c.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

Sept. 8, 1903. 199 S. Water St.



Utah State Association Meeting.

The semi-annual convention of the Utah State Beekeepers' Association will be held at Salt Lake City, in the City and County Building, October 5, beginning at 4:30 o'clock. Among the topics to be discussed will be the St. Louis Fair ex-

hibit and the wintering question,

E. S. LOVESY, President.



Our Clubbing List.

We will club the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL with your choice of the following publications at the prices set opposite to each. Write for prices if a combination of two or more of these is desired.

American Bee-Keeper	\$0.75
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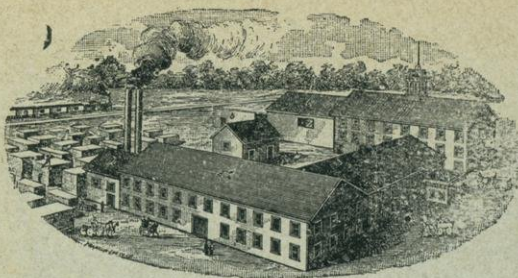
February BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW

It is comprehensive, yet concise. The description of the disease, the instructions how to detect it, are the best and most complete of any I have seen. No one need be mistaken in identifying foul brood after reading this article.

Mr Taylor then goes on and tells how to hold the disease in check (a very important point), prevent its dissemination among other colonies, bring all the colonies up to the honey harvest in a prosperous condition, secure a crop of honey, and, at the same time, get rid of the disease.

If you wish to know how to recognize foul brood, how to get rid of it with the least possible loss, if you wish to be prepared for it should it come, send 10 cents for a copy of this issue of the Review. With it will be sent two other late but different issues of the Review; and the 10 cents may apply on any subscription sent in during the year. A coupon will be sent entitling the holder to the Review one year for only 90 cents.

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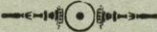
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