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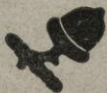
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# Rocky Mountain Bee Journal

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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.

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H. C. MOREHOUSE,  
Editor & Publisher.

December,  
1903.



Whole Number 35.

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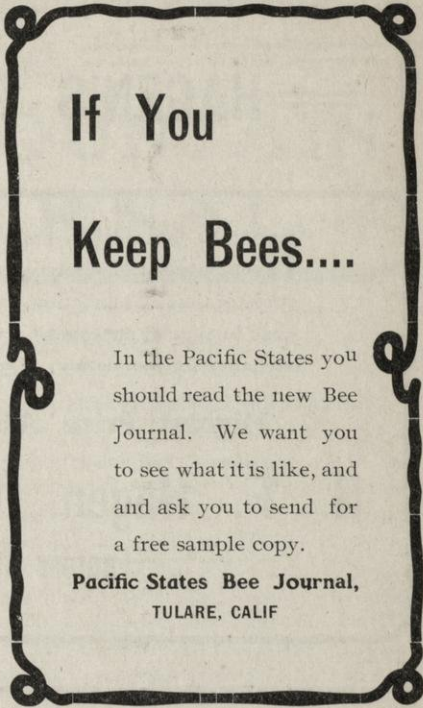
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# The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.

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## EDITORIAL.

BY H. C. MOREHOUSE.

ON January 1, as has previously been our custom, we will send statements to all our subscribers who are in arrears, showing the amount due at that date and also the amount required to pay them ahead to January 1, 1905. This is not a peremptory demand for payment, but simply a statement of the subscribers' financial relations with the Journal, and we trust that no one will be offended thereby.

### A HARMONIOUS ASSEMBLY.

The recent meeting of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association, while not so largely attended as some previous meetings, was one of the most valuable and harmonious in the history of the association. Everybody felt good toward everybody else. The program was made up of a variety of topics of vital interest to the beekeepers of the state, and all present expressed great satisfaction over the fact that they were there and were participants in the meeting.

Beekeepers who do not attend these annual meetings are missing and losing more than they realize. The discussion of a single topic, "Making Supplies in Colorado," would have been worth thousands of dollars to the beekeepers of the state, could they have heard it. Other subjects of equal value were discussed.

Every beekeeper in Colorado who produces honey on a commercial scale ought to belong to the State Association and should attend its annual meetings. There is need of greater co-operation through this channel. With a larger membership, the association could far better serve its members than it is able to do at present. The grand trouble is, there are too many localities in the state which, through false pride and a delusive feeling of self-sufficiency, hold themselves aloof from their brethren elsewhere. Time will change this condition and

teach the beekeepers of Colorado the need of closer co-operation, and a larger association and better attended meetings will be the result.



WE have omitted the usual quota of editorial matter this month, and have given up the space in the Journal very largely to the first instalment of the report of the annual meeting of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association.



THE annual business meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Honey Producers' Association will be held at the Western Hotel, Denver, Colo., December 29. It is the duty of all stockholders to be present and participate in the meeting.



A LARGE number of extra copies of the Journal containing the report of the annual meeting of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association will be printed, so we will be prepared to supply extra copies of these proceedings, which will probably be concluded in the February issue.



THE paper by Frank H. Drexel, of Crawford, Delta Co., Colo., read at the State meeting, on the subject of "Commercial organization for the Western Slope" was a most masterly presentation of the subject. We wish that every beekeeper in Western Colorado might read it. We expect to publish it in the February issue of the JOURNAL.



THERE never was a time when the need of organized distribution of honey was more apparent than right at the present. The eastern markets are in a state of complete collapse and demoralization. Prices, where sales can be made at all, are lower than they have been for a good many years. The trouble is not that beekeepers have been too industrious and

produced too much honey, but that too much honey for the time being, is congested in the markets that set the ruling prices. An organized system of distribution would prevent such disasters. The remedy is plain to those who think. Organize, ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE!



### WE WANT ARTICLES.

The JOURNAL is not burdened with an over-supply of good manuscript from which to select a monthly offering to its readers. We solicit articles on topics related to apiculture from our subscribers. The offer in the October issue of a year's subscription to the JOURNAL or any other bee journal published in the United States or Canada, or an Italian or Carno-Italian queen, for such articles as we accept and publish will remain open indefinitely. This offer is available to any reader of this paper, whether a subscriber or not.

Those entitled to a choice of the above because of articles published last month are, M. A. Gill, Arthur C. Miller, F. R. Fouch and A. F. Stauffer. Make your choice gentlemen.



### LAUNCHING OF A NEW COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION.

We are in receipt of meager particulars of the organization of a honey producers' Association in the Arkansas Valley, to be known as the Arkansas Valley Honey Producers' Association. It was incorporated under the laws of Colorado, and the papers bear date of October 31, 1903. The capital stock is \$5,000. It is composed solely of beekeepers, and will do a co-operative business in beeswax, beekeepers' supplies and comb and extracted honey, handling the same in car lots. The headquarters and warehouse are at Rocky Ford.

The officers are: president, T. Lytle; vice president, Harry M. Todd; secretary and manager, A. Lehman; treasurer, David Best.

Board of directors: T. Lytle, A. Lehman, D. Best, F. W. Cheek, H. M. Todd.

We are pleased to note the organization of this association, and hereby extend our good wishes and congratulations to its members and to those who may be-

come its members in the future.

This leaves the field of commercial organization of beekeepers in Colorado now practically covered, excepting the Western Slope, and we predict that the brethren over there will "come in out of the wet" in the near future.

# P R O C E E D I N G S

## Of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association.

The first day of the convention was devoted almost exclusively to the business interests of the association.

The report of the treasurer showed no funds on hand since the payment of the expenses of the joint meeting of this association and the National.

The secretary's financial report showed total receipts since the last annual meeting of \$51.00; total expenditures \$49.25, leaving a balance to the credit of the association of \$1.75. The secretary is allowed a salary for his services of 20 per cent of the membership receipts, but on account of the financial condition of the association, he presented no bill for salary.

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, and members of the State Beekeepers' Association:—

I congratulate you today, in this our twenty-fourth annual convention.

When we look at the wonderful resources of our state, we should feel proud that we live within its boundaries. We are first in precious metals, first in the great sugar beet industry, first as to climate, perpetual sunshine, and God's greatest blessing, health, happiness and prosperity. When we look at our immense interests, coal, sufficient to supply the world, cattle on a thousand hills, gold, silver, and lead not yet developed, manufacturing, agriculture, horticulture,

apicultural and the other diversified industries, and all of these industries yet in their infancy we can all proclaim what a great future Colorado has before her.

Many of you may not be aware of the great honey industry of the United States, but from reliable source the production of comb and extracted honey and beeswax exceeds twenty-five million dollars a year. Our own state alone with a fair crop will produce about 100 car loads, or a net price to the producer of something over three hundred thousand dollars. When you take into consideration the possibilities of irrigation in this state, and the many ditch enterprises now in contemplation, the interest of the horticulturalist, the farmer and the beekeeper can be added to ten fold.

In the near future, on the Western Slope, there will be put under irrigation between one and two hundred thousand acres of land, with water in abundance to irrigate every foot of this soil. It may not be out of place at this time to state that when the fruit season shall have closed the great Grand Valley and the western slope of the Gunnison, will have shipped twelve hundred cars, a conservative estimate, of peaches, pears, apples, cherries, plums, etc. We should make known to the world that there is still room in Colorado for thousands of families, and locations that can be gotten



without intruding upon the rights of any one.

I would call to your attention the pure honey law that was passed at the last session of the legislature, and give proper recognition to those who assisted in getting this law where it rightfully belongs on the statute books. I would have you remember the Colorado Honey Producers' Association, that has done much to equalize and protect our interests throughout the state. We should also be mindful of the courtesies and kindness extended to us by the officers and members of the Denver Chamber of Commerce.

I would bring to your minds the matter of the World's Fair at St. Louis next year. We should have an exhibition there covering our industry that the Colorado people could well feel proud of.

The railroads should not be forgotten, especially those centering in Denver, for the kindness shown us in giving us a rate for our meeting.

I hope that in our deliberations, that we will conduct ourselves in such a manner that will go down in history as a credit to ourselves as well as our state. This Association must not take any backward step. Let our motto ever be "Progression." Let our banner fly to the breeze with the words, "Patriotism, Justice and Honor."

Thanking you one and all for the courteous treatment at your hands as your President, and trust that we may all remain steadfast to the interests of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association.

#### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Morehouse—As our foul brood law is now, it is possible to appoint as bee inspector one who is not qualified. There should be a provision in the law to guard against that. He should pass an examination before constituted authorities.

Mr. Carlzen—The inspector should send out notice when he expects to be at such apiary. People do not like an inspector to come in their absence and tear up things.

Pres. Harris—A very good idea.

Mr. Aikin—The law is quite defective, but I don't know whether it is advisable to revise it.

Mr. Gill—I fear doing anything with the law, for fear of losing all we have. Beekeepers themselves should form a great vigilance committee to see to its enforcement.

I feel just so. It is probably better not to undertake it, but to reform our inspectors instead of the law. I have nothing against the inspectors, but they sometimes don't do the work they should. There is a tendency for them to get as many hives on their list as possible in order to draw pay. One of the worst cases I ever knew was examined by three inspectors in successions, and nothing done by them. A lot of foul broody combs were stored in a granary. The owner told plausible stories to the inspector, saying he would clean it out, but did not. When that inspector's term expired, the next inspector was told the same, and was equally inactive. So with the third inspector. Finally I went myself. The place had been rented, and the tenant had thrown out the stuff and strewed it all around, honey and all, and the bees had been roaring over it since October. At another place of which the inspector had said the yard was not as good as it might be, I found brood in dead colonies standing out. Such work as that ought not to be allowed.

Mr. J. B. Adams—The great difficulty is the inspector don't have a fair chance. There is too much in one county for an inspector to see to. There was a similar case in Boulder county. The man did not know he had foul brood until his bees were dead. The inspector cannot fix such cases until they come before his observation, and he cannot put his attention to all such cases in a whole county. In one case I notified an inspector two or three times, but could not get him. Consequently every season some develops.

Mr. Aikin—I am one of the bad in-

spectors. One day I went out inspecting and at one place found one foul broody colony alive, two dead recently, and one that had been dead two years. A new tenant was on the place. I asked him to take care of the matter. He said no. I said "If you don't, I will." It was late evening, and I wanted to get home. He had a fire where he had been burning some rubbish, and I set the hives on it. Then I looked up the law and found I had overstepped it, so I took a witness and went to the owner, bought and paid for the hives and then told him what I had done. The great majority of inspectors can't afford to leave their own bees and go out inspecting, and when fall comes, it is not the right time to inspect. The one remedy for the situation is to get it in such shape that those of us who have bees won't have to leave them in order to inspect. The problem is a serious one. Really the first thing to do is to get all the bees into the hands of practical men. A state inspectorship might be better, so that the office would give a man his living.

Pres. Harris—We might get knocked out if we tried anything with the legislature, and some man with a political pull might get the state inspectorship. If you were sure of an honest man, it would be well enough.

Mr. Gill—A state inspectorship is impracticable in Colorado. There are as many bees in Boulder county as in the whole state of Wisconsin. The best we can do is to jack up the inspectors. At the same time, the inspectors have done lots of good.

Mr. Rhodes—We had better not undertake to amend the law. We must attend to its enforcement ourselves. Every one knows of a source of infection. It is impossible for the inspector to do everything. There is a clause in the law which makes it obligatory on any one who knows of foul brood, to report it. If, as beekeepers, we stand up and do our duty, we will make it a success.

Mr. Spencer—We have not had an inspector in our county (Boulder) for about a year, and I have been doing some missionary work myself. The owners would hardly ever fail to say to me, "Do just as you please in burning and transferring."

Mr. Porter—That is just the point where we can do good. Qualifications are not the point. A qualified man may not have the time. That mess I referred to I cleaned up myself, and now it is gone. At this time of year beekeepers are not very busy, and can do that. But I believe that when the inspector finds a bad mess he ought to inspect.

#### REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Morehouse—During the last session of the legislature the legislative committee, of which I was a member, prepared a Pure Honey bill, and were successful in getting it enacted as a law. Mr. Rauchfuss and Mr. Thompson assisted us, and as they were on the ground, residing in Denver, they can perhaps tell you more than I of the efforts made in putting it through.

Mr. F. Rauchfuss—We tried to secure as good a law for the protection of honey as could be had. We provided ourselves with copies of the pure food laws in other states, in framing it, and secured an attorney to see that it was properly drafted, and had the attorney general, also, to correct the draft, and an attorney to push its passage before the legislature, and secured the co-operation of beekeepers by circulars. All this involved great expense, and some bills are still to be paid. President Harris helped us by his canvassing of legislators during a visit to Denver, and Fred L. Stone, also, was very useful. Since its enactment I have had applications from various parts of the United States for copies of the law, showing that it is recognized as a good thing.

Mr. Thompson—The attorney we employed was an ex-member of the House, who had served for three terms, and was

thoroughly posted on legislative routine. His knowledge saved the bill on two critical occasions. Mr. Murto, the member of the House who introduced the bill, also saved the bill and gave other effective help. Those of us who watched over its course were made to thoroughly realize that the only way to get legislation is to stay right with it all the time, for if we do not attend to it, no one else will for us.

Mr. Harris—The workers for the bill not only put in their time, but also their money. They should be remembered in the resolutions.

Reporting for the committee on Transportation, of which I am a member, we this year, for the first time, got recognition from the railroads. We secured a half rate from all parts of the state to attend this convention. Nothing is so marked as our getting this recognition. Beekeepers were the only ones who got this rate. The horticulturists were not recognized. The ice is now broken, and I hope the attendance will be larger.

Mr. Thompson—Reporting for the committee on the constitution, Mr. Lytle is the chairman, but he is not present. A year ago we had done some work toward drafting a new constitution. I made copies embodying the work done, and gave one to each member of the committee. Mr. Lytle wrote out full comments on the same, and sent them to me. I then made type-written carbon copies, putting Mr. Lytle's corrections and additions in the margin, opposite the sections to which they referred, and sent a copy to each one of the committee, requesting them to make their comments and return within a specified time, but received no reply from any of them. Mr. Lytle and I have done our part, and it now rests with the other members of the committee to explain why they have not done theirs.

Mr. Aikin—To start with, I must state that I am not in sympathy with the movement to revise the constitution. I

feel that, since we have had our marketing association, the State Association is doing very well as it is. I received the copy referred to, and fully intended to answer it, but press of work prevented. If it came to a vote, I should vote against revising the constitution. The best thing to do now is for the members of the constitution committee to get together and make a report. [Agreed to.]

Mr. Rhodes—I have been trying all the year to find the other members of the historical committee, and have only just discovered that Mrs. Booth is the chairman. I have all the matter that was furnished me a year ago.

Mr. Gill—Put that among the unfinished business.

Mr. Porter—The arbitration committee report that no complaints were made to them the past year.

The election of officers then took place, resulting as follows:

President, J. U. Harris, of Grand Junction; vice-President, M. A. Gill, Longmont; Secretary, H. C. Morehouse, Boulder; Treasurer, Mrs. R. A. Rhodes, Fort Lupton; member of Executive Committee, F. Rauchfuss, Denver.

Paper by H. C. Morehouse:

HOW CAN THE STATE ASSOCIATION BE MADE TO BETTER SERVE THE INTERESTS OF ITS MEMBERS.

In choosing this subject for discussion I do not wish it to be inferred that I underrate, or do not appreciate, the magnificent work that the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association has accomplished for its members in the past. I have chosen it because I believe that the sphere of its usefulness and influence can be enlarged, and because I have some recommendations to make to the members along that line.

The record of the Association, during its fifteen years of corporate existence, is one that may well cause our hearts to dilate with honest pride, and enthusiasm. Numerically we have the largest state or-

ganization of beekeepers in the United States. It has taught us the power and value of organization, and today we are better organized than any other rural industry, and there are several subsidiary organizations in the state that are, directly or indirectly, offshoots of the state association, and that have contributed very materially to the advancement of the beekeeping interests of Colorado.

The foul brood law, the law forbidding the spraying of fruit trees while in bloom and the pure honey law, are all products of our state organization. The enforcement of these just measures has saved and will continue to save the beekeepers of the state many thousands of dollars. In respect to legislation our Association has accomplished more than any other beekeepers' association, not excepting even the National.

The past two seasons have been hard on beekeepers, and beekeepers' associations as well. The season of 1902 approached the nearest to a total failure ever known in the state of Colorado. The present season, while not so bad, was away below the average. The effect of these two off years has been to cut out nearly all surplus revenue from the bee industry, and the beekeeper, in order to make both ends meet, has been compelled to practice many petty economies undreamed of in the palmy days gone by. Strange to say, many of them began by allowing their membership in the State Association to lapse. The financial receipts of the Association during the past year have been very light, while the expenses consequent upon entertaining the National Association and preparing and forcing the passage of the pure honey bill have been very heavy, not only draining the treasury of its accumulated surplus, but several unpaid bills are staring us in the face, besides we are powerless to furnish the funds necessary to a proper enforcement of the law now on our statute books providing for the punishment of adulterators of honey.

The greatest need of the Association today is more paid-in-advance memberships and a revival of interest and enthusiasm among those who are now in good standing upon its books. Hence, my first recommendation is that each member appoint himself a committee to secure new memberships. The larger the association, the greater will be its power and influence, and there is no use in trying to run the association and conduct its work without money to pay its necessary and legitimate expenses. We can and do hold our annual meetings without incurring very much expense, but that is about the least important of the many functions of the Association. In a state that boasts of 3,000 beekeepers, at least 1,000 of them ought to be patriotic enough to join the state association, if the matter was properly presented to them.

I have often thought that the State Association could be of greater benefit to its members by gathering and furnishing them with reliable crop reports during the crop season. I have heard beekeepers say they would be willing to pay \$10 per season for such service, and know they are getting the truth. Such reports would cost something and they would be worth something, but if the state association did the work it could be done with comparative cheapness. This is a matter worth thinking about.

During each biennial or extra session of the legislature, the state association ought to maintain a legislative committee in Denver (resident in Denver, if possible, to save expense), whose duty it would be to watch the trend of legislation, and oppose vigorously any threatened legislation inimical to beekeeping interests. The expense need not be great, and it might, sometime, prevent the sneaking through of legislation that would be very hurtful to the bee and honey industry.

The pure honey law should be amended to the extent that all fines collected from violators of the law should be paid

into the office of the state dairy commissioner, to be used exclusively for the purpose of enforcing the law. In this manner that branch of the office would soon be self supporting.

I think it would be a great benefit to the beekeepers of the state if the Association would publish an annual year book, containing the foul brood law, the anti-spraying law, the pure honey law, directions for treating foul brood according to latest approved methods, a brief history of the prosecutions brought under these various laws for the protection of the bee industry, and other matter of general interest to beekeepers might, also, be included. Such a book, issued in pamphlet form and containing twenty to twenty four pages, on the basis of a thousand copies would cost about 2 cents each. Perhaps enough advertising could be secured to defray the whole cost of the edition.

These are only a few suggestions looking to increasing the usefulness of the association to its members, that have occurred to my mind. I trust that others will make additional suggestions, and that the whole matter may be thoroughly discussed, and if thought best, that some definite action be taken.

Mr. Working—I wish to emphasize the importance of publishing such a year book, containing the association history of the current year. Who knows fully what the association has done this year? It would be especially valuable to put in the hands of people who want information, and to give to reporters.

Mr. Morehouse—I think such a book put in the hands of the bee inspectors for distribution would increase the membership of the association.

F. Rauchfuss—I am often asked "What are the inspectors doing?" The law requires the inspectors to report yearly to the State Association. I often found difficulty in getting proper reports from them when I was secretary. Their report should all go in such a book, and if

they did not report properly, that fact should be mentioned too. Hence it would be an incentive to them to fulfill their duty. I am in favor of such a book.

Mr. Gill—I would be something new and progressive, and I think we could well afford it.

Mr. Rhodes—I move the matter be referred to an advisory committee, consisting of the Secretary, F. Rauchfuss and D. W. Working. (Carried.)

A letter was read from Manager France of the National Association.

Mr. Rhodes—I move this be referred to a committee to report during this session as early as possible. (Carried.) H. Rauchfuss, J. N. Cornelius and F. H. Hunt were appointed as the committee.

J. B. Adams, F. L. Thompson and J. Cornelius were appointed a committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Aikin—I wish to ask about the comb of foul brood that is on exhibition here. I do not understand just what the inscription on the top bar means.

Mr. Francis—The bees of a diseased colony were shaken off on starters and one of the original combs kept. That is it.

Mr. Gill—I wish to ask the opinion of the members on this point: Last year I had 75 cases of foul brood in one yard, not bad, but just developing. At the foot hills I had an apiary that had wintered poorly, giving me a lot of combs. I shook those 75 colonies on full combs, during a heavy flow of honey, so heavy that scarcely any smoke was needed. What do members think the result was? The original colonies showed the disease very slightly.

Pres. Harris—When a man has one smallpox pimple, he's got the smallpox.

Mr. Gill—Jus two cases of the disease appeared, and they showed only one cell a piece.

Mr. Aikin—To what extent were they manipulated in shaking?

Mr. Gill—The new hives were set on the old stands, and the bees shaken off

vigorously, so that they were nearly drowned in the new honey shaken out with them, between the hours of ten and two.

J. B. Adams—I should say they might come out all right and they might not.

H. Rauchfuss—I think there was no chance for those bees to have diseased honey in their sacs. They get foul brood by robbing now or next spring.

J. B. Adams—Suppose a nurse which had just filled its sac before the shaking was shaken off among the others, and deposited its load in the new hive. It might take three years for the disease to develop.

Mr. Gill—There was precious little sealed stores in the hives and those that had any were shaken off on starters and not on combs. But even in that event there would be about one chance in ten thousand that a nurse bee would transmit it.

Mr. Aikin—My opinion is, Mr. Gill is pretty nearly perfectly safe if the disease was just starting. But if he would undertake to shake on combs in any other conditions than those he mentioned, he would be pretty sure to have it to do all over again. If the average owner of bees undertook to follow Mr. Gill's example, you can imagine just how he will do it. He will be sure to manage so as to have his bees scattering into adjoining healthy hives, and taking in infected honey with them.

Mr. Porter—I had some colonies sitting close together on a platform. One of them became badly effected during the flow. I shook them off onto starters, and some of them ran along the platform and entered another hive. Of course, I felt bad over it, but after all the other colony did not take the disease. Still, I feel about foul brood as Mr. Lyons did in a similar discussion in one of our meetings, when he jumped up and said "Don't monkey with foul brood."

J. B. Adams—Why not produce a honey flow by feeding? If not, why not?

Mr. Gill—Because you can't get the bees to do as you want to. You can't get the conditions the same, so that all the bees will be handling the feed.

I remember that remark of Mr. Lyons, but Mr. Lyons has monkeyed with foul brood since then, and the result is he has some more now to monkey with. No amateur should get this method in his head to go by. I am sorry I said anything.

Mr. Porter—This season I had a good many cases similar to those seventy-five with the disease just starting. It made me feel blue, and I began to think I would have a hard time getting rid of it. I shook one yard, and the other yards were delayed, as the flow was just coming on. But foul brood did not further develop in the yards not shaken, though the ropy consistency and the turning brown was present in one or two cells per hive.

Mr. Aikin—A few years ago I had a foul colony in my home yard. I set a hive beside it, containing a comb with a little healthy brood and the queen, and covered the entrance of the old hive with wire screen, and fixed a cone so it would empty the bees from the old into the new hive, according to the Baldrige method. The plan succeeded. Sometimes I do refrain from saying things in convention for fear of misleading, but I will say this, that sometimes, when a foul-broody colony is setting next to a healthy one, I take it away and set it beside another in another part of the yard, and in a week or two beside another in another location, and so on. In this way it gets so depopulated, and so little honey is gathered by it that there is not much of anything left of it at the end of the season but the foul brood, and then I attend to it. I have, also, shaken foul-broody colonies, when the day is so far advanced that every bee is full of nectar, right back into the same hive on starters, taking all their combs away. As for myself, I have not that intense dread of foul brood that has been

alluded to. Usually, in my yard, a robbing of one only goes into three or four out of a hundred. That percentage is not very large. In one instance I discovered ten colonies dead of foul brood three miles from one of my yards. They had fixed four to six in that yard of mine. I have had several such cases. Where one case develops in one year, from five to ten will in two years, when it is let alone. Where one colony would be badly foul the first year, I have had ten colonies that were slightly foul the first year and badly the second. When there are yards of ten to thirty colonies within reach of your bees that get badly foul, then look out.

Pres. Harris—Are not the conditions different with different colonies? I have known people to go right among small pox cases without being vaccinated and not take it, while with others may not they take it because they are just in the condition to? Is it not so with foul brood?

Can or will foul brood be carried or distributed by any other means than through honey?

H. Rauchfuss—I think only through honey. Mr. Aikin shook bees right back into their old hives, and if they had no brood combs it was all right. You can shift bees from one hive into the other and be perfectly safe. You can put the old hive over a bee escape on top of the new hive, and be perfectly safe. I have transferred many that way, by using a Porter bee escape and allowing no cracks in the upper hive. There should be no gunnysacking used above, as the bees will gnaw it and make fuzz, which will stop the escape. Perhaps it would be better for that purpose to have more than one escape in a board, as an escape may become clogged with a dead bee, though I have never tried more than one escape. Once in a while I found it stopped up. I never found that the disease was carried down to the hive below, though some-

(Continued next month.)

### **R. C. Aikin Should Succeed Himself.**

While the JOURNAL has not consulted Mr. Aikin in the matter, it feels that he will not seriously object to serving another term as member of the Board of Directors of the National Association. Here is one vote for R. C. Aikin.



### **Wm. McEvoy for Director.**

As it will soon be time for National Association members to vote for officers and amendments to the constitution, I wish to say to the members that, Canada has 60 members and many more ready to join at their next annual meeting. They have no member on the Board of directors, and should have one. I shall vote for Wm. McEvoy to succeed E. R. Root. He has done more for Canadian members than any other member, and this season settled several cases for us.

N. E. FRANCE.



### **Purifying Extracted Honey.**

The process, to produce a pure and attractive article, will greatly depend on the size of the apiary that treats the honey. If a large apiary the extractors should be placed on the floor, so situated that the honey will flow through a fine wirecloth strainer into a shallow tank (round would be most convenient), large enough for the apiarist's requirements. The tank should be made with either double walls, or double bottoms. So as to hold water between walls or between bottoms.

This water could be let into the tank by a tap, from a small tank above, and heated by a steam pipe leading from a small boiler. The water should be heated so as not to exceed 130 degree F. (unless a steady stream is flowing into the tank from extractor), or the qualities the honey possesses in flavor and aroma will be sacrificed for appearance. When honey is kept at a tem-

perature from 122 degrees to 130 degrees F. for several hours, all impurities, everything foreign to pure honey, will come to the surface, which can easily be skimmed off, and its good qualities retained and a clear inviting appearance imparted. When the honey is purified it can easily be syphoned off into a lower tank to be packed for market.

The smaller beekeeper, he who thinks the foregoing method too expensive, but at the same time wishes to obtain the highest prices for his money, should utilize the heat of the sun to gain his end. He should place a shallow tank in a room with a low flat roof, the tank to be connected with the extractor to get its supply of honey. It should have a cap on top, painted black, likewise the walls, to draw the heat. The roof should be constructed so that part of it could be removed easily to admit the rays of the sun. The sun striking the black surface of the tank for several days in the heat of summer, will soon bring all impurities to the top, which can easily be skimmed off. Such an arrangement would be inexpensive and practicable, and honey thus treated will soon cast up all impurities, give off surplus moisture, present a clear appearance, and retard granulation.

The foregoing paper, Mr. Editor, is partly the result of experience, and partly the thoughts of others—I do not claim to be the original.—George Fackender in Australasian Beekeeper.



### How to Make Money Producing Extracted Honey.

(Concluded from last month.)

happened? Too many of its members had to have money, and steel stock had to be sacrificed to get it.

When the holders of any stock or

commodity are financially weak, the price of that stock or commodity is bound to fall; but when they are all strong the price is equally sure to rise.

When a large crop of honey is harvested the beekeepers, or a large majority of them, are financially weak, and while they are making sacrifices of their honey to get money the price is bound to rule low; but their honey, when sold, goes into the hands of strong men, and soon the price begins to rise. If you have money to live on, and no debts to pay, just wait until it gets to the highest price, then sell.

J. F. McINTYRE.

Mr York, in the absence of the writer, then read the following

#### Response by E. S. Lovesy.

I fully agree with Mr. McIntyre in every point he advocates except queen-excluders. I can get more honey by giving the queen free range, as I run entirely on the division plan, giving the bees plenty of room; and if the queen should get into the surplus boxes, I can make good use of the brood, making new colonies or building up. I believe in building up strong colonies before I divide, as the results are often disastrous to divide and attempt to build up afterward.

I believe with Mr. McIntyre in the careful selection of a location, ro-frame hive, a liberal use of foundation or drawn comb, a good system of management that will keep the hive full of bees; and all honey should be promptly extracted and ripened. If these conditions are complied with, as a rule it can be held for the highest possible price.

I also agree with Mr. McIntyre that the bee-keepers are in need of a stronger organization. We should not forget that "in union is strength;" a lack of which may cause our energy,



at least, to be partly lost.

I regret that conditions are such that I can not be at the convention.

E. S. LOVESY.



### HONEY MARKETS.

CHICAGO:—At this season of the year there is not much trade in honey, retailers having laid in their stock for the holidays. Fancy comb honey for the xmas trade has brought 13½c; No. 1 grades 12½ to 13c; amber, 9 to 10c. Extracted, white, brings 6 to 7c; amber, 5 to 6c. All extracted honey is sold on its flavor, quality, kind and style of package.

Beeswax, 28 to 30 cents.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.,

199 S. Water St.

CINCINNATI:—The demand for comb honey is slower now than it was six weeks ago, owing to the enormous quantities offered on all sides. Fancy comb is sold in single case lots at 14c. The supply of extracted honey is big, although the demand is good. We are selling amber extracted in barrels at 5¾ to 6½c; white clover in barrels and cans at 7½ to 8½c, according to quality.

Beeswax, 30 cents.

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BERT W. HOPPER, La Junta, Colo.

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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

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*25 cents per year.*

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POULTRY NEWS, New Brunswick, N. J.

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Yours for Co-operation,

**W. H. PUTNAM, River Falls, Wisconsin.**

P. S. Time is money; do not delay; write today; money talks; now.



R. K. Frisbee, President.



J. C. Frisbee, Vice President.



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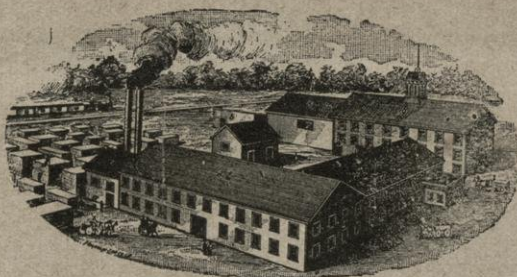
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