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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.

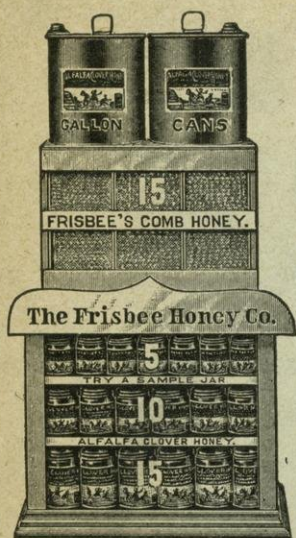


H. C. MOREHOUSE,
Editor & Publisher.

JULY 15,
1903.



Whole Number 30.



FRISBEE'S HONEY SHOW CASE.

Over 400 in use in Denver, Colorado.

A Pure Honey Law for Colorado

A special Law has been passed by the last General Assembly, held in Denver, imposing heavy fines on anyone found guilty of adulterating Honey in the State of Colorado.

This is the only Specific Law against the Adulteration of Honey ever placed upon a statute book in the United States.

Adulteration of comb or extracted honey has never obtained a foot-hold in Colorado, and now you can satisfy yourself that it never will.

50,000 copies of "FOOD VALUE OF HONEY" will be published and contain the Law in full. These will be distributed free by

The FRISBEE HONEY Co.

P. O. BOX 1014.

PHONE S. 298.

Denver, Colo.

Apriarists, we will buy your entire crop of Comb or Extracted Honey, no matter how large, and pay cash.

REMARKABLE!

The universal satisfaction our QUEENS do give.

Sterling, Ga., June 29, 1903.

I was showing my father yesterday how my bees, which I bought from you, were out working everything in my apiary. Send me 4 Buckeye Red Clover queens and 2 Muth Strain Golden Italians. I will order more after next extracting.

THOS. H. KINCADE.

Buckeye Strain Red Clover Queens. They roll in the honey while the ordinary starve.

Muth's Strain Golden Italians—None superior.

Carniolans,—None better.

Untested \$0.75 each; 6 for \$4.00

Select Untested 1.00 each; 6 for 5.00

Tested 1.50 each; 6 for 7.25

Select Tested... 2.50 each; 6 for 15.00

Best money can buy, \$3.50 each.

Send for Catalogue of Bee Supplies Complete line at factory prices.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.,

Front & Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

Standard Italian Queens

Of the Very Highest Grade.

Bred in separate yards from superior stock of Golden and Leather colored strains selected from among the best stock of long tongue clover queens in America bred by us with the greatest care for business. No disease of any kind among our bees. Our high elevated country with its pure mountain air and sparkling water, and temperate climate, furnishes the ideal place of health for bees and man. See our circular for a fuller description.

Queens sent out last season arrived in the very best shape, except a few were chilled in cold weather. Our queens have gone to California, Canada, Cuba, New Mexico and many of the states. We rear all queens sent out by us from the egg or just hatched larva in full colonies. Our method is up to date. If you want to know what we have or what we can do in the way of fine large queens, just give us a trial order. Shipping season from April 1st to Nov. 1st.

Untested queens \$1.00, 6 for \$5, 12 for \$9. Tested queens, \$2. Select tested \$3. Best \$5. Full colonies in light shipping case, tested queen \$6. Three frame nuclei, wired Hoffman frame, no queen \$2. Two frame nuclei \$1.50. Add price of queen wanted to the above. Special rates on queens from 50 to 500. Write for circular please. It is free.

T. S. HALL,

Jasper, Ga.

BEE-KEEPERS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We have Five Large Agencies in COLORADO.

Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n, 1440 Market St., Denver, Colo.
 Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n, Loveland Col. Br., R. C. Aikin, Mgr.
 Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Ass'n, Grand Junction, Colo.
 Pierce Seed and Produce Co., Pueblo, Colo.
 Robert Halley, Montrose, Colo.

Lewis' White Polished Wisconsin Basswood Sections are perfect, our Hives and other Supplies the finest in the Market. Write the above Agencies for Prices.



G. B. LEWIS Co.,
 Watertown, Wis.



WE ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Send for Catalog.



Minneapolis, Minn.

WE HAVE THE BEST GOODS, LOWEST PRICES AND BEST SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Please mention the JOURNAL when writing to Advertisers.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

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, JULY 15, 1903.

WHOLE NO. 30.

BEE STEALING AT DENVER.

A New Plan for Rapid Increase—Our Readers Not Advised to Try It.

BY FRED H. HUNT.

In the past Denver beekeepers have been occasionally annoyed by the theft of a hive of bees or its stores, but never before, to my knowledge, has anyone undertaken to make an extensive start in beekeeping by wholesale stealing of bees. Such, however, was the plan adopted by John S. Hayes and wife, a newly married couple living in Denver, Colorado.

Suspicion was first aroused by the fact that his apiary, which consisted of one colony about March 1, increased at the rate of one colony every Sunday morning, until he had eight. All these were in bright red hives of his own manufacture. At this stage he purchased a few weak colonies and a lot of empty hives, which he placed in his yard to represent colonies, and lo, the red hives went for kindling. Then he began to increase much faster. He had a hive to set the stolen bees into. The stolen hives and frames that could be identified by their owner made an excellent fire.

On Saturday, June 6, I discovered five colonies missing at my out apiary—the best in the lot. I immediately thought I knew where my bees had gone, and I resolved to use a little strategy to prove

the truth of my suspicions and at the same time apprehend the thieves. I at once saw the bee inspector of Denver county and arranged with him to inspect the suspected apiary early Monday morning. It was also arranged that after he got to work I would happen along on my wheel and drop in for a bee chat, which I did, and the stratagem worked very nicely.

The woman had the audacity to ask me if I had had any bees stolen. I replied that I had seen mine the week before and that they were all right at that time, which they were.

I could only identify one hive which stood on the stand. The inspector told them he had to inspect all hives and combs for foul brood, and so we got to see all that were in sight. We had noticed a small room on the back of the lot, which was locked up.

The inspector asked "What is in here?"

"Oh, there isn't anything pertaining to bees in there."

"Well," the inspector said, "open it, I want to see."

The man obeyed, and behold, there were two of my hives, empty, along with a quantity of others. I made no claim to them nor said anything in regard to what I had seen. I was just thinking how I could get a warrant before they got suspicious and burned up my evidence.

I finally got a policeman to watch while I went for the warrant.

I had both man and wife arrested and made them tell where the bees were that belonged in the two empty hives we found locked up. He had transferred them to his own hives, and he showed us which ones. The constable marked them as my property and let them set there but nailed up the hive of bees that was standing outside and took it and the empty hives right along to court with the prisoners.

While the policeman was watching them they thought something was going to happen. He took the ax and went to work with a will on hives and frames and she carried the stuff in and fed the stove. John Bouchenheimer, also, had them both arrested the same afternoon for stealing two colonies from him. They both gave bonds that evening and went home and began putting things in better shape (for them). They moved five colonies away after dark, which were later located with a search warrant, and identified by a rancher who only had five colonies, and they were selfish enough to take them all. The ranchman finally got tired and dropped his suit. Others that lost one or two wouldn't prosecute them for they said the time they would lose would be worth more than the bees. The accused appeared the next morning for trial and asked for a continuance until Thursday morning to prepare their defence, which was granted. The case was called Thursday morning and I put in my prosecuting evidence.

I took in a hive which was a duplicate of the stolen ones, (a Root Colorado portico) and showed my markings. Under the hand-hold was a number stenciled on which they had scraped and battered with a hammer, and then given a daub of paint and a new marking. But up under the top of the portico I had stenciled in inch letters F. H. H., which they evidently had not seen, for there it was and had been for three years. I also had the

inspector for a witness, the constable as to the finding and where, the lady that lives on our ranch, where the bees were stolen from, showing that the prisoners were there looking the location over a few days before taking them, and some of the best beekeepers we have as expert testimony as to the value of a picked number of colonies at that season.

They did not make any defense; did not go on the witness stand at all, but their attorney asked for a petit larceny charge. My attorneys asked to have them both bound over to the district court for grand larceny.

In my attorney's plea he said in part: "The fact that five colonies were stolen at the same time, although I could only identify three, showed without a doubt that they took five and that it was unusual to find all the stolen property in a thief's possession when making a search." He said: "Look at them. They show plainly what they are. They won't work for a living like honest people, but steal they will. But if stealing be their bent, why, O why will they steal the busy bee?"

The justice took it under advisement for two days and then decided to discharge the wife and bind the husband over for grand larceny. The wife had an equity in some property where she lived so she was accepted as bondsman for her husband's appearance.

I then got back the three colonies that I had identified.

Aside from this, they were both under one hundred dollar bonds on the Bouchenheimer charge. That case was called soon after, but they did not appear for trial, so the court declared the bond forfeited.

The district court called my case for trial and they did not appear there, either, so that bond was declared forfeited, too.

As near as I can find out they did not have much reputation to lose but what little they might have had is gone, the

bees are gone, their equity in a home is gone, and they are fugitives from justice. Verily the way of the transgressor is hard.

Now, just a word as to organization, both local and national. It is pretty generally known that Colorado beekeepers have a pretty strong State Association, and we also have the Denver Beekeepers' Association, which is pretty strong, too. They stand together for the right and the protection of their interests. The encouragement it gives one to be backed by such a body of brother beekeepers is worth many times the cost, besides it was remarked a number of times that the effect of such a representation of interested beekeepers certainly would have considerable influence with any judge. The court room was packed every day with Denver beekeepers, all interested and eager for justice to be meted out to very guilty persons. What can be accomplished locally by organization can more than be realized nationally.

Denver, Colo., July 10, 1903.



Proposed Amendments to Constitution of the National Beekeepers' Association.

President's Office National Beekeepers' Association, Flint, Mich., June 27, 1903.—

The following amendments to the constitution of the National Beekeepers' Association have been approved by a majority of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee, but before laying them before the coming convention at Los Angeles, it is desired that all shall have an opportunity to criticise and suggest, hence their publication. Suggestions and criticisms may be sent to President Hutchinson, who will lay them before the committee having the matter in charge.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP.

Sec. 1. To be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Any person who is interested

in bee culture, and in accord with the purpose and aims of this Association, may become a member by the payment of \$1 annually to the general manager or secretary; and said membership shall expire at the end of one year from the time of said payment, except as provided in section 10 of article V of this constitution. No member who is in arrears for dues as shown by the books of the general manager shall be eligible to any office in this association; if such disqualification occurs during the term of any officer, the office shall at once become vacant.

Sec. 2. To be amended as follows:

Sec. 2. Whenever a local beekeepers' association shall decide to unite with this association as a body, it will be received upon payment by the local secretary of 50 cents per member per annum.

ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. To be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1. The officers of this association shall be a General Manager, a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, whose terms of office shall be for one year, and a Board of 12 Directors, whose term of office shall be four years, or until their successors shall be elected.

Sec. 3. To be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 3. The President, Vice President, Secretary and General Manager shall be elected by ballot, during the month of December of each year, by a plurality vote of the members, and assume the duties of their respective offices on the first of January succeeding their election.

Sec. 4. To be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4. The President, Vice President Secretary and General Manager shall constitute the Executive Committee.

Sec. 5. To be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5. The Directors to succeed the three whose term of office expires each year shall be elected by ballot during the month of December of each year by a plu-

rality vote of the members. The three candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected and assume the duties of their office the first January succeeding their election. The Board of Directors shall prescribe equitable rules and regulations governing nominations for the several offices.

Article V., Sec. 3. To be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 3. Secretary.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the annual meeting; to receive membership fees; give a receipt for the same, and turn all monies received over to the Treasurer of the Association, together with the names and post office addresses of those who become members; to make an annual report of all monies received and paid over by him, which report shall be published with the annual report of the General Manager; and to perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Association; and he shall receive such sum for his services as may be granted him by the directors.

Article VII.—Vacancies. Amend by adding the following clause to the end thereof: Any resignation of a member of the Board of Directors shall be tendered to the Executive Committee; any resignation of a member of the Executive Committee shall be tendered to the Board of Directors.

Article IX. Amendments. This constitution may be amended by a majority vote of all the members voting, providing such proposed amendment has been approved by a majority vote of the members present at the last annual meeting of the association, and copies of the proposed amendment, printed or written, shall have been mailed to each member at least 45 days before the annual election.



National Convention Notice.

The 34th Annual Convention of the

National Beekeepers' Association will be held in Los Angeles, Calif., on Aug. 18, 19 and 20, 1903, in Blanchard's Hall, at 235 S. Broadway. The headquarters of the Association during the convention will be at the Natick House, corner of First and Main Streets.

It is expected that this will be the largest and best convention ever held by the beekeepers of America. Every one interested in the production of honey should be present, if at all possible. Besides the question-box, which will be one of the special features of the program, the following subjects will be discussed in papers by the prominent beekeepers mentioned. Afterward a free and full discussion will be held by all in attendance who wish to participate. The subjects and men to introduce them are as follows:

"Honey Exchanges and Co-operation Among Beekeepers" by Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif.

How to Make Money Producing Extracted Honey," by J. F. McIntyre, Sespe, Calif. Response by E. S. Lovesy, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"The Production and Sale of Chunk Honey," by Homer H. Hyde, Floresville, Texas. Response by C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

"The Eradication of Foul Brood," by N. E. France, Platteville, Wis.

"Reminiscences of Bee-Keeping and Beekeepers in the Early Days," by A. I. Root.

There will be reports by the officers, which include Pres. Hutchinson, General Manager France, and Secretary York.

The California beekeepers are planning to give all in attendance one of the grandest receptions imaginable on the first evening, Tuesday, Aug. 18. No one will want to miss this feature of the convention.

It is an opportunity of a life time to take the trip to California, as all convention members can avail themselves of the low railroad rates, as it comes at the time

of the Grand Army meeting in San Francisco, and the same rates apply to Los Angeles.

For further information or particulars that may be desired, address the Secretary, 144 E. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE W. YORK, Sec.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Pres.



ASHLEY VALLEY, UTAH.

President Lovesy Breaks into Raptures in His Description of this Veritable Beekeepers' Paradise.

I have been tramping around among the beekeepers for over a month, and I have not been able to get over one-fourth of our grand state. Utah may be spoken of in derision by some that do not know her or her people, but her star is ascending. The great Creator in the distribution of the treasures of the earth has bountifully supplied our state with almost untold mountains of every valuable mineral deposit that could be named, and her rich, fertile and beautiful valleys are as far famed as her grand old mountains. Here, too, in those vales is the home of the honey bee and Ashley valley is the peer of them all. If there is a beekeepers' paradise in this little world of ours, we can say, with all due modesty, that this comes very near being the place. I have always wondered where the bees could possibly get the honey from to produce the enormous records that have been recorded here, which in some instances have run over 1,000 lbs to the colony. But when I came over the mountain and looked down on this veritable gem of the earth, I no longer wondered.

Friend Morehouse, I wish you could have been here to see it, for it was one of the most beautiful sights I ever beheld. A great green ocean where everything grows in profusion, hid away, in and surrounded by mountains, with streams of water running in nearly every direction. Still when we came down into the valley

with all its rank growth of honey-producing plants of which lucerne or alfalfa is in the lead, and find about a hundred beekeepers, some of them having five and six apiaries with from 150 to 200 colonies in each yard and all of them rushing in with their loads of beautiful white honey, it is almost a puzzle to know where it all comes from. But while all these are grand and good the best of all is the wholesouled, big hearted beekeepers that I have met on my present tour through the state.

While all our beekeepers will have enough honey for themselves and a few pounds to sell, but when their friends come around they seem to forget themselves in their efforts to serve their visitors. I can say of a truth, that of all of the visits I have ever made, my present visits are the most enjoyable. My only trouble, if it could be called such, is to get away from friends to visit other friends. Friend Morehouse, if you doubt what I say, come and see for yourself. And by the by, you promised to make us a visit this fall, and remember, we can't excuse you as we want you to come and see for yourself.

Our association is arranging to join the National and Vernal comes to the front 36 strong. We find that the location here is pretty well stocked, in fact some parts of it is a wonder where the bees collect so much honey even with all the honey blossoms with which they are surrounded.

E. S. LOVESY.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 7, 1903.



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 10:30 o'clock. Among the topics to be discussed will be the St. Louis Fair exhibit and the wintering question,

E. S. LOVESY, Pres.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.

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

H. C. MOREHOUSE,
Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription, 50 Cents Per Annum.

Office and composing rooms at 2501 Bluff Street, Boulder, Colorado.

Remittances. Make them payable to H. C. Morehouse, and remit when possible by draft, express or money order. Otherwise send clean one and two cent stamps.

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Expirations. The number opposite your name on the address label indicates when your subscription will expire. The number of this issue is 30; if your number is ahead of this you are paid in advance; if behind this number, you are in arrears.

GOING TO LOS ANGELES?

We hope that all our readers who can afford the expense will attend the meeting of the National Beekeepers' Association, at Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 18, 19 and 20. The trip, the knowledge gained at the meeting and the various social features will be worth many times the money cost.

Personally, we are sorry that we cannot take our own advice. The loss will be our own—to be counter balanced by doubtful gains, but we are not alone. The date of the meeting brings it in the closing days of the honey flow in Colorado when the best skill of the beekeeper is needed in the apiary daily, and another serious drawback is the unjust railway rates that prevail between here and the coast. The distance from Chicago to Denver is two-fifths of the whole distance to Los Angeles, yet the rate is only one-fifth of the total charged. In other words, the rate from Denver to Los Angeles is \$40, whereas to be proportionate to the Chicago rate it should only be \$30.

We wish our friends who are lucky enough to go a good time and will solace our mind with the hope of meeting with them at St. Louis in 1904.

EXCESSIVE SWARMING IN COLORADO.

Usually bees do not swarm much in Colorado, normally casting not to exceed forty per cent of prime swarms, with a still smaller per centage of after swarms. This year, however, has pulverized all previous records. Swarming began about May 20, and did not cease until after July 15. And just about everything swarmed. One subscriber in renewing facetiously remarked that, in his locality, "even the drones swarmed." This is the tenor of reports we are receiving from nearly all localities of the state.

This season was a peculiar one. The flow began slow and drizzling—just strong enough to maintain active brood rearing, but not strong enough to settle the colonies down to gathering and storing in the supers. The result has been a very large increase of bees throughout the state. The heavy winter loss is recovered, and we believe it no exaggeration to say that there are more colonies of bees in Colorado today than ever before in her history.

THIS season we have tried the slat separators with the bee-way sections—and can see no advantage in their use. In many cases burr combs were started at the top of the separators and attached to the combs, making a disagreeable mess.

"We are booming the Carno-Italian hybrids"—yes, but the same critic adds "probably because you have them for sale." We admit the charge of "booming" them. Their work in our own apiary this year amply justifies all we have said in their favor. For the locality of the Rocky Mountains they are superior to Italians in many respects, chief among which is the uniformity and high quality of their work in the supers. They enter the sections readily, cap their combs white as the snowy range, and use so little propolis that the sections require a

very trifling amount of scraping.



TAKE our advice and don't extract until September—that is, if you want to build up a reputation as a producer of fancy extracted honey.



READ the proposed amendments to the constitution of the National Beekeepers' Association, published elsewhere in this issue—then advise your representative at Los Angeles how to vote.



SO FAR we have heard of only one or two in Colorado who will attend the National Association meeting at Los Angeles. Disproportionate railway rates are the insuperable barrier.



SAMPLES of the principal brands of extracted honey on sale in the Denver market have been forwarded to General Manager France for analysis. These samples were collected in the presence of disinterested witnesses by State Dairy Commissioner Wright.



It has been decided by the executive board to hold the annual meeting of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association at some date in the fall (early as possible) when a rate of at least one fare for the round trip is in force from all state points to Denver.



OUR tall friend from Texas, Mr. Louis H. Scholl, has been selected to fill the position of assistant entomologist at the Texas State Agricultural college, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Wilmon Newell, who goes to take a similar position in Georgia. We extend congratulations to friend Scholl,—also to the state of Texas. A more worthy appointment could not have been made. Mr. Scholl will have charge of the college experimental apiary.

THE quality of the work of our Carno-Italians is distinctly superior to that of the various strains of Italians in the same yard, while the quantity of honey they have stored is fully equal to the best Italian colonies.



THE matter of sowing the waste places with seeds of honey-producing plants should not be forgotten. Yellow sweet clover should be sown this fall. It blossoms before alfalfa and comes at a time when the bees need the stimulus of a flow of nectar to accelerate brood rearing.



UP TO DATE, quite a goodly number of our subscribers have availed themselves of the opportunity to get a Carno-Italian queen—either by direct purchase or in connection with a year's subscription to the JOURNAL. At the close of the season we would esteem it an especial favor to receive reports regarding them.



THE breeder who furnishes us with the Carno-Italian stock advises us that he can send out some extra fine queens in a few days. Heretofore he has been handicapped by unfavorable weather, but now the skies have cleared and he has been able to start a fine batch that will be ready for shipment when this reaches our readers. The price is 75 cents each, or we will send a queen and the JOURNAL one year for \$1. Send orders to this office.



THE foot hill districts of the eastern slope have supported a heavy growth of horsemint this season. It began blooming and yielding nectar about June 10, and continued for nearly six weeks. The honey possesses the fine, but peculiar, flavor of the mints, and is only a slight shade darker than alfalfa. It grows exclusively on arid lands, and is said to be particularly luxuriant in a season follow-

ing a wet fall. Where it is plentiful it affords a strong flow.



THE New Century Queen Rearing Co. of Berclair, Texas, has voluntarily dissolved—C. B. Bankston retiring and John W. Pharr continuing the business.



AND now some notorious legal smudge has rendered an opinion that the pure honey law can be "knocked out" on the ground that it is "class legislation." Better try it, boys.



WHAT has become of the new Southland Queen, and where is the Pacific Bee Journal that was to have been resumed in April? Seems to us some of the newer bee journals find it hard work coasting up hill.



THE funniest joke of the season is the charge (made by a Denver firm that deals in honey) that the passage of the pure honey law was secured by bribery. Ye gods, are Colorado beekeepers rich enough to bribe a Colorado legislature? We were doubtless mistaken, but we supposed that only railway and smelter corporations could afford the luxury of owning a legislature.



READERS of the JOURNAL may be interested in knowing that we made a lot of nuclei (nearly 100) after the plan given on page 50 of the April issue. They were started between June 1 and 15. At this date (July 20) all are in fine condition and have made full colonies. A score of them are at work in extracting supers, and more would be if we had time to prepare them and put them on. In a good season this is the best plan we know of for cheap and rapid increase. In a poor season, it would be a failure without extensive feeding.



ARE the beekeepers of Colorado going

to make an exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair? If so, now is the time to get it together. It has been proposed that a car load exhibit be made. A pretty good idea. Immensity impresses people quite as well as beauty. All interested in helping to make an exhibit should correspond with Frank Rauchfuss, 1440 Market St., Denver, Colo.



PRESIDENT LOVESY's glowing account of honey production in the Ashley valley in north-eastern Utah will be particularly interesting to seekers after new and better locations, in relation to the Uintah indian reservation, which will be opened to settlement October 1, 1904. As Mr. Lovesy says, the valley is now fully stocked and no new beekeeper should crowd in on those already there. The Uintah reservation is similar to the Ashley valley, and when settled its valleys will produce honey as lavishly as the celebrated country around Vernal. It is now far isolated from railroads, but the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, now building, will cross its borders and open its magnificent resources to commerce and civilization.



"STRAINED" HONEY.

How many beekeepers make the mistake of calling extracted honey "strained" honey. Quite a lot of them, we are sure. We have heard many of them who ought to know better (in fact, did know better, but were careless) make use of this vile misnomer, and the general public is prone to adopt it as a designation for all honey not in the comb.

Coming down to facts, there is a vast difference between strained honey and extracted honey. Strained honey, proper, is honey separated from the comb by squeezing or melting wax, bee bread, young bees, cocoons and all manner of filth together and then straining. Such honey is not fit for human food. Some beekeepers we are sorry to say (and we

can name them) sell such honey for table honey. It is needless to say that such honey does not create an appetite for more of that or any other kind. The consumer concludes after one trial, that he does not like honey as well as he thought he did, anyhow, and does not buy any more.

When WILL beekeepers learn to not burden the markets with such stuff. The only legitimate use that can be made of strained honey is to feed it to the bees for stimulative purposes. The sale of such stuff works more harm to the sale of extracted honey than all the adulteration that has ever been practiced, and we all realize that has been bad enough.

Extracted honey, well ripened on the hive, to our notion, is the highest and purest form of sweet in existence, and we have noticed that 90 per cent of customers who are served with a good quality of extracted honey, rapidly arrive at the same conclusion.

Don't call extracted honey "strained honey," and above all, don't sell strained honey for table use.

THE HONEY CROP.

Since our last issue weather conditions have generally improved and our prediction of a fair crop seems to be certain of fulfillment. Many apiaries did not reach good working strength until July 1, or later, and then had to suffer a two or three weeks' run of the swarming fever, before they were ready to settle down to business. Beekeepers who fed their colonies through the cool, stormy weather in June had them in good condition when the flow opened and are reaping a good crop, and clearly demonstrating that it pays to feed in spring.

In Idaho there is a shortage of bees, owing to severe winter losses, but the flow of nectar is reported good. Utah reports, with few exceptions, glowing crop prospects. Nevada and Arizona will have a pretty fair crop, but California estimates

do not exceed one-third of a full crop.

The eastern crop is exceedingly good in spots and very poor in spots. Taking it as a whole, there is little indication that this season's crop will exceed the averages of former years.

As usual, eastern buyers are trying to start a panic by reporting "enormous crops," and using that report as a lever to bear down the market. They would scare the producer into selling cheap, and later, when the reaction comes, would be in a position to reap double profits.

Candidly, we see no reason to believe that prices will be any lower than two years ago. Beekeepers should not get into a stampede to unload too quickly—dispose of as much of your product as possible near home, and only as a last resort consign to city markets.

UTAH proposes to send three car loads of bee and honey exhibits to the St. Louis fair. What is Colorado going to do?

THE extra session of the legislature is considering a resolution abolishing the World's Fair board and returning the appropriation to the general fund of the state treasury. Politicians say it will be adopted.

THE disgraceful row that has been going on in the Colorado World's Fair Commission will probably end in its being abolished and Colorado will be without an exhibit at the great fair. Shame on such horse play.

To Gather Bee and Honey Exhibit.

The following parties have been appointed by the executive board of the Colorado World's Fair commission to gather bee and honey exhibits for the St. Louis World's Fair:

Larimer, Weld, Logan, Boulder—R. C. Aikin, Loveland, Colo.

Jefferson, Denver, South Arapahoe,

Adams—H. Rauchfuss, Denver.

Fremont, Otero, Bent, Prowers—Senator Swink, Rocky Ford, Colo.

Garfield, Mesa, Eagle—J. U. Harris, Grand Junction.

Montrose, Delta—E. D. Nichols, Montrose, Colo.



Emery Co. (Utah) Beekeepers' Association Entertains President Lovesy.

The Emery County Beekeepers' Association held its meeting at Castledale Saturday, June 27, as pre-supposed. A number of members were present, also some non-members. President Lovesy of the state association was in attendance as was expected.

Mr. Lovesy eulogized the members on having such an excellent association. In conversation with some members after the meeting he stated that the Emery county association was the best one of the kind in the state. He was pleased with the new law on the bee industry and glad of the protection it gives to the industry and also glad the Emery county association fathered the bill and procured its enactment, explaining the assistance he had personally given it by laboring with committee men and legislators to obtain its passage.

In speaking of the coming St. Louis fair, Mr. Lovesy explained the exhibit he and his partner had furnished the Omaha exhibition, and its final disposal. He also took occasion to state that no Utah honey was on exhibition at the Chicago world's fair. He said that three tons of honey, including that from Emery county, will go to St. Louis and that this honey will be of the coming season's product—the best that can be obtained and collected this fall and most likely put it in storage at Og-

den, where it will be held in readiness for shipment next April.

This exhibit, he urged, if made as anticipated, would be financially remunerative to the honey producers of Utah, whose honey eclipses the world for whiteness and flavor, and especially so of the honey produced in the eastern part of the state.

This exhibit, Mr. Lovesy feels sure will give the Utah producers the pick of the world's market.

Many questions on bee culture were answered to the benefit of those present, some of our local bee keepers taking prominent part and giving simple and concise explanations.

The matter of joining the state and national associations was freely discussed and a number of local bee keepers joined both.

One benefit from being a member of the national was pleasantly explained by President Andrew Nelson. While attending the national convention at Denver last fall he lived at the hotel, while there, at half the cost of non-members.



Report from Arizona—Honey an Antidote for Diphtheria.

Our spring was so cold and backward that we began to think the blossoms were never going to unfold. We had to feed our sweet pets up to June 20. Those who did not feed lost most of their bees, even whole colonies died. The weather finally settled hot enough to scorch, or at least warmed the buds so thoroughly they threw their doors wide open as the honey had to flow. The consequences are that last week we extracted from some colonies 35 pounds of capped honey, leaving considerable t ripen. The first cutting of alfalfa is now safely gathered in barns awaiting the larger animals to extract its remaining sweets. The Rocky Mountain bee

weed is unusually plentiful and is beginning to don its beautiful lavender, so the faithful little workers may be able to keep themselves busy until the second cutting of alfalfa blooms.

Was pleased to see that piece in the Journal about the Carno Italians. As yet we have only tried the Italians, so this spring ordered some Carniolan and Cyprian queens, with a view of testing their ability to hold their own, through these trying spring months. In April and May, when the days are so warm that brood rearing begins in earnest, only to be stopped by cold, blustery wind storms that would prevent a bee from ever getting home again if it dared to step out to get a load of water.

In 1901 we received a premium queen from The Jennie Atchley Co., which has been a marvel. Last year, when our colonies averaged 21 lbs., this one gave us 80 and plenty of winter stores, and all her daughters are outstripping everything in the apiary this season. Unfortunately she disappeared last August. She was well worth \$10, am wishing we had have requeened the whole apiary from her. Alas, the old story over again, appreciation comes when it is too late.

E. L. S.

Snowflake, Ariz., June 15, 1903.

Last winter the diphtheria raged in our town. Five of my children had it, but the four year old boy who is our greatest honey eater, had it the lightest. Four of our near neighbors lost children his age with the disease.

E. L. S.

FROM WASHINGTON CO., UTAH

Bees started out well in the spring, but have not done much since. Have not put up any honey from the first cutting of lucerne. Sweet clover is now in full bloom and the bees are doing well at present. Don't

think we will get much surplus. Second cutting lucerne now in bloom. Will write later and let you know the result.

R. A. MORRIS.

St. George, Utah, June 25, 1903.

LOOKS GOOD IN IDAHO.

W. N. Stephens of Rexburg, Idaho, reported on June 21 that, notwithstanding the spring had been very hard on bees, everything looked good at that date for a good crop of honey.

REPORT FROM VERNAL, UTAH.

Mr. Lovesy, from Salt Lake City, was here a few days ago. He was pleased with our valley, also with the prospect for a crop of honey. I took from one stand July the 7th, one hundred and thirty-nine pounds of extracted honey. We had a heavy loss of bees here the last winter and spring. What bees are left are doing fine. You will hear from Mr. Lovesy in regards to this valley.

G. W. VANGUNDY.

Vernal, Utah, July 10, 1903.

HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE.

While appreciating the praiseworthy efforts of the Journal and recognizing the "power in the land" it is to bee-keepers of the Inter-Mountain Region, will you kindly "give honor where honor is due" by correcting the error in your last issue, June 15, wherein is published "Utah's New Bee Law whose enactment is credited to be "at the request of the Utah State Bee-Keepers' Association."

While officers of the state association may have rendered assistance in the committee room of our legislature, yet the bill was drafted by The Emery Co. Bee-Keepers' Ass'n and forwarded to Emery Co.'s representa-

tive in the legislature, Hon. Joseph E. Johnson, who at the request of our association, earnestly labored for and secured its enactment.

By The Emery Co. Bee-Keepers' Association.

ANDREW NELSON, Pres.

C. K. JENSEN, Vice Pres.

O. SORENSON Jr., Sec'y.

(The editor of the Journal is very glad to make this correction, and hereby tenders his humblest apologies to the Emery County Bee-Keepers' Association for unwittingly giving to another association the laurels that were due it. By the way, the Emery County Association is a model of its class, in fact, we believe it to be the best organized local association between Denver and the coast. It buys supplies and markets its products co-operatively, and its social features are always a source of delight and instruction to its members. Its average yield of honey per colony for 1901, as reported in the Journal, is ahead of anything yet recorded. We await with interest the report of this banner association for the year 1903.—Ed.)



WHY EAT HONEY?

No article for human consumption

is more delicious than honey, and none is more beneficial to the human system. Honey is food in one of its most concentrated forms. It may not add so much to the growth of the muscle as does beefsteak, but it imparts health and vigorous physical and intellectual action! It gives warmth to the system, arouses nervous energy, and gives vigor to all the vital functions. It is nature's offering to man—ready for use, distilled drop by drop in myriads of flowers, by a more delicate and perfect process than any human laboratory ever produced. Bread broken up in a bowl covered first with honey and then with thick cream, and eaten will permeate the organs of taste and give the whole system a feeling of ecstasy and delight. Cream neutralizes any ill effects the concentrated sweetness may produce in the human stomach.

(The above is printed upon the back of the envelopes used by a prominent Utah bee-keeper and is a very commendable bit of enterprise that it would be well for all bee-keepers to imitate—in spirit at least. Never neglect an opportunity to legitimately advertise your wares, is an adage worth remembering—and practicing.—Ed.)

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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 Humbolt, 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 husters.

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

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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.

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

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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 21.2 miles; none impure within 3, and but few within 5 miles. No disease. 30 years experience. Warranted Queens 60c each; Tested \$1.25.

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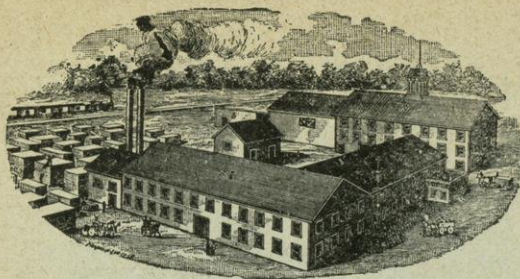
February BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW

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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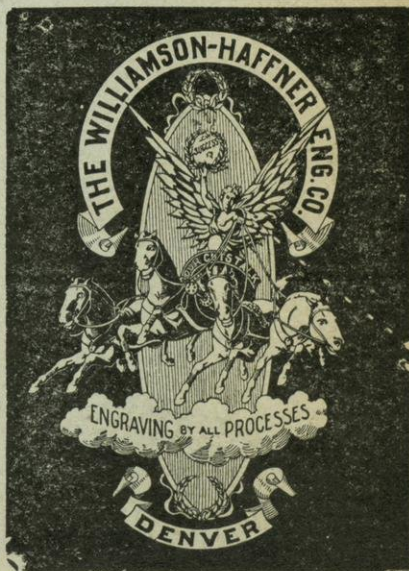
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