

# Rocky Mountain bee journal. Vol. 1, No. 7 August 15, 1901

Boulder, Colorado: The Peoples' Publishing Co., H.C. Morehouse, August 15, 1901

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The \* Rocky Mountain..... Bee Journal. AUGUST. Volume I. Number 9 0 1. Boulder, Colo. By The Peoples' Publishing Co. H. C. Morehouse, Editor and Mgr.



The Swarthmore Apiaries,

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Fine Golden all-over Queens \$1 by ret. post.

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# THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE IOURNAL

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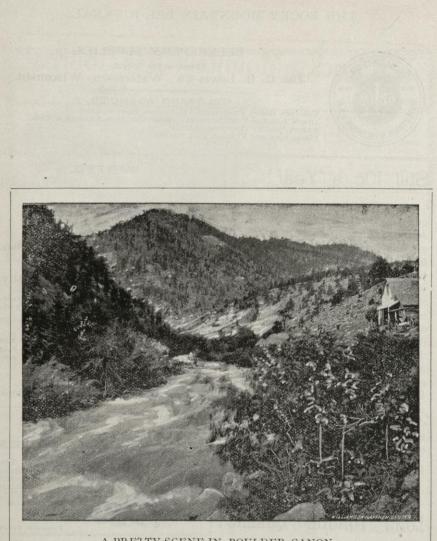
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Waben in need, Hpply to ...

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# Rocky MDt'n Bee Journal, Boulder. Colorado.



A PREITY SCENE IN BOULDER CANON.

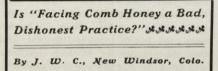
# The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

For Colorado and the Great Inter-Mountain Region.

VOL. I.

AUGUST 15, 1901.

No. 7.



I don't know, Mr. Editor, but I have a crow to pick with you. I do not just like the sound of your editorial in the July issue of the JOURNAL, wherein you say that "facing honey is a bad, dishonest practice." Possibly I do not exactly understand what you mean by "facing honey." Your language was somewhat ambiguous, to say the least. If you mean that it is dishonest to fill the front row with No. 1 and the balance of the case with cull stuff, then I heartily agree with you, and am willing to assist in drumming such beekeepers out of the community whenever called upon. I have heard of such practices and will say that no condemnation is too severe for such conduct. They should be excluded from the recognition and fellowship of their brother beekeepers, and made to feel in no uncertain way their disapproval.

But if you mean that it is dishonest to place the nicest looking honey of a certain grade next to the glass, filling the balance of the case with the same grade, then it is up to you to fight in self-defense, as the crow picking will begin forthwith. But while I am waiting for your explanation I will proceed to tell your readers how I pack honey for market—not that my method is new or in any sen e novel, but perhaps it will assist some beginner to put his honey on the market in shape to command the best prices a going.

I insist always upon rigid and proper grading. The grading rules adopted by our State Association contemplate but two grades of shipping honey, No. 1 and No. 2. Our No. 1 is the fancy grade, while No. 2 includes everything under that down to the culls. It is in packing honey that the beekeeper makes or mars his reputation. If he is inclined to be tricky the buyers soon find it out and every case is ripped open and regraded. but if it is known that he grades carefully and conscientiously according to established rules, his grading will be accepted without question and settlement made upon that basis. Such a reputation is more precious than gold, and is within the reach of the humblest as well as the greatest.

Honey should be removed from the hive as soon as the outside rows of sections are completely capped, and sometimes it is advisable to do this even before the completion of the outside sections. The unfinished sections can be collected and put back again, when as a rule, unless the flow has stopped, they will be quickly finished. Much honey that otherwise would have been No. I becomes travel stained if left on the hive a little too long, and has to go into the No. 2 grade.

In temoving supers care should be taken not to excite the bees to tear off the cappings of the nice honey. Here is where you must work quick and get most of the bees out in a few moments. A FEW gentle puffs of smoke will drive the bulk of the bees below without exciting them into that frenzy of fear that causes them to break through the cappings and greedily begin to empty the cells of honey. After the first rush of bees from the super you must be prepared to immediately pry it loose and jerk it off before they return. They always come back to protect their stores, and bring reinforcements from the brood chamber. The supers thus partially divested of bees, may be piled up as high as you can reach. Put a bee escape on top, and in a few hours the last bee will have departed, and the honey will be uninjured.

In packing, I place a super of honey in handy reaching distance, and two cases in front of me—one for the No. 1 and one for the No. 2. I carefully scrape each section clean of all propolis, both from the sides and edges, using a common jackknife as the best tool I have found for this purpose. Care must be taken not to gouge the honey with either the knife or fingers, as a little carelessness in this respect not only makes a mussy job but occasions considerable loss, as well. Grade only in a well lighted room, and never by lamp light.

As the No. I grade is to tend toward the fancy, I put into it only those sections that are straight, well filled, all sealed, with the possible exception of the outside row of cells, and capped white.

In the No. 2 grade I put all the sections that show travel stain, propolis stain, or have a water soaked appearance. The sections that go in this grade should be fairly well filled, and those having not over fifty cells unsealed, exclusive of the outside row, are also admissable. In no case pack sections in any grade that are bulged beyond the wood.

Now, as to this question of facing I will simply say this: In packing a cas of No. 1 Is always place next to the glass some (not all) of the prettiest sections there are in the case, but I put nothing in that case that will not grade strictly No. 1. I do the same way in packing No. 2. This is the kind of "facing" I practice, and I will venture the assertion that the same practice is in vogue among the bulk of the comb honcy producers of the west. It gives our honey the neatest possible appearance, and at the same time no deception is used. I do not believe you had this kind of "facing" in view when you penned that editorial paragraph for the July issue, but if you did, look out!

[Facing comb honey as understood by the JOURNAL, is packing the tiers of sections that come next to the glass with No. 1 and filling the balance of the case with an inferior grade. There can be no contention but that this is dishonest, and that the practitioner of such methods will drink deep of the waters of grief and mortification before he is through with it. No intelligent beekeeper can afford to pack his honey that way, and we feel safe in saving that such instances are very rare, and that in the cases where they do occur it is due more to ignorance of grading rules than a desire to deceive. -ED.]

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# How to Make Honey Vinegar.

One of the by-products of the apiary and one that is usually secured by the utilization of what would otherwise be waste, is honey vinegar. When properly made it is very strong and is water white, making it very desirable for pickling purposes. The following recipe given by J. W. Skaggs, in the Southland Queen, tells how to make it:

Get a good vinegar barrel, or any good oak barrel, knock out the head and use domesic for cover. Cord the cover on tight with fish cord, so that nothing can get in but air. Put in about 21/2 lbs of honey to the gallon of water. Don't ever mix any yeast or anything else with it. just keep it in the hottest room you have till it gets clear and so strong that no one can drink one tablespoon at once. Don't do as I did the first I tried to make. I concluded it was spoiled and poured it out. When it gets bitter and tastes like all mean things you ever did taste, then it is making vinegar. Just let it alone till it gets clear, not like water, but like brandy. The main things are a large vessel, plenty of air in the vessel, not in the house, and the hottest house you can make. Black sheet iron is just the thing to cover the house with.

#### \*\*

#### Honey as Food and Medicine.

One of the dark places in this world is the ignorance of people generally regarding the utility of honey, both as a food and a medicine. Honey is more nutritious and more easily digested than sweet in any other form. Its value in the treatment of human diseases is very great, and its action is never deleterious to the system. Some facts in this connection, not heretofore published were brought out in Prof. Cook's able review of Thos. W. Cowan's book, "The Honey Bee," which was published in The American Bee Journal for December 20th, 1900. Such valuable information should be given the widest circulation possible. Many of our readers have undoubtedly read it, but for the benefit of those who have not, we extract f o 1 it as follows:

The physiological effects of honey are singular, though mild and passive in their character. Honey occupies a broad line between alimentation and therapeutics, being both food and medicine; therefore it belongs to that class of medicinal remedies that cure indirectly—that is, by putting the vital forces in such a condition as to enable them to overcome diseased action. Mineral water, codliver oil, malt, etc., all belong to this class of remedies.

Honey has two physical elements that make it particularly a medicine, namely: First, an aromatic irritant imparted to it by the stomach of the bee. Second, its ready transformation into fat without those complicated physiological operations necessary to transfer other saccharine elements into this material. This makes it at once both a local and a constitutional remedy. Locally it is an irritant, sedative, emollient, detergent, antiseptic, resolvent, rubefacient, and a parasiticide. Constitutionally, it is nutrient, demulcent, laxative, deobstruent, alterative, restorative, tonic, expectorant, febrifuge, and antaphrodisiac, as well as containing poisonous properties manifested under peculiar circumstances.

When we say that honey is both an irritant and a sedative, we mean that its first effects may irritate, and be followed by a sedative effect. The solution of honey as an eye-water proves particularly beneficial on account of its antiseptic, absorbent, or resolvent properties. It cures inflammation of the eyes in the way a solution of boracic acid does, that is, mainly by reason of its antiseptic and sedative properties.

The irritant properties of honey are, in a great measure, destroyed by dilution. Therefore, as a topical irritant, where we wish to favor resolution by counteraction. it is used in a pure state, or in conjunction with more active irritants. It is its irritant or rubifacient effect, joined with its emollient nature, that precipitates local inflammation into suppuration, and is. therefore, a suitable remedy for absesses, boils, whitlows, carbuncles, etc. Therefore, woe to the one who applies a honey plaster over an inflamed eve, in place of the solution. As a rubefacient and absorbient, it makes an excellent local application in glandular swelling, and chronic tumefaction, particularly when joined with iodine, iodoform, or mercury.

On account of the temperature of the body it is difficult to keep pure, undiluted honey on the surface. This can be remedied to a certain extent, by saturating layers of canton flannel, and applying them, changing frequently.

I speak of it as a parasiticide, not only in connection with the theory of the pathogenesis of diseases as advocated by Pasteur, Cohn, Koch, Klebes, and others, who have investigated the bacteria, but even those who created several skin diseases, well known to almost every one. Take honey for the destruction of the bacteria. because of its antiseptic, tonic and laxative effects. Its daily use would disarm every dire and malignant disease of its destructive force. Cholera, yellow fever, small pox, scarlatina and diphtheria, may run their course as before, but comparatively in such a mild form as to afford but little, if any, malignancy in these diseases, and not as a curative agent.

The constitutional effects of honey can not be fully understood and appreciated, except it be studied from its medicinal properties, as represented above. All scientific investigation of remedies are made in like manner. It is a text to a long and complicated sermon. Every physician will read in it such a multiplicity of applications as would astonish the uninitiated.

As a nutriment I will not speak of it as a food, but in connection with its properties which serve to arrest certain diseases, particularly consumption. The important features of the medicinal properties of honey, lie in the nutiment, expectorant, deobstruent, and restorative effects in the management of consumption, and its allied diseases.

Now let us go back to the fact that exists in the process of making honey. No honey could be had were it not for its ready metamorphosis into oil, or, in other words, in the making of wax, as stated. The great object in the treatment of consumption is to arrest waste. Therefore we resort to the use of oils, or remedies that will readily make fat in the system. But the great difficulty in the way is to get the system to accept these remedies and effect their assimilation. Under Liberg's authority we give sugar freely to make fat, but the system often refuses it. This alone gives us a great advantage in giving honey to stay the waste caused by disease, that we have in no other remedy.

In being assimilated, honey is disposed of in three ways. What is not deposited in the cellular tissue as fat, is consumed by the liver, and its volatile principle is eliminated by the lungs. This elimination is a matter of the greatest importance as a remedy in all pulmonary disorders. But the most remrakable feature of honey as a sedative is in administration by atomization and inhalation. The spray arising in extracting has been proven to exert a very beneficial effect upon cough and dispnoea, thus revealing its curative tendency.

The most effective and enjoyable way to benefit from the general use of pure honey is to have in every home a ready supply, diluted with, say one pound to a quart of water, placed in a suitable glass or porcelain vessel-netal must not be used-from which about one table spoonfull put into a cupful of warm or cold water and taken at each meal, would benefit one a thousand fold more than the stupidly conventional decoctions with which we daily clog and seriously disarrange our physical and mental machinery. Let any one who suffers from kidney and bladder trouble try the simple and pleasant substitute for one week, and then faithfully report the wonderful results. Blind indeed, must mankind be to reject one of nature's very best dissase-preventing remedies, in order to temporarily relieve their perverted appetites.

O, that we would learn seriously to feel and honestly to say, with the Psalmist of old: "How manifold are thy works Lord, God Almighty, in wisdom Thou hast made them all"—including the divinely inspired honey-manufacturing bes.

Let me couclude by suggesting a trial of one tablespoonful of pure honey, dissolved in about half a glass of cold water, and one tablespoonful of tincture of myrrh. DR. JAS. MCLEAN.

#### \*\*

# The Utah Foul Brood Law.

Section I. The board of county commissioners of the several counties shall, when petitioned by a majority of the beekeepers thereof, appoint one or more qualified persons inspectors of bees for their respective counties.

Sec. 2. Such inspectors shall hold their offices for two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. They shall qualify by taking and subscribing their official oath, and by giving bonds to be approved by their respective board of county commissioners which oath and bonds shall be filed with the county clerk.

Sec. 3. Inspectors shall be paid out of the county treasury for services actually rendered at such rate per day as the board of county commissioners may fix. The assessor of each county is hereby required to assess each colony of bees in his county in the same manner as other assessments are made. All taxes shall be assessed and collected thereon in the manner provided by law for the collection and payment of county taxes.

Sec. 4. All hives of bees in each county shall be carefully inspected at least once each year by a county or district inspector where such inspector has been appointed, and, at any time upon complaint that disease exists among bees of any person, the inspector to whom complaint is made shall inspect the bees said to be infected. The inspector shall have authority to take charge and control of diseased bees and their hives, and the tools and implements used in connection therewith for treatment; or destroy such bees, broods, or hives and their contents, or implements as may be infected; provided that any owner may question the decision of the inspector he may appeal to three arbitrators selected from among the beekeepers of the county, one of whom shall be chosen by the owner, the second by the inspector and the third by the two so chosen, whose decision, concurred in by at least two of their number, shall be conclusive as to the condition of the bees at the time of such examination.

Sec. 5. Any person who shall hinder or obstruct, or attempt to hinder or obstruct, a duly appointed inspector from the performance of any duty required by his title, shall on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace having jurisdiction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined for the first offense not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, and for any additional offense, any sum not exceeding \$50.

Approved March 11, 1897.

To take effect January 1, 1898.

# \*\*

# Unintah Co., Utah.

From July 10th to 28th the weather was dry and hot and the honey flow was light. From the latter date to the present it is good again, but the honey is a light amber. All through the hot weather we were troubled with an insect that attacked alfalfa bloom. It was something like a small gnat, no larger than a pin point, but millions of them.

G. W. VANGUNDY.

Vernal, Utah, Aug. 7, 1901.

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## Bee Products Exhibit.

Will you kindly announce to the readers of the ROCKV MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL that the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association has a handsome exhibition case in the rooms of the state board of agricultural in the state capitol; also that it is desired to fill the case with samples of the choicest bee products, especially section and extracted honey and beeswax.

Samples for exhibition may be sent to the Colorado Honey Producers' Association, 1440 Market street, Denver, where the proper committee will receive them and place them on exhibition. Each sample should be accompanied by full particulars concerning its production, together with the name of the producer, his location, and post office address.

D. W. WORKING, Sec.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 14, 1901.

#### \*\*

Dr. C. C. Miller. the veteran apicultural writer, recently celebrated his 70th birthday.

# **ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL**

Unofficial organ of every Beekeeper west of the 95th meridian.

TERMS-50 cents per annum in advance. Advertising rates made known on application.

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

#### Peop'e's Publishing Co., Publishres. H. C. Morehouse, Editor and Manager.

Make all remittances payable to and address all letters to The Kocky Mountain Bee Journal, Box 611, Boulder, Colo.

Office of Publication with the Colorado Representative, 1021 Pearl Street.

BOULDER, COLO., AUGUST 15, 1901.

The Progressive Beekeeper is nothing if not a battle ground for Colorado apiarists. The July issue fairly reeks with gore.

#### \* \*

IN THE arid belt beekeeping is largely in the hands of specialists, who run from one to a dozen apiaries. This is as it should be. Beekeeping don't combine worth a cent with any other business.

#### \*\*

UTAH is to have a hive factory, the only one, so far as we are informed, in the arid region. Bartlett Bros. & Merkley, of Vernal, are the proprietors, and we presume they will fill orders for the season of 1902.

#### \*\*

COLORADO is over-run with tourists seeking relief from the intense heat and stifling humidity of the east, and the way they eat our honey and sing its praises augurs well for an increased future demand for that product.

#### \*\*

C. B. BARTLETT, of Vernal, Utah, writes that only about half a crop of honey will be harvested in his locality. The season started out well, but about July 10th a small insect appeared in great numbers and attacked all nectar bearing plants, cutting off the flow very materially.

# WESTERN CROP SHORT.

Reports from all over the arid country indicate a heavy shortage in the honey crop as compared with last season. In California the flow was fairly good, but the several preceding poor seasons had so reduced the number of colonies that the aggregate amount of honey gathered is insignificant as compared with the former palmy days.

In Utah the flow started out full and flush, presaging a heavy yield, but drouth, insects and other causes intervened, producing in some of the best districts of the state almost a total failure. On the whole Utah will not average half a crop.

In Colorado the early indications were very promising. The first disaster was a heavy hailstorm and flood that destroyed the first crop of alfalfa throughout a large disirict in the northern part of the state. Reports from the Arkansas valley indicate that unfavorable weather in June and drouth later has shortened the crop very materially. In the vicinity of Denver hardly half a crop will be harvested. In the territory extending from Boulder to Loveland probably an average crop will be secured. From the country west of the Rockies the reports are slightly better, but taking the state as a whole the crop will not exceed fifty per cent of that of 1900.

In the middle west the terrible July drouth cut off all chances of securing a surplus. In the far east some surplus is reported, but the amount is not enough to have any influence upon the market. In view of these conditions the tendency of prices will be to hold firm, if not advance over last year's quotations, and producers need make no sacrifices in getting their honey to market early.

#### \*\*

CROSS BREEDING, with constant selection of the best for parentage, is, we believe, the best way to improve our stock. This is the way nature is work-

ing out the problem of evolution through the law of the "survival of the fittest," and her laws must be regarded if we reap satisfactory results.

. . .

# LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE.

"It is more blessed to give than to receive," sayeth a proverb of Sacred Writ, and the moral force of this saying is no less potent to day than it was when uttered by the great Law Giver, nearly 20 centuries ago. This has reference to the giving of knowledge and experience as well as to the giving of alms, and applies to modern beekeepers as specifically as it did to the simple folk of old Iudea. Friends, the columns of the IOURNAL are open to you. It is your fault if you do not use them to advance the interests of your noble calling. Your experiences, your success, and even your failures, will help others. Others, by contributing of theirs will help you. This invitation is extended to all, the learned and the unlearned, the handsome and the homely, so out with the lights you have been hiding under bushels.

#### \*.\*

EDITOR HUTCHINSON says in the July Review, that for hive covers, "in the northern part of the United States, there is nothing better than a plain board of white pine, thoroughly cleated and painted; and it is hard to believe that such a cover is not the best cover in any clin.ate." That sort of a cover may be all right n the rain belt, but if friend H. will cone cut here we will show him hundreds of such covers so full of checks that they afford little more protection than a sieve. We have experimented quite largely with covers for this climate and have concluded that a plain, flat cover made of rough boards and covered with "Neponset Red Rope Roofing," is about as good as can be devised. This fabric when painted white is a very poor conductor of heat, and if a new coat of paint is added every spring, will remain water proof indefinitely. Another merit it possesses is cheapness, costing only about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per 10-frame cover.

\*.\*

J. W. MINER, of Ronda, N. C. writes that he has been too unwell to attend to any business for several weeks. This will explain his delay in sending queens that were ordered of him. He also adds that the honey crop in his locality is a flat failure, and that feeding for winter stores will have to be resorted to.

\*\*

LAST spring a number of our subscribers ordered queens in connection with the JOURNAL. Orders for their delivery about June 1st were placed with several different breeders. Some have complained that their queens do not arrive. The JOURNAL requests all who have not received their queens according to contract to notify us at once and more will be sent.

#### \*\*

UNDER the head of contributed articles. the American Bee Journal recently published Mr. W. L. Porter's paper on "Cooperation," which appeared originally in the June issue of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL. The article was not credited to the R. M. B. J. and appeared as original correspondence to the A. B. I. We have no objection to the republication of articles trom the R. M. B. L. but we do insist most strenuously that proper credit be given. So far as we are aware the A. B. J. has never mentioned the existence of the R. M. B. J., and it would seem that to carry his policy of unfriendliness toward western bee journals to the extreme limit, Editor York deems it legitimate to take from their columns free-handed and without rendering credit. Whatever may be the motive, this is a species of piracy roundly condemned by all reputable journalists. and we are sorry to see it indulged by a member of the apicultural press. All we ask is, treat us fairly, Mr. York, or hands off, please.

# INTRODUCING QUEENS-A NEW METHOD.

Who among us has not prayed and longed for a safer and speedier method of introducing a queen than keeping her caged two or three days? Editor Hutchinson thinks he has discovered such a plan in the use of tabacco smoke. For two months last fall and during all of the present season he has instructed his customers to employ that method, and no queens have been reported lost. If this goes on to the end of the present season he will be ready to toss up his sombrero and shout "eureka!" The great advantage of such a plan is that the entire job can be completed at one time, and no subsequent visits or manipulations are necessary. By way of testimony we may add that we have made a limited test of this method and it worked successfully. Directions for introducing with tobacco smoke are given by Mr. Hutchinson as follows:

A day or two previous remove the queen from the colony to which you expect to introduce the new queen. When she arrives put her away in a safe place until after sundown, just at dusk, then light your smoker, and when it is well to going put in a pipe full of smoking tobacco, put on the cover, puff until you get an odor of tobacco, then puff one or two good puffs into the entrance of the hive. Wait two or three minutes, then puff in another good puff, remove the cover, drive the bees down with a puff of smoke, open the cage, and allow the queen to run down between the combs, following her with a puff of smoke, and put on the cover. Half an hour later, light up the smoker again, putting in the tobacco as before, and puf two more good puffs in at the entrance. If no honey is coming in, feed the colony a pint of syrup each night from the inside of the hive, but don't disturb the brood nest for four or five days.

Later—Mr. Hutchinson reports some failures, so we suspect that he is not yet ready to do the cow-boy act. We have geat faith, however, and expect to see it a success in thorough hands.

#### \*\*

IMPROVE your honey resources by scattering sweet clover seed in the places now occupied by sunflowers, wild lettuce and other unprofitable weeds. Autumn is a good time to sow the seed, as the action of frost and snow is required to cover it properly.

\*\*

"Hor in Colorado?"—Well, yes, but it cools one's eyes to gaze upward at the eternal glaciers, and every evening, after old Sol has "doused his glim" in the far Pacific, a delightfully chill and refreshing balm descends from those same iceribbed mountains.

### \*\*

THE chance to get the Bee-Keepers' Review and the ROCKV MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL both one year for ONE DOL-LAR (price of the Review alone) still holds good, but is open only to new subscribers who remit \$1 and mention that they want this combination.

#### \*\*

THE West, or that part of it lying west of the 95th meridian, if it is not already so, is destined to become the greatest honey producing section of the United States. The industry is expanding with rapid strides throughout all this great territory, and the limit can only be reached, with the exhaustion of further possibilities of irrigation. The natural flow of our streams is now about all appropriated during the three irrigation months, but the vast systems of storage reservoirs yet to come that practically will conserve all the moisture that falls upon our mountain ranges will more than quadruple the areas now under irrigation. The bee industry will expand in a like ratio. Consumption of bee products must increase proportionately or the effect of this increased production upon future prices may be disastrous.

ATTENTION is directed elsewhere to the market reports in this issue. Study them and do not take less for your honey than it is worth. As it costs approximately a cent a pound in car-load lots to get your honey to eastern markets, you can easily figure what you ought to receive for it at home,

#### \*\*

Twenty-four maiden ladies arrived at Denver recently on one train to engage in apiculture in that state.—J. P. West in American Bee Journal.

Whew! Haven't we enough unmarried apiarists in the state to head off this threatened competition with marriage licenses? By the way, none of these ladies have reported at Boulder yet.

#### \*\*

THE subject of "feeding back" is one that does not possess much interest to western beekeepers. The extracted honey men have no need for it, and the comb honey producers seldom extract an ounce of honey, so they have none to feed, unless it should be in unfinished sections. Elsewhere we republish from the Bee-Keepers' Review a plan of feeding back unfinished sections that is really unique, and yet seems practical. Try it, and report.

# ي بر LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. P. Collins is collecting a car load of honey to fill a Chicago order.

A. F. Foster placed fifty cases of honey with the Colorado Honey Producers' Association about July 25th.

M. A. Gill loaded the first car of honey out of Longmont this season, shipment being made about August 15th.

The bee and honey exhibit at the Colorado Quarto Centennial celebration, held at Boulder, August 1, 2 and 3, was very creditable, notwithstanding it was gotten up on short notice, and that beekeepers generally were too busy to assist in its preparation, At least 500 colonies of bees will be placed in the territory between Boulder and Longmont next year. Boys' that's getting thick.

While in Denver recently we enjoyed a very pleasant chat with Mr. Root, the genial manager of Barteldes & Co; also with Mr. Smiley, the manager of the Bee Supply department.

The office of the Colorado Honey Producers' Association, at 1440 Market St., is headquarters for beekeepers when they come to Denver. If you want to see most any one from anywhere just drop in there.

WANTED—One hundred colonies of bees in 8 or 10 frame modern hives. Combs must be straight, sufficient honey must be in the hives for wintering, and they must be free of disease. Parties desiring to sell all or part of the above number should correspond with the JOURNAL e litor, stating price.

The JOURNAL regrets to have to record the death of Lewis Brock, which occurred at his home near Longmont, Friday, August 2d., as the result of long standing complications. Mr. Brock was one of the old-time beekeepers of Colorado, having apiaries at Longmont and Littleton. His face will be sadly missed at our association meetings, where he was always a quiet but forceful worker.

#### X.X

# Feeding Back Unfinished Sections.

Having for several years practiced the following described method to secure the completion of unfinished sections at the close of the honey gathering season, it may be of benefit or interest to some who might like to experiment by trying the plan; as every apiarist has generally a good many sections that if completed would bring better prices to the producer and sell better in the markets.

The honey to be fed back, which may consist of unfinished sections or any combs of suitable honey, from three to

four pounds in quantity, is daily placed in a hive (the entrance to which must be contracted to admit only one or two bees at a time) a few rods from the apiary, and not a great distance from the colony upon which are placed the unfinished sections to be completed. A section of honey, bruised so that the honey is ready to run, and covered with bees, is then taken from the colony upon which are placed the unfinished sections, and and placed in the hive containing the honey to be fed. Or we can place a section or piece of comb honey on the alighting board and leave it there until sufficient bees from this colony are taking the honey, then place in the hive as above stated

These bees, thus carried from their home and placed in a hive containing honey, will work back and forth between this hive and their home, carrying the honey to the latter, and the strange part of it is that they will defend both hives from robbers.

In selecting the colony to do this work, choose one containing good workers that will protect their own home against the intruding robber bees. The fact that the work of carrying away the honey is commenced by bees that are all from one colony accounts for their combining in a defense of the spoil.

When a super is nearly completed, raise it up and place another of unfinished sections underneath.

I have had a single colony complete 125 to 150 sections in the above manner.

Several hives may be arranged in this way, each colony working back and forth between the respective hives.—FRED H. FARGO, in Bee-Reepers' Review.

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## Nearly a Failure.

Owing to drought and grasshoppers in some portions of the state the average yield of honey in the different counties will range from nothing to about threefifths of a crop. I do not believe that the honey crop of the entire state will average over one-third of the usual crop. Some counties will not produce more than one-fith to one-fourth of a crop. Salt Lake county, owing to drought, scarcity of irrigation water and grasshoppers on the west side of the Jordan, and smelter smoke on the east side, will not produce one-fifth. These are facts, and we hope our beekeepers will be wise enough to not sell their honey three or four cents per pound less than they have any need to. E. S. LOVESY. Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 14, 1901.

## COMING EVENTS.

# National Beekeepers' Association.

The next annual meeting of the National Beekeepers' Association will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on Sep. 10, 11 and 12, commencing on the evening of the 10th, in the Buffalo Library building, corner of Washington and Clinton streets.

# Colorado State Beekeepers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association for 1901, will be held in the State Capitol building, Denver, November 18, 19 and 20. A fine program will be presented. For full particulars address the secretary, D. W. Working, box 432, Denver, Colo.

# HONEY MARKETS.

SALT LAKE CITV.—Comb honey is selling here at \$2.40 to \$2.60 per case; extracted 5½ to 7 cents, according to grade or quality. Owing to the very short crop these figures will soon go up.

E. S. LOVESY.

Aug. 14, 1901.

DENVER—Comb honey is commencing to come in more freely and we expect to be in a position to make carload shipments in a few weeks from now. Local demand is slow, owing to warm weather and an abundance of fruit. No. 1 comb \$3. per case; No 2 \$2.75. Beeswax 22-24c.

We invite correspondence from bee-

keepers who want to sell their honey through our association.

THE COLO. HONEY PRODUCERS' ASSO. 1440 Market St., Aug. 13, 1901.

CHICAGO-For choice white comb demand is equal to the receipts at 15cts per pound, but off grades are slow at one to three cents less. Extracted is selling more freely at 51/2 to 6 cents for white, amber at 5 to 51/2 cents. Beeswax steady at 30 cents. R. A. BURNETT & CO.

199 S. Water St. Aug. 3. 1901.

MILWAUKEE-The receipts of new honey are not very large on this market, and the supply is not large, but enough for the present, as the demands are not large, as while there is a supply of fruit, the wants for honey are limited. Later we expect a better demand. We now quote for fancy one-pound sections 16 to 18 cts. Other grades, either white or amber, 10 to 15 cents. Extracted white in barrels, kegs or cans 7 to 81/2 cents; amber, in same 5 to 6 cents. Beeswax, 28 A. V. BISHOP & CO. to 30 cents. 119 Buffalo St. Aug, 14, 1901.

CINCINNATI.-New honey is arriving daily and market is quite active for this season of the year. No. 1 and fancy comb honey brings 13 to 14 cents. Lower grades are not wanted. White clover extracted 61/2 to 7c. Amber and alfalfa 5 to 5½ cents. Beeswax 28 cents. We are dealers and do not sell on commission, consequently the above are net prices.

FRED W. MUTH & CO.,

Walnut & Front St. Aug. 14, 1901.

Car lots, or otherwise. Will send man to re-WANTED ceive when lot is large HONEY ... enough to justify and pa, highest market price in cash. Address, stating quantity, quality and price desired at your station.

# THOS. C. STANLEY & SON FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS.

Wd club Gleanings and the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal both one year for \$1 to new subscribers.

# BEEKEEPERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

#### National Beeksepers Association.

A national organization of beekeepers for mutual protection - more particularly for defense of their legal rights, protection against dishonest commission men and the prosecution of adulterators of honey. Annual membership fee \$1, which should be remitted to the general manager. The officers are:

President, E. R. Root, Medina, O., V. President, R. C. Aikin, Loveland, Colo Gen'l Mgr, Eugene Secor, Forest City, Ia.

#### Colorado Beekeepers Association.

Co-operative and Educational. Meets annually at call of president and secretary.

President, R. C. Aikin, Loveland; vice president, J. U. Harris, Grand Junction: secretary, D. W. Working, box 432. Denver; treasurer, Mrs. R. A. Rhodes, Ft. Lupton; member of executive committe, Frank Rauchfass, 1440 Market St. Denver.

#### Utah Beekeepers' Association.

Regular sessions are held in the first weeks of April and October. The officers are:

Pres dent, E. S. Lovesy, Salt Lake City; first vice president, R. F. Rhees, View; second vice president, Wm. Wartham, Springville; secretary and treasurer, I. B. Fagg, East Mill Creek; assistant secretary, C. R. Matson, Springville.

#### Denver Beekeepers' Association.

The objects of this Association are social, educational and co-operative.

The date of the next meeting is subject to call of the president.

President, W. L. Porter,

3322 Alcott St. Denver. Vice President, H. Rauchfuss,

40th St. Sta. Denver. Secretary, D. F. Moon, Golden.

Treasurer, J. ornelius,

222 Vassar St. Denver.

#### The Colorado Honey Producers Association.

A co-operative organization of bee-keepers for storing and selling of honey and dealing in beekeepers supplies. The officers are:

President, W. L. Porter, Denver; V. Pressident, V. Devinney, Villa Park; Secretary, F. Rauchfuss. Denver; Treasurer, L. Brock, Littleton.

# TESTED HONEY GATHERERS.

QUEENS BRED FOR BUSINESS BY PRACTICAL BEE-KEEPERS.

Bees are kept for the honey that they produce and for no other reason. Hence the strain o bees that furnishes the greatest amount of honey per colony yer after year, is the one that we, as beekeepers, are seeking for.

It is our aim to have the very best bees in the known world, and should we become acquainted with any that are actually superior to those we already have, we would at once discard the old and adopt the new. We are constantly testing the bees, for which claims of superiority are made.

The strain of bees that has always given us the best results in honey is the "Doolitte" strain. They are the bees that gave us and average, last year, of 331¼ pounds of honey per colony. We judge bess by crops of honey, and not by color or any other peculiarity of the bees themselves.

We test al of our breeding queens in full colonies during the honey season. Any queeen that we allow to bear the honored title of "breeder" must give us a practical demonstration of the superiority of her workers os honey gatherers, ss well as her ability to give us queen-daughters, a large percentage of which are equal to herself.

We are not new hands at queen rearing, as we as we have reared our own queens for years and we have also reared large numbars of queens for our neighbors. The greatest problem that we have encountered in our experience as queen breeders is the mating problem. The best that we are able to do at even this late date is to flood our apiary with drones from extra choice mothers, and to permit no others to fly.

We make no great claims as to the superiority of our stock. We eimply give their record and say that in our hands they have done well as honey gatherers; yet we confidently expect them to give satisfaction wherever given a fair trial.

#### Be Sure to Read This.

In the past we have never received a queen during the hot months of June, July or August that ever lived very long or gave us much service. On the other hand, we have never received a queen during September or Octobe that failed to give good service the following summer. Last October we redeived three "extra choice" breeding queens from Mr. Doolittle and today their colonies are equal to any in our apiaries.

September is the ideal month for shipping queens. We wouldn't be afraid to requeen our entire apiary with queens from across the continent during that month, if we so desired. It is our practice to secure to secure our breeding stock from a distance at that time of the yerr.

Prices of Queens During 1901.
Untested \$1.00
TesteD
Select Tested
Breeding Queens5.00
We are prepared with a fine lot of young queens, all reared in top stories over rousing strong colonies.
BARTLETT BROS. & MERKLEY,
Vernal, Uintah County ; ; , Utah.

# Some Good Chings

# That have appeared in the Review for the present year are as follows:

A Uisit to the Cogashalls. The editor visited the Coggshalls last winter, and in the January Review he gives the gist of the methods that have enabled these men to build beautiful homes -of which pictures are given-and put thousands of dollars in the bank. W. L Coggshall says it is the best "write-up" that has ever been given of their business.

The Frontispiece. A special feature of the Review is the beautiful frontispiece that it gives each month. This month it gives a characteristic California scene-snow capped mountain peaks in the distance, valleys and orange groves in the middle distance, and an irrigation reservoir in the foreground.

Fertilization of Oucens in Confinement. The special feature of the February Review is an illustrated article by J. S. Davitte, telling how he secured the mating of 100 queens in confinement. Full particulars are given.

Working Hc ording to Locality, and Killing the Queens Each Summer. The March Review has an article on this subject, and I think it one of the best, if not the best, article that has ever appeared in the Review. The methods described are probably not adapted to all localities, but the thoroughness with which the writer, S. D. Chapman, of Mancelona. Mich. has studied out the conditions of his locality, and devised a system of management adapted to the conditions, is a most interesting and encouraging object lesson.

Wake up, Brekeepers, to the Changed Conditions. In the March issue is commenced a series of articles from the men who have made money by "keeping more bees." You can do the same. I consider these articles the most timely and helpful of any the Review has published. They will be continued into the April, and possibly into the May, Review.

Chree Editors. The frontispiece of this issue is from an 8x10 photograph. taken last February at Madison, Wis, and shows the editors of Gleanings, American Bee Journal and the Review.

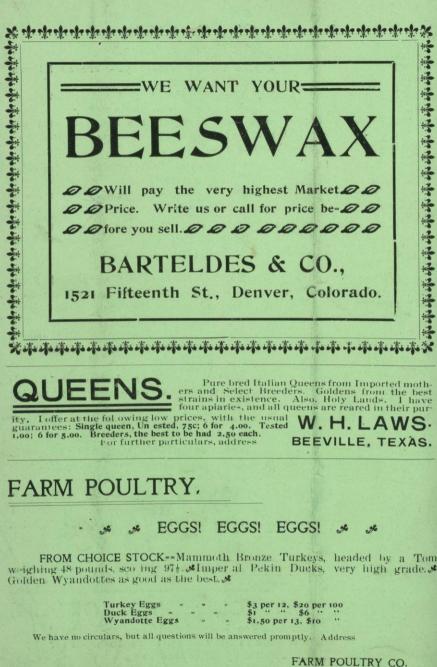
Special Offers. The Review is \$1,00 per year; but to each one sending \$1,00 for 1901 I am sending 12 back numbers, of my own choosing, free. For \$2.00 I will send the 12 back numbers, the Review for 1901, and a queen of the Superior, Long Tongue Stock.

# W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Michigan.

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