



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **Rocky Mountain bee journal. Number 25, Vol. 3, No. 1 February 15, 1903**

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

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/A2OM5EJ52O2CK80>

<http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/NKC/1.0/>

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

# 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.

FEBRUARY

1—9—0—3.

❁ ❁  
Volume Three.

❁ ❁  
Number One.



---

Whole Number,  
TWENTY-FIVE.

# BEE SUPPLIES.



WE CARRY THE LARGEST AND MOST  
COMPLETE STOCK OF BEE SUPPLIES  
=====IN THE WEST.=====

**O**UR PRICES ARE LOW. Don't order until  
you send for our NEW PRICE LIST.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

We handle the  
A. I. ROOT CO.'S COMPLETE LINE.

We are also putting in a Fine Stock of  
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS IN BULK.  
Send for our Illustrated SEED CATALOGUE,  
Free To All.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Beeswax.

THE L. A. Watkins Mdse Co.

1525 TO 1531 WAZEE ST.,

DENVER, COLORADO.

## 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.

BOULDER, COLORADO, MARCH 15, 1903.

## PLAN OF CO-OPERATION FOR COLORADO.

*A Central Organization with "Branches." the Best. Suspicion  
and Jealousy Keeping Beekeepers Apart.*

BY R. C. AIKIN.

You desire my opinions about the branch association feature of our Colorado marketing association. I was one of those who stood for that idea in the incorporation articles, contending that we must arrange to have branches wherever there was business enough to justify, and wherever a car of honey can be loaded or a car of supplies used. The supply matter is harder to handle than the honey question, because where a car of supplies will be wanted there should be several cars of honey. Yet, there is no question in my mind as to the wisdom of starting branches at all suitable points. It will pay the local beekeepers to do so, and will stimulate co-operation more than anything else we can do. However, we must not think that the branches can go it strictly on their own responsibility; they must work with the central association, and by and through it. To do otherwise is to do as we have been doing—practically no co-operation. The central office must do the main part of the business, keep in touch with the territory

covered by it, both in the matter of crop and its disposition, and buying supplies, but the branches keeping the central posted as to needs in all lines. It is a plain economic question that ought not to cause anyone to stumble. Chop up the railroads into small sections of one hundred miles to the section, and each one be a separate thing, with its set of officials, and each set doing, or trying to do, what is now done by one, and what would be the result? The answer is surely plain to all.

Here is one illustration. The factory people can put a car load of supplies into Loveland as cheaply as into Denver, and the same is true of other points throughout the state. The same goods unloaded in Denver and re-shipped to Loveland would cost about \$100 for the local freights, besides the greater damage to the goods, and the trouble at both Loveland and Denver. Our headquarters can order a car of stock delivered at Loveland, and when it comes here we can unload as cheaply as it can be done in Denver, and

it costs us no more to take from the car load—not as much—as it does to receive the same in local shipments. The same arguments are true as to outgoing freight, too.

But so many say we have to pay the central association or office a commission when they order the goods for the branches, and we may just as well do the business and have that ourselves. This argument overlooks the fact that the manufacturers of supplies would much prefer to deal directly with the central and keep but one set of books, and that when the central manager has gone over the whole situation and made a scale of prices, accomplished arrangements for the purchase of supplies and shipping of the same, he has done it for all of us. Every business must have a head, or manager, and it is impossible under present commercial methods and conditions for the little local concerns to obtain results such as can be obtained by the larger and more thoroughly equipped, posted and organized body. It is a species of jealousy and near sightedness that keeps the people from coming closer together and really co-operating. We can well afford to pay our central office a fair commission on all goods handled for the local branches, both going and coming, in return for the practical application of the knowledge possessed by the central that is usually impossible for the lesser concern to obtain, except at great effort and cost.

We have Boulder, Longmont, Berthoud, Loveland, Ft. Collins and other towns on this line of railroad. Whenever it is possible for the producers in these localities to combine and receive a car of supplies, it should be done, and the same method should prevail in shipping out their products. Sometimes it will be necessary for two or more towns to combine. This year it is probably out of the question to make up a car for either Loveland or Berthoud separately, yet I have to buy supplies here, and so do the Berthoud people. It will be better for the Berthoud people

to come to Loveland for their supplies than to have to local freight them from Denver to Berthoud. Many have to drive several miles to the freight office to get their goods, and it costs but little more to come here than to the Berthoud depot. The same is true in respect to myself; I would prefer to go to Berthoud than to have to local all my stuff from Denver.

Now, Mr. Editor, one reason why there has not been more disposition on the part of the Colorado Honey Producers' Association to establish branches in different parts of the state has been the indifference of the local beekeepers themselves, and also the inability of some of the leaders to see the strategy of the adoption of the method. There has been rather an obscurity of a feasible plan of operation, but the main trouble has been with the beekeepers themselves in not taking hold of the matter. I do personally know that there has been jealousy and suspicion, but without reasonable ground, yet it has hindered the work of the association and been a damage to us all; that is, we have not accomplished all we could have done were a different spirit manifested.

Now, let the local beekeepers come together and show a disposition to pull together, and also pull with the central office and management, and I am sure there will be a decided improvement in both business and good will, and fellowship. As a step in the right direction, let the central management try to locate a manager in each producing center and get in closer touch with all sections.

Loveland, Colo., Feb. 13, 1903.

[In further elaboration of some of the points brought up by Mr. Aikin, it may be said that, members of the local branches are really members of the central association, and stand upon exactly the same footing, and share in all dividends and rebates, the same as the members of the pioneer organization. In fact they will be issued stock of the same series and par value, and each share will be entitled to a

vote in all elections and proceedings of the Colorado Honey Producers' Association. Indeed, the Denver members themselves will be a "branch" of the Colorado Honey Producers' Association, so far as their own locality is concerned.

The commissions or profits derived from the sale of supplies go—not in princely dividends to the holders of large blocks of stock—but back to the members themselves, prorated according to

the value of the honey sold by each member through the association. The profit on supplies is applied directly to the payment of the actual running expenses of the association. The larger the volume of supplies sold, the larger will be the rebates of commissions charged for selling the honey of members. As is the case in all co-operative institutions, the benefits a member receives are mathematically proportionate to the amount of business he does through the association. ED.]

## AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

*The Colorado Honey Producers' Association Issues a Prospectus to "Our Fellow Beekeepers of the West."*

BY FRANK RAUCHFUSS, MANAGER.

As we have had numerous inquiries of late regarding the workings of our association, whether stock could be had yet, etc., we have concluded to issue this circular for the purpose of answering these questions briefly.

Our association was organized for business in the year 1897, when we commenced making carload shipments out of the state. In the year 1899, we incorporated under the laws of the state of Colorado, as a Co-operative Stock Company, with an authorized capital of \$10,000.00, representing 1,000 shares of stock at a par value of \$10.00 each.

Only beekeepers can secure stock from the association. The management of the affairs of the association is carried on by the secretary and manager, under the supervision of a board of seven directors, who are elected annually, by ballot, from among the members.

The objects of the association are to market the products of its members to the best advantage, and to secure good supplies for them as reasonably as possible.

Now the question arises, What has been

accomplished in this direction? In answer to this we want to state the following facts:

Previous to our organizing, No. 1 white comb honey frequently sold in Denver at \$1.70 to \$1.75 per case of 24 sections; and when we organized the best offer that any of the beekeepers about Denver could get was \$2.20 per case. As soon as our organization was perfected that year, we sold a carload at \$2.45 per case, spot cash, so there was an actual gain of 25 cents per case, or \$325.00 on that car. The next year we sold our honey for \$2.65 per case, and since then we have sold at \$2.75, \$2.85, and even \$3.00, in carload lots.

The association makes a charge of 10 per cent commission to members and non-members to meet the expenses of rent of wareroom, light, heat, insurance, salaries, etc. However, with the exception of last season, when there was a total crop failure in this section, it has never cost us anywhere near that amount of commission to market our crop. In 1900 it cost the members only one-tenth of one per cent, and in 1901 it cost them 3 per cent. Besides this they have been receiving 10



per cent interest on the money they had invested in shares of stock.

For the information of those who have not seen a copy our constitution and by-laws, we wish to state that Article 10 reads as follows:

"Any surplus money accruing over and above the expenses of the association, shall be divided as follows:

1. A dividend of one dollar shall be paid on each share of stock issued.

2. All surplus remaining after said dividend has been declared, shall be rebated to the stockholders in proportion to the amount of commission paid by them during the year, said dividends and rebates to be paid only to those who have become stockholders to August 1 of the year in which said surplus accrued."

Experience has shown us that this is the only just and equitable way of dividing the surplus, and it has proven very satisfactory to all concerned.

#### SUPPLIES.

Regarding the question of bee supplies, there were two reasons for the association starting into this business: First, to supply its members and beekeepers in general with a stock of hives, supers, etc., that would come up more to the ideas of Colorado's beekeeping specialists, so as to be suitable to meet the exacting conditions of this western climate. Second, to secure to them these goods as low as strictly first class goods can be had.

We got the G. B. Lewis Co., of Watertown, Wisconsin, to make a line of hives and other goods, to our order, that embody all improvements which had been suggested by Colorado beekeepers of long experience, and our large sales of these goods are evidence that our efforts in that direction have been appreciated. The quality of the lumber and the workmanship of the goods we have received from this firm is such that we do not hesitate to make the claim that there are no better, goods to be found anywhere.

Our store and wareroom are located in

the business portion of Denver—at 1440 Market street—convenient to all railroad depots, etc. This facilitates the shipping of supplies and loading of cars of honey.

#### HANDLING OF HONEY.

Every beekeeper has the right to stipulate at what price his honey shall be held; but there are very few who do this, and matter of fixing prices is generally left with the board of directors. Owing to the fact that they receive crop reports from all parts of the state and from other honey producing sections of the West, they are in a better position to tell what the honey should bring.

Members are not compelled to sell their honey through the association, but they are not expected to sell below the price fixed by the association.

If a member is in need of money before his crop is sold, the association will advance him one dollar per case on all honey delivered at the warehouse.

The members who live within driving distance of Denver usually bring their honey to the Association in wagons as soon as they have a sufficient quantity cased to make up a load, thereby saving the expense of building a large house in which to store their crop and to carry insurance on the same. Besides, they enjoy the advantage of having their honey always on sale in a place where the trade is accustomed to look for honey.

#### DISTANT MEMBERS.

Whenever members live too far from Denver to have their honey hauled in, then it becomes necessary for them to store their crop in their honey houses until it is all cased. In some instances the association can arrange to make up a carload in one locality, so that, immediately after inspection, the honey can be loaded directly into the car. However, in isolated localities, it may become necessary to ship the honey to the association by local freight.

Whenever there are a sufficient number of members in a certain locality, a Branch

association will be started and a warehouse established.

No honey can be sold under the name and guarantee of the association unless it has been thoroughly inspected by some one having instructions from the board of directors to do this work. All No. honey is then stamped with the trademark of the association.

It is to the interest of every beekeeper who wishes to have his honey sold by the association, to grade strictly according to the rules adopted by the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association; otherwise, it will either have to be graded over, or will be sold without the guarantee of the association.

#### ABOUT JOINING.

Many of the large beekeeping specialists of northern Colorado are now stockholders in our association, besides some in the southern and western parts of this state and of Utah. However, we want every beekeeper who is willing to put up his honey in first class shape to join our association, and in order for them to subscribe for stock without having to go into their pockets for the amount, we make them the following proposition now:

They can subscribe for whatever number of shares of stock they want now with the understanding that they will sell their crop of honey through the association the coming season, and that the price of their shares of stock will be deducted from the proceeds of the sale of their honey. Subscriptions must be in before August 1, 1903.

We expect to double our membership during the coming season, and with an increased membership we shall be in a position to handle the honey of every member to a better advantage, as it does not cost very much more to handle fifteen carloads than it does to handle ten.

If you are interested in this proposition write us at once.

THE COLO. HONEY PRODUCERS' ASS'N,  
1440 Market St., Denver, Colo.

## CONVENTION REPORT.

### Notes of the Idaho State Beekeepers' Convention.

BY E. F. ATWATER.

(Continued from last month.)

case, while some complained that their 4x5 honey was too light to grade No 1 under the Colorado rules.

In an apiary of 250 colonies Mr. Pennington found the 4x5x1 $\frac{3}{8}$  sections much more profitable than the 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1 $\frac{7}{8}$  section. The equipment of this yard consisted of about two supers of square sections to one of the tall sections, and no special management was given to either, yet, when the crop of No. 1 honey was crated it was found that there were nearly as many of the 4x5 sections as there were of the 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  square. The average yield per colony was distinctly greater from colonies having the tall sections. Some complained that combs were more often attached to the fences, when using tall sections, but with a bottom starter there would be no trouble along this line as the bees would attach the upper starter (reaching within  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch of the bottom starter) to the lower one, which would prevent the foundation from swinging over to the fence. (This is my experience, also; sometimes, in a slow flow, the bees cluster and draw out one side of the foundation first, which is apt to swing it over to the fence on the opposite side. E. F. A.)

President F. R. Fouch, in his annual address, gave a brief summing up of the association's work of the past year, and spoke ably of the work laid out for the future.

Mrs. G. W. Paul, of Parma exhibited a certificate or diploma, an award of merit for her exhibit of fine comb honey at the Pan American exposition at Buffalo.

Mr. G. J. Yoder, of Nampa, a veteran beekeeper of many years experience, spoke entertainingly of "The Experience

of a Veteran." He had kept bees in Michigan, Indiana, Missouri and Idaho. In each location but the last he had Italianized the bees in the country around. Mr. Yoder described the old Mitchell hive, which he thinks has not been improved on for the exclusive production of extracted honey. He is a firm believer in the 4x5 tall section, fence separators and a shallow ten frame brood chamber, for the production of comb honey. From this it will be seen that Mr. Yoder, far from becoming so ultra-conservative as some of the veterans, is still progressive, willing to learn, and,—teach.

Mr. Yoder's favorite hive for the production of comb honey, is a ten frame dovetailed, but only  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, containing Hoffman shallow frames. After actual trial he found that such a hive was cheaper and more practical than the Danzy hive.

Mr. Yoder exhibited some beautiful "stalactites" of very bright yellow wax, that had been formed by the dripping of wax from the corner of an old box full of combs, which had stood in the direct sunlight. As he held them up for us to admire, he said: "You could hardly call them icicles, so I have decided to call them waxicles." Mr. Yoder's instructive address and his kindly, genial manner, made him a very welcome guest of the association.

All members from a distance were taken to the homes of the members of the Parma local association, between sessions. The evening talks, "auxilliary sessions," at the homes of the Parma beekeepers, were not less enjoyable than the convention proper.

Boise, Idaho.

[From the Gem State Rural.]

#### SURPRISING YIELD OF HONEY FROM SWEET CLOVER.

Speaking in reference to sweet clover, Mr Pennington said: "One lesson which

hab seen very forcefully impressed upon my mind this season is regarding sweet clover and the small acreage of the same required for a given number of colonies of bees to work on. To illustrate, I will give you my experience with sweet clover this season at Dell, Oregon, where I had an apiary leased. There were 250 colonies in this yard and the neighbors had a few, so there were probably 300 colonies in reach of the pasture my bees were working on, and during the time between the first and second cuttings of alfalfa there were about thirty days that there was no alfalfa in bloom, and as near as we could estimate there no more than fifteen acres of sweet clover and perhaps one acre of catnip in reach of our bees. Still, they stored honey rapidly during all this time, and a good many supers were finished in fifteen days, that is, fifteen days from the time they were put on the hives full of sections with full sheets of foundation, they were ready to come off the hives and go in the shipping cases. This, I think is a very short time for them to be completed, especially when we consider there were at least 300 colonies working on only fifteen acres of sweet clover and one of catnip. So, now, I am stronger in favor of artificial pasturage than ever before. I have for a long time believed that it would pay to grow certain plants exclusively for bee pasturage, and now since I have learned that so few acres will support so many colonies, I am a firm believer in artificial pasturage."

#### FULL SHEETS OF FOUNDATION IN THE SECTIONS.

Continuing, Mr. Pennington said: "Another lesson is that it pays to use full sheets of foundation in the sections. This year I used full sheets in all sections except at one time when I ran out of foundation. I had a lot of scraps and so put starters in about 1,000 sections varying in size from a small starter to half full, and these were from 13 to 15 days

longer in being filled than those containing full sheets.



### Emery County, Utah, Beekeepers' Convention.

The Emery county Beekeepers' Association held its annual meeting at Orangeville, Utah, February 17th.

A sales report and the secretary's and treasurer's reports were read, which indicate that the association is in a healthful condition financially.

President Christian Otteson delivered his annual address, dwelling mainly on the past season's labor and the work of the association.

The outgoing officers were given a rousing vote of thanks for their efficient services in behalf of the association.

The officers of the association for 1903 are as follows:

President, Andrew Nelson, Ferron; vice president, C. K. Jensen, Ferron; Secretary and treasurer, O. Sorensen, Jr., Orangeville.

Precinct vice presidents: John Zwahlen, Ferron; H C Hansen, Molen; Niels C. Jensen, Castledale; Andrew Mortensen, Lawrence; Hans C. Wickman, Emery; F. W. Young, Orangeville; Jens Nielsen, Huntington.

F. W. Young, H. P. Rasmussen and A. Nelson were appointed a committee to make proper representations to the county court for the appointment of a bee inspector for Emery county. Christian Otteson was endorsed by the association for that important office.

The association is in the market for honey cans, and has received one offer from a Denver firm to supply them at 25c apiece. Hurry up, fellow beekeepers, and let us take advantage of the winter lull in the factories where honey cans are made.

Secretary Sorensen also submits a detailed report of the product of each member of his association for the season of 1902, and lack of space only prevents

its reproduction here. Our limited space permits of only a brief summary, as follows:

Number of colonies, spring count, 649; fall count, 963; ratio of increase, 32.6 per cent. Pounds of surplus honey secured, 107, 252; average number of pounds per colony, spring count, 165. Pounds of wax rendered, 1208. Gallons of vinegar made 450.

While these averages are far below the averages of the association for 1901, we doubt if another similar association in the United States can report as high an average production.



### DENVER BEE ASSOCIATION.

#### Interesting Programme for the March Meeting.

The next meeting of the Denver Beekeepers' Association will be held at the Western hotel, Denver, Colorado, Wednesday, March 11th. Monthly meetings will be held during the spring months, and the topics chosen for discussion at each meeting will pertain especially to work in the apiary for that month. This feature will render the sessions very interesting, and should call out the attendance of all beekeepers within easy reach of Denver.

#### PROGRAMME.

1. Work in the Apiary for March . . .  
. . . . F. H. Hunt and Geo. E. Dudley.
2. Spring Feeding for 1903 . . . . .  
. . . . H. Raufuss and F. L. Thompson.
3. Variations of Forced Swarming . . .  
. . . . Fred Krueger and Jas. Williams.
4. Hives and Fixtures for Colorado . .  
. . . . J. B. Dodds and F. Raufuss.
5. Introduction of Honey Plants . . .  
. . . . W. L. Porter and H. C. Morehouse.

The Denver Beekeepers' Association is one of the largest district associations in the West, and in respect to membership and influence is second only to the State Association.



Subscribe for the JOURNAL today.

## 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.

Discontinuances. In all cases we send the JOURNAL until all arrearages are paid and we are notified to stop.

Expirations. The number opposite your name on the address label indicates when your subscription will expire. The number of this issue is 25; if your number is ahead of this you are paid in advance; if behind this number, you are in arrears.

Advertising Rates. Fifty cents per inch column length, each insertion. A discount of 5, 10, 15 and 20 per cent from these rates is allowed on definite contracts for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, respectively.

A LETTER from E. J. Atchley informs us that he is about to resurrect the Southland Queen.

HAVE you written your legislator regarding the Pure Honey Bill. If not, do so at once.

We suggest that each subscriber read the matter in fine print at the top of this column. It will pay you to read it at least once for the information it contains.

THE 4x5x1 $\frac{3}{8}$  "tall" section, if not al-

ready so, is coming to be the standard section of Idaho.

### THE PURE HONEY BILL.

"A Bill for an Act to Prohibit the Adulteration of Honey and Beeswax," is the title of the Pure Honey Bill, which is known in legislative parlance as H. B. No. 244, by Representative Murto, of Arapahoe.

At this date, two days before going to press, the bill had been gone over by the committee to which it was referred, a few unimportant changes made, and before this reaches our readers, it will probably have been reported out with the recommendation that it do pass.

The question now comes squarely up to the beekeepers of the state, Do you want this bill to become a law? If so, you will have to work for it, and you can assist very materially by writing personal letters to the members from your own districts, and asking them to vote for its passage.

A canvass of both houses has been made, and only three or four members were found who made objections to it. The chances are very strong that it will get through without much opposition, but this affords no excuse for beekeepers to go to sleep over the matter. Let your legislators know that you are at least interested enough in this measure to ask for its enactment into law.

We will promise the beekeepers of the state one thing—that if this bill becomes a law, there will never be any glucose apiaries established in the basements of Denver's big packing houses. The fate of this class of "moonshiners" will be sealed for all time to come in Colorado.

THE directorate of the National Beekeepers' Association has voted against ordering a new ballot for general manager. While this will, perhaps, not please all factions, it is, doubtless, the best way, present circumstances, to dispose under

of an unfortunate blunder. The incident ought now to be regarded as closed, and as Mr. France was in no manner mixed up with the "late unplesantness," and is in every respect qualified for the important position of general manager, he should, and peradventure will, receive the loyal support of the entire membership of the association.

### HOW WE GROW!

This issue marks the beginning of our third year, and we have celebrated it by purchasing a lot of new type and printing material, which enables us to make several changes for the betterment of the JOURNAL. The JOURNAL is now equipped with a complete printing plant of its own, excepting a press, and that will be added whenever the necessity for it arises. Hereafter, the JOURNAL will be printed and mailed on time, which many times of late has not been possible. This is a feature that we think subscribers will appreciate.

"Nothing succeeds like success." Quite true, and the JOURNAL has been a success from the start—not because its editor is a smart(?) man, but because he was content to begin modestly and grow to the proportions that many others would endeavor to attain at a single bound. Besides, we have worked hard, and put up with disadvantages and inconveniences that would have disheartened and discouraged many a would-be publisher. Not the least of the credit for the success of the JOURNAL is due to the "faithful partner of our joys and sorrows," who sets most of the type and is "chief push" on mailing day.

Nor does the story end here. One of the chief elements of the success of the JOURNAL is the generous support of subscribers, advertisers and contributors.

THE small price that we ask for the JOURNAL, ought to place it in the home of every beekeeper in the great West.

### GOOD THINGS FOR MARCH.

The March issue of the JOURNAL will be fairly loaded down with well seasoned apicultural lore that will please the most fastidious connoisseurs in that line. We will present an article from Orel L. Her-shiser, outlining a system of controlling swarming in connection with the production of fancy comb honey, that will be new, in many of its features, to even the veterans. R. C. Aikin will finish his talk on co-operation by telling how to organize and conduct "Branch Associations." The March meeting of the Denver Beekeepers' Association promises to be of unusual interest (see program elsewhere). As only a few of our readers (comparatively speaking) can be present, we have arranged to take the meeting to them—that is, a good report of its proceedings. J. L. Bellangee, of Denver, will contribute a bit of humorous verse descriptive of one of his youthful encounters with a bumblebees' nest, that will transport many a reader back to the "dear, dead days." Other interesting features will be added that cannot now be scheduled.

### A CONTEMPORARY DEAD.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Pacific Bee Journal, our esteemed western neighbor, has ceased to exist. Just when the demise occurred, we are not able to state, but the November number is the last issue that has reached this sanctum, and a number of our subscribers who clubbed with it have reported its non-arrival.

WE have decided to let the review of the shook swarm question go over to the April issue, and make it a special order for that month. It will then be nearer to the season of actual work, and be really of more value to the general reader, than to let it appear now. We shall aim to outline the methods best adapted to the arid region, and cut out entirely

that which pertains exclusively to eastern conditions.



THIS issue goes to a great many beekeepers who are not subscribers. Reader, if you are one of these, can't we add your name to our list?



THE Denver Beekeepers' Association at its meeting, February 11th, elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Herman Rauchfuss; vice president, W L Porter; secretary, Fred H. C. Krueger; treasurer, Frank Rauchfuss; reporter, F. L. Thompson. It was resolved to hold monthly meetings hereafter, the next one of which is announced for March 11th.



WE have received from the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at College Station, Texas, a neat 54 page pamphlet, containing a report of operations at the College Apiary for 1902, together with a treatise on modern methods of apiculture as applied to Texas conditions. The subject matter was prepared by Prof. F. W. Malley, state entomologist, and his assistant, Prof. Wilmon Newell. The work is especially intended for the instruction of beginners, and we commend it to all seekers after the light of apiculture in the Lone Star state.



THE Rocky Mountain Bee Company, to operate in the Berthoud district, has been organized by W. Hickox and his Boulder associates, with a capital stock of \$20,000. We are not informed as to the exact scope of this organization, but understand that one of its functions is to market the honey of its members. Organization is having a decided boom in Colorado. These are matters in which beekeepers are intensely interested, and we shall be glad to give each new organization of a quasi-public character a good introduction to the general public, pro-

vided we are furnished with the particulars in each case.



CALIFORNIA is said to have prospects of a fair honey crop, and the same encouraging outlook is reported throughout the United States and Canada.



THE sugar beet craze is ruining many thousands of acres of the best bee pasturage in Colorado and other western states. There is no doubt but in some localities it will seriously cripple the honey industry.



IF THE irrigation projects now under way (on paper) in Colorado do not miscarry, over a million of acres of now desert land will be added to the productive area of the state, and afford pasturage for thousands of more colonies of bees. The Gunnison tunnel will water about 125,000 acres in Montrose county; the proposed canal from the Grand river will irrigate more than as much more land to the westward of Gand Junction; the great Pawnee reservoir site, when utilized, will water nearly a million of acres in the vicinity of Sterling. These are government enterprises and will require three to four years for their completion. Private capital is engaged in the exploitation of a vast scheme for improving the water supply of the Clear Creek Valley. All the ditches that take water from this creek are to be consolidated and an additional water supply secured by tunneling the high range near Berthoud pass and tapping the sources of the Grand. This will bring under the fructifying influences of irrigation about 150,000 virgin acres in the vicinity of Denver.



### The Gem State Rural.

This is an eight-page weekly paper devoted to the diversified rural industry of Idaho. It has an apiarian department to which the best apiarists of the state take

pride in contributing. If any of our readers are interested in Idaho, or have the remotest intention of ever migrating to her inviting valleys, we would advise them to subscribe for the Rural. Right now this state is looming up big in the eyes of the beekeeping world and will soon be contesting with Colorado the honor of being the greatest honey producing state of the Rockies. The Rural will keep you posted. The price is \$1.00 per year, but we will send it and the JOURNAL both to any address for only \$1.25.

### New Advertisements.

Readers cannot fail to notice the pages of new advertising appearing for the first time in this issue. If the rush continues we will have to enlarge the JOURNAL. It will pay you to read all these advertisements over carefully, and confer a great favor upon us, if you will mention the JOURNAL when answering them. First, on page 4, The

#### COLORADO HONEY PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

have something to say that will interest every beekeeper in this and the adjoining states. They have just received their first shipment of supplies from the G. B. Lewis Co., and there are none better made. They market the honey of their members at bare cost, and if you expect a big crop this season, you better investigate their methods.

#### THE NEW CENTURY QUEEN REARING COMPANY,

of Berclair, Texas, are ready to furnish early queens of the leading races and guarantee their safe arrival. Parties needing such can profitably read their announcement, which appears on page 17.

T. S. HALL,

of Jasper, Ga., is another queen breeder who is reaching for the patronage of Rocky mountain beekeepers. He sends out nice queens that invariably reach their destination in prime order. He uses

shipping cages nearly twice the usual size and puts in plenty of bees to take care of Her Majesty.

### May Be Queenless.

In removing some supers on the 5th ult. a drone bee and drone and worker brood were noticed in one hive. As I am a beginner in bee culture, I would like to ask if such cases (at that time of year) are unusual? O. SORENSON, JR.

Orangeville, Utah, Feb. 2, 1902.

[It is not unusual to find drones and worker brood in colonies at any time of year, but, generally, there is no brood present during November and December. The presence of drone in January, is however, decidedly extraordinary, and would seem to indicate that the colony is queenless and that workers are laying. Perhaps a close examination would discover that the supposed worker brood is drone brood in worker cells.—ED.]

### Coming to their Senses.

The folly of cutting alfalfa in the earliest stages of its bloom, or before it has bloomed at all, has evidently reached its highest tide—in fact, the ebb has already set in. The experiment stations are largely responsible for this condition of affairs, and some of them at least, are evidently hastening to undo the error they have been promulgating under the guise of "science."

At a recent farmers' institute held at Roswell, Idaho, Prof. French, of the Idaho State Experiment Station, endorsed the following statement of a member as being correct, as a general proposition.

Mr. Fonch:—Nine-tenths of the farmers cut their alfalfa too soon. It should not be harvested until in one-half to full bloom. Then it contains all the nutritive food value that it will ever contain. If watered too long the food value is distributed in the seed.

The Colorado Experiment Station has at last come to the conclusion that alfalfa cut at full bloom possesses more nutritive



value than at any other period. Prof. Headden in a late bulletin, sums up the results of a series of experiments, as follows:

We would, therefore, answer the question in so far as it pertains to the first cutting, that the best time to cut alfalfa is at the period of full bloom, for at this period we not only get the largest amount of hay, but also the largest return in pounds of beef per acre. I conclude that, after allowing for a little latitude in the use of the terms, "half bloom," "full bloom," "late bloom," etc., the time to cut alfalfa in order to get the greatest value per acre is at the period of full bloom, and that there is a period of about a week during which its value is essentially constant.

If this view of the matter is accepted by our farmers, there need be no fear that the bee industry will ever become extinct in Colorado, through the tendency to cut alfalfa before it blooms. In fact, extreme early cutting is not practiced to such an extent as some would have us believe, and with such good, wholesome advice as the above from our Agricultural College professors, we expect to see it lessened in the future.



### Crop Prospects in Utah.

On the whole, all things considered, the majority of our beekeepers were fairly successful last year, and judging from the present outlook, the indications for the coming season are even more promising. Reports are coming in from nearly all parts of the state that there is an abundance of snow, which will produce a good supply of irrigation water, which in turn will produce lots of bloom and good crops, barring accidents. Much of the snow fell in early winter and is packed down nearly as solid as ice. I presume about the same conditions exist in Colorado.

So may it be, and if so, one of the first thing our beekeepers should look to, is a market. In union there is strength. Be good and unite. While ours is a honey sing people, not more than 20 per cent.

of our bee products are consumed at home, hence, the necessity of a united effort to secure a wider market.

E. S. LOVESY.

Salt Lake City, Utah.



### Utah Beekeepers to Meet in April.

The spring meeting of the Utah State Beekeepers' Association will be held in the City and County building, Salt Lake City, April 5th, the session to begin at 10 a. m. All beekeepers are cordially invited to be present. All county vice presidents and bee inspectors are urged to be present or send in full reports as to the status of the bee industry in their respective counties. Among the subjects coming up for discussion will be the honey exchange question and the World's Fair at St. Louis. By order of the president,

E. S. LOVESY



### HONEY MARLETS.

DENVER:—The demand for comb honey is slow and prices have a downward tendency. We quote No. 1 white comb honey at \$3.00 to \$3.25 per case of 24 sections. No. 2 \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Extracted, No. 1 white,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{3}$ c per lb.

Beeswax 22 to 27c per lb, according to color and cleanliness.

THE COLO. HONEY PRODUCERS' ASS'N  
1440 Market St.



R. C. AIKIN, of Loveland, Colo., announces that he is negotiating with manufacturers for the purpose of supplying western apiarists with paper honey bags, and those desiring any for this season should write him at once.

**HONEY FOR SALE**—I have a few 60lb cans of choice white and light amber Extracted Honey that I will sell at 8c per pound, f o b Boulder, cash with order. Address, H. C. Morehouse Boulder, Colo.

**Our Clubbing Rates.**

We will club the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal with your choice of the following publications at the prices set opposite to each. The offers are available to either old or new subscribers.

Gem State Rural (\$1.00) . . . . .	1.25
Irish Bee Journal (36c) . . . . .	.75
American Beekeeper (50c) . . . . .	\$0.75
American Bee Journal (\$1.00) . . . . .	1.25
Bee-Keepers' Review (\$1.00) . . . . .	1.25
Gleanings (\$1.00) . . . . .	1.10
Modern Farmer (50c) . . . . .	.75

**For Sale.****Choice White Extracted Alfalfa Honey.**

\$5.00 per 60lb can. In lots of 6—60lb cans or more, 7½ cts. per lb f. o. b. Denver, cash with order.

CATNIP SEED.—Fresh, Colorado grown, 15 cents per ounce post paid.

CLEOME SEED—10 cts. per ounce post paid.

**Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n**  
1440 Market St., Denver, Colo.

**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.

26th Year **DADANT'S FOUNDATION** 26th Year

We guarantee satisfaction. What more can anybody do? Beauty, purity, firmness, no sagging, no loss. Patent Weed Process sheeting.

Why does it sell so well? Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other. Because in 24 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

Send name for our catalog, Samples of our Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

**Bee-Keepers' Supplies of all kinds.**

Langstroth on the Honey Bee—Revised. The Classic in Bee Culture; price \$1.20.

BEE SWAX wanted at all times.

**DADANT & SON,**  
HAMILTON, HANCOCK Co., ILLINOIS.

-- THE --

**Gem State Rural.**

A. E. GIPSON, Editor,  
Idaho's Fruit, Dairy and General  
Farm Paper.

Is full of fresh matter every week. It contains extended reports of Farmers Institutes, Fruit Growers' meetings, Dairy and Seed Growers' associations, Poultry and Bee-Keepers' conventions, Stock Breeders' gatherings, Irrigation matters and scores of other subjects of special interest to farmers. It is the official organ of half a dozen of our state organizations and contains valuable information, not found in any other publication. It will save you money.

**You Need This Paper.**

Subscribe today. \$1.00 per year.

**The GEM STATE RURAL**  
Caldwell, Idaho.**THE NEW CENTURY**  
QUEEN REARING CO.

Is the place to get your queens this season. The most queens for the money of any queen rearing concern in the United States. They breed all races, but

3 and 5 BAND ITALIANS and CARNIOLANS, are our leaders. Should you want any direct crosses, give us two weeks notice.

Untested of any race 50 cents; tested 3 and 5 banders, 75 cents; all other races \$1 each. Write, when you want large lots of queens, for prices.

Send for Circular.

**New Century Queen Rearing Co.**  
BERCLAIR, Goliad Co. TEXAS.

# Two Years for \$1.00

After a man succeeds in publishing a good journal, the next step is that of getting it into the hands of the people, of getting them to reading it, and becoming acquainted with its merits. This can be done by advertising, sending out sample copies, circulars, etc. All this costs money. I think I am safe in saying that for every new subscriber I have received, I have paid out \$2 in advertising; hence I have often said that a publisher of a good journal could afford to send his paper one year free, for the sake of getting it into new hands. It would cost no more than other forms of advertising and would be very effective, but for obvious reasons, this plan could not be put into practice, but I am going to come as near to it as I can. I have between two and three hundred complete sets of back numbers for the present year, and as long as the supply holds out I will send a complete set, and the rest of this year free, to any one who will send me \$1 for the Review for 1903. For a few particulars regarding the numbers already published this year, read the following:

There is not room here to say very much about the back numbers for this year, but I will mention one prominent feature of each issue.

**January** is a Colorado number; six pages being devoted to a beautifully illustrated "write-up," by the editor, of that paradise for beekeepers. This issue also shows how to make a cheap hive cover that will neither split, warp or leak, in any climate.

**February** contains the beginning of a series of articles by M. A. Gill, who last year managed 700 colonies of bees, and produced nearly two car loads of honey. These articles are written from the fullness of his experience.

**March** has an article by S. D. Chapman, on "What Makes Bees Swarm," that I consider the best that I have seen on the subject. It gets right down to the foundation of the matter. In fact, so thoroughly does Mr. Chapman understand the matter that he has so made up a colony that one half

would swarm, leaving the combs deserted while the other half would not budge.

**April** ushers in some typographical changes. The smooth, shiny glazed paper was laid aside for a soft, white paper that gives to printing a clean, tasty, tempting look. The frontispieces are printed in colors instead of somber black. The covers of our gray printed in two colors—Umber and Milori blue.

**May** contains a five-page review of a book by E. A. Morgan, entitled "Bee-keeping for Profit." It was rightly named, the author getting right down to basic principles, and giving the chit of profitable honey-production, particularly in the northern states.

**June** shows how a man may practically defy foul brood; how he may keep bees in a foul-broody district, all surrounded by diseased colonies, yet keep his apiary so free from it and its effects as to secure a good crop of honey each year.

**July** has an excellent article by Mr. Gill on the management of out apiaries for the production of comb honey, showing how the work must be generalized, yet systematic, and done just a little ahead of time.

**August** illustrates and describes the handiest and best bectent for circumventing robbers that I ever saw. It also has an article by Mr. Boardman on "shook" swarms, showing how we may practically take swarming into our own hands.

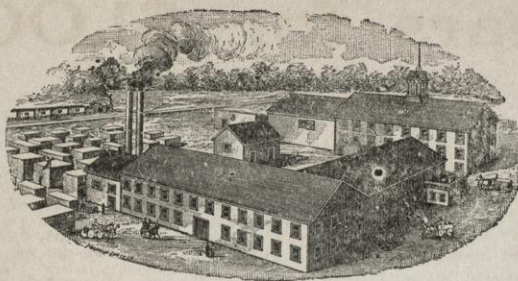
**September** illustrates and describes a cheap but substantial bee cellar, built something like a cistern with a roof over it. This issue also gives some of the best papers read at the Denver convention, together with a lot of interesting items picked up at that convention.

**October** gives a three-page illustrated write-up of Dr. Gandy and his artificial pasturage. While on his way home from the Denver convention the editor of the Review spent three days with Dr. Gandy, using his eyes, ears and camera, and this write-up is the result. If you want to know the truth of the matter read this issue.

Remember that each issue contains dozens of interesting and instructive items aside from the ones mentioned.

Send \$1.00 and the back numbers for this year will be sent at once, your name put upon the subscription list, and the Review sent to the end of next year.

**W. Z. HUTCHINSON,**  
FLINT, MICHIGAN.



## Bee Supplies!

We have the best equiped factory in the West and the one nearest to you, carrying the largest stock of everything needed in the apiary, assuring the best goods at the lowest prices, less freight, and prompt shipment. We want every beekeeper to have our **Free Illustrated Catalog**, and read description of Alternating Hives, Ferguson's Supers, etc. Write at once for a Catalogue.

BRANCHES—B. P. Critchlow, Ogden, Utah; Trester Supply Co., Lincoln Neb Shugart & Ouran, C'ncl Bl'fs Ia

KRETCHMER M'F'G Co., Red Oak, Ia.

**PATENTS** DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED **FREE**

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY Notice in "Inventive Age" Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

## Do it Quick.

- \$!**
- Modern Farmer..... \$0.50
  - American Poultry Journal.... .50
  - Gleanings in Bee Culture..... 1.00
  - ALL FOR..... ONE DOLLAR,

Sample FREE

If you mention this paper and address

**The MODERN FARMER,**  
St. Joese, h, Mo.

## Honey Queens.

- Laws' Leather Colored Queens.
- Laws' Improved Golden Queens.
- Laws' Holy Land Queens.

Laws' queens are doing business in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries. The demand for Laws' queens has doubled any previous season's sales. Laws' queens and bees are putting up a large share of the honey now sold. Laws' stock is being sold for breeders all over the world. Why? Because it is the best stock to be had. Remember! That I have a larger stock than ever; that I can send you queen any month in the year and guarantee safe delivery; that I have many fine breeders on hand. Price \$3.00 each. Tested, each, \$1.25; five for \$6.00. Reduction in prices after March 15. Send for Circular.

**W. H. LAWS, Beville, Texas.**



LISTEN!

LISTEN!

**BARTELDES & CO.,**  
ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

== **BEE** ==  
**SUPPLIES.**

They keep every thing wanted in the Apiary. They can save you Money on your order for Supplies. They are not in any Trust or Combination.

BEESWAX WANTED AT ALL TIMES.

**BEE SUPPLY DEPT.,**

**DENVER, COLO.,** 1521  
Fifteenth St.