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Rocky Mountain Bee Journal

❁❁❁❁ Boulder, Colorado. ❁❁❁❁

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

Price 50c per year.



H. C. MOREHOUSE,
Editor & Publisher.

APRIL 15,
1—9—0—3.


Volume Three.

Number 3.



Whole Number,
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1440 Market St., DENVER, COLORADO.

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.

VOLUME 3.

BOULDER, COLORADO, APRIL, 15, 1903.

WHOLE No. 27.

SHOOK SWARMING.

A Review of the Methods Best Adapted To the Arid Countries.

BY THE EDITOR.

In the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL, for November, 1901, page 194, the wholesale practice of shook swarming was editorially recommended for three specific purposes; viz.,

1. To keep apiaries free of foul brood, though perennially exposed to the disease.
2. To control swarming.
3. To increase the production of fancy comb honey.

This article was copied widely in the various bee journals, and received much favorable editorial comment. The plan was not new; it was being quietly practiced by apiarists all over the country, who had said little or nothing about it. Practical apiarists at once recognized the great utility of the system, together with its wonderful and far reaching possibilities, when intelligently applied. Editor Hutchinson, of the Beekeepers' Review, characterizes it as the beginning of a new era in beekeeping, and places its importance on a par with the honey extractor, comb foundation and the section honey box.

For the past twelve months the discussion has raged, and shook swarming, with its myriad modifications and vari-

ations, has been made pretty plain to the readers of the bee journals. Not all of these plans are suited to the peculiar conditions of the far West, and for the benefit of those readers of the JOURNAL, who are not far enough advanced in apiculture to properly discriminate, as well as those who do not read all the bee journals, I have carefully reviewed the plans and accessories of shook swarming, as described by some of its enthusiastic and successful practitioners, and will endeavor to deduce therefrom a system of procedure adapted to conditions in the arid states.

The honey flora in the arid states is such as to afford a long, moderate and continuous flow, and this furnishes ideal conditions for the utilization of shook swarming in connection with the production of comb honey.

Passing the question of spring management, we will presuppose that the hives are crowded with bees and brood in all stages and that the honey flow has well started. Both interior and exterior conditions are favorable to swarming. In fact, having noted these conditions, now is the time to begin active operations. Examine each colony carefully for queen cells containing eggs or larvæ. Having found one that has thus given notice of its intention to swarm, proceed as follows:

1. Open the hive quietly and with as little smoke as possible. Find the comb

containing the queen and set it at one side in a shady place and out of the wind.

2. Close the hive, and by drumming and smoking cause the bees to gorge themselves with honey.

3. Move the hive to the rear and place a new hive, containing only starters in the frames, on the old stand. The super, containing sections filled with full sheets of foundation, should also be in place, with a queen excluder between it and the brood chamber. The excluder should be removed in two or three days.

4. Shake three-fourths to seven-eighths of the bees, including the frame containing the queen, in front of the new hive, and run them in as you would a natural swarm. The queen should be caught and placed in the entrance after the bees have begun to run in. The right proportion of bees to leave with the brood depends upon the weather and must be determined by the judgment of the apiarist.

5. If increase is desired, remove the old hive, containing the brood, to a new stand several feet away, and insert a ripe cell or give a laying queen. If no increase is desired, place the old hive by the new one, but at right angles to it. The next time the apiary is visited, shake again, and move the old hive to the other side of the new one, but still at right angles. Repeat this process for three weeks, when all the brood will have hatched. The combs may then be disposed of to the best advantage of the apiarist, and any honey remaining in them may be extracted.

Whether or not it is an advantage to put a comb of unsealed brood in the new hive, is a much mooted question, upon which the "doctors" disagree. I have always done so, and without disastrous results. For me it prevents absconding and makes sure that no pollen will be deposited in the sections.

The new hive should be contracted, according to the size of the swarm, so as to force the bulk of the bees into the su-

per, at once. Contraction will, also, discourage building of drone comb in the brood chamber. The best hive to use in this connection is the Heddon hive or some other hive employing the shallow brood chamber principle. This admits of more rational contraction and forcing the swarm above. Before the close of the flow, or as the queen needs more room, the hive should be gradually expanded to its normal size.

This, in brief, is the *modus operandi* of shook swarming, without entering into the whys and wherefores, which must be taken for granted, as space will not permit of elaborating upon them in this issue.

Each old colony should be examined for preparations for swarming every six days until the swarming season has passed, and when found should be promptly dealt with in accordance with the foregoing directions. This gives the apiarist almost perfect control of the swarming fever. Instead of becoming an evil and a loss it becomes a blessing and a profit, as it enables the apiarist to throw a preponderance of the bees into the supers at precisely the right time to secure a crop of handsomely finished section honey.

Foul brood colonies should be shaken at the beginning of the flow regardless of their strength or fitness for swarming. Weak colonies may be united until their force is sufficient for business purposes.

If any point in connection herewith has not been made sufficiently plain, I will be pleased to explain more fully, upon the request of any reader of the JOURNAL.

Boulder, Colo., April 10, 1903.



Barring the serious losses of bees, the outlook is highly promising for a good crop of honey in the states of Colorado, Utah and Idaho. The snowfall has been abundant, and the supply of irrigation water will be greater than usual.

CARNIOLAN HYBRIDS.**Carno-Italians an Excellent Combination, but Cyprio-Carniolans Undoubtedly a Better One.**

BY FRANK BENTON, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The request for a statement of my views concerning the crossing of Carniolans and Italian bees is one that I am pleased to comply with in so far as my experience goes, and since this has been more extended with certain other crosses in which the Carniolan element was used, I shall take the liberty of making some comparisons, which will, I think, throw light on the subject. It is some 17 years since I first began using Carniolan blood in crossing with other races, and during that time I have had a great variety of combinations—Carniolans mated to Italians, Italians mated to Carniolans, Cyprians mated to Carniolans, Carniolans mated to Cyprians, also combinations of Syrians and Carniolans, together with numerous cross-matings back and forth giving varying proportions of the blood of each element. From these experiments I have drawn the conclusions that the constitution of a cross is derived largely from the male element, also the temper; while, over the prolificness, the female element has greater influence. This is not only as to the actual capability in egg deposition, but likewise the disposition to push brood rearing.

Considering now the special cross mentioned, that of a Carniolan queen mated to an Italian drone, we would expect the workers to be less hardy and less gentle than the pure Carniolans, and probably no more hardy, or at least but little harder or gentler than pure Italians. The queen, of course, would have the prolificness of the Carniolans, and the workers could not fail to be excellent honey gatherers, although their wing power would not greatly exceed that of the Italians, nor would the tongue reach be better, al-

though on the average the tongue reach of Carniolans is slightly greater than that of Italians. They would be excellent comb workers and enter sections readily, producing whitely sealed combs, excelling in this respect most pure Italian strains.

Crossing in the other direction, that is, using a purely bred Italian queen and mating her to a Carniolan drone, we might expect, under the principles which have been enumerated above, to secure first merely the prolificness of the Italians, and their disposition as regards brood development, in so far as the queen herself is concerned; but since the mating with a Carniolan drone would give us the hardiness of the Carniolans, their quiet wintering habit, their strong wing power, and their ability to forage in raw spring weather without great loss of population, we would have with this cross a more rapid extension of the brood nest than would be the case with pure Italians, since the queen would really have a greater population to cover and care for her brood. The Carniolans being somewhat more prepotent than Italians, the progeny would have the physical characteristics largely of Carniolans, with the yellow markings, however, of Italians, the general color being gray, the body robust, wings strong, and tongue-reach measurably that of the Carniolans. Among such bees the yellow queens are easily distinguishable, having themselves the quiet disposition of Italians.

My own experience with these two crosses is somewhat limited, but accords with what has just been stated. Both crosses are excellent, and I would prefer either to the pure Italian.

Should the question of temper and hardiness not be elements that would be considered particularly valuable to work toward, the first cross mentioned, the Carniolan queen with an Italian drone, would be, all in all, preferable. But if, on the other hand, hardiness, wing power, and general robust character, combined

with gentleness, are considered important, and prolificness is regarded as secondary, then the second cross, the Italian queen mated to the Carniolan drone, would be preferable.

Although not strictly within the scope of the inquiry, it seems very proper to allude here to quite a different cross, namely, the one produced by using a Cyprian mother and mating to a Carniolan drone. To my own mind it is clear, and on the statement which I have made above of my own experience as to the relative influence of the parents in these crosses, it is plain that the Italian adds little to the cross, that is, does not bring up the average of the product above either of the parents. It is therefore advisable to seek as a substitute for the Italian some element that is more prepotent and possesses important characteristics desirable in the cross bred bee. This, it seems to me, is to be found in the Cyprian race. The most important objection that has ever been brought against this race is the temper of the pure bred bees, but it is readily seen, if the statement concerning the derivation of the temper from the male element holds good in all races or as a general rule, that by using the Carniolan drone with the Cyprian queen, the progeny will have largely the disposition of the Carniolans, and it is likewise true of them that the hardiness and strong flight of the Carniolans will be secured, while from the queen mother the prolificness and strong breeding powers of the Cyprians are derived; nor could there be any possible loss of wing power from the female side, since in proportion to the size of the Cyprian worker's body its wings are well developed, and all three forms in the hives fly with great force. The bodies of the cross bred bees are more like the Cyprians than the Carniolans, since the Cyprian in this combination has greater prepotency. its marking, size, etc., being more permanently fixed by long in-and-in breeding and natural selection in its

native home; this also has an influence over the wing power, which in proportion to the body is somewhat like that of the Cyprians. Comb honey produced by bees of this cross presents a better appearance than that sealed by pure Cyprians, but may not on the average present as white capping as that from Italian-Carniolan crosses. Like the Carniolans, they winter well. The hardiness of these bees shown while flying out in the spring is an important factor in their building up, since the workers are able to get out after their loads of pollen and water, and return safely to the hive, so that brood rearing can go on quite rapidly, the population not being decimated as is the case particularly with pure Italians through these early spring flights. I, therefore, feel safe in concluding that in the elevated Rocky Mountain regions, where winds are high and prolonged, and much weather occurs in winter and late spring which tempts the bees out, this cross is preferable to the other two mentioned.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 28th, 1903.



IDAHO BREVITIES.

BY E. F. ATWATER.

So far as reported, bees have wintered fairly well in western Idaho, in spite of the very unfavorable weather since January 1st. My own apiaries are wintered under light sheds, similar to those used in some parts of Colorado, and with but one exception are all facing south. The one shed facing east contains some eighteen colonies, all in rather poor condition from dysentery. The colonies facing south were warmed up early in the day, so as to enjoy a cleansing flight, while those facing east were confined to their hives.

Our foul brood bill, an excellent measure, patterned after the Wisconsin law, failed to pass, owing to lack of support from some sections of the state, where

the beekeepers are as yet unorganized. The bill excited considerable merriment from some members of the legislature, one wiseacre declaring that he "knew all about bees," and such a bill would be wholly ineffectual, as it "would be impossible to corral the wild bees in the forests, where the disease would originate."

Idaho apiarists are not very strongly attached to the "standards" in hives, sections and other appliances. Large hives are rapidly gaining in favor, and in form vary from 12-frame L. to 2-story Danzy, 2-story 8-frame L., Heddon, and Draper barns.

One of our apiarists figures that he gave away 1,500 pounds of fine comb honey, as the goods were graded according to the Colorado rules and his cases of 4x5 honey overran to that extent on 400 cases. This might, perhaps, be remedied by using narrower sheets of foundation so as to leave more "pop holes" around the edges of the sections. However, others have had no trouble with the heavy weights.

Closed end frames have given some trouble in this locality owing to excessive humidity in winter and excessive dryness in summer which causes them to shrink and swell more than is desirable.

While Idaho may, perhaps, never produce so much honey as Colorado, yet we can boast of one apiary of 400 colonies, which surely ranks well with the great apiaries of Cuba and California.

Bee keepers of Colorado why should we not "absorb" one of the great bee-supply factories, to be managed along the same lines as the Colorado Honey Producers' Association, and put into our own pockets the money which now goes to others? Think of it, for it may be worthy of more than a passing thought.

Boise, Idaho, Mar. 12, '03.

[The Colorado grading rules were constructed for the $4\frac{1}{4}$ square section, and should perhaps be revised to make them

applicable to cases of 4x5 sections. ED.]



Who Are You?

Boulder, Colo., April 8, 1903.

DEAR SIR:—Please stop Bee Journal at once. Yours truly.

[This gentleman encloses 30 cents worth of stamps and is evidently in a great hurry to have his JOURNAL stopped, but he forgets to sign his name. If he will kindly forward his name we will take pleasure in complying with his request. ED.]



"Forty Years Among the Bees."

This is the title of the latest addition to the book lore of bee culture, and emanates from Marengo, Illinois, bearing the insignia of our genial friend, Dr. C. C. Miller. Through the kindness of the good doctor we are in possession of an autograph copy of the book.

The book is exactly what its name indicates—a narrative of experiences, the failures and successes, of "forty years among the bees." It is a record of actual, daily work, and supplies what most of the text books fall short of in detail—a description of the modus operandi of doing things about an apiary. The book is written in plain, simple language, and does not confuse the student with flights of rhetorical extravaganza. As an accompaniment to any of the standard text books, it will be found invaluable.

Every chapter is permeated with that incomparable philosophy of good cheer that has so distinguished Dr. Miller's life and work. Aside from the main issue we regard this as one of the chief charms of the book.

It comprises a modest volume of 328 pages, handsomely bound in cloth and gold, and is for sale at \$1.00 per volume by its publishers, Geo. W. York & Co., Chicago, Ills.



If this is a sample copy, it is a most cordial invitation to you to subscribe.

The **ROCKY MOUNTAIN** **BEE JOURNAL.**

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H. C. MOREHOUSE,
Editor and Publisher.

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A NOTABLE VICTORY.

The Colorado State Beekeepers' Association has won its fight for a law compelling the labeling of spurious honey, as such, and providing drastic penalties for selling for pure honey any honey containing an admixture of cane sugar, grape sugar, glucose or any foreign substance whatever. This is not the first time the association has accomplished some great and lasting good for the beekeepers of Colorado, and it should be royally congratulated for this, the crowning achievement of its existence.

This is the only specific law against honey adulteration ever placed upon a statute book in the United States. The pure food laws of some other states are supposed to include honey, but their enforcement is more or less uncertain and difficult. There is nothing uncertain about this new Colorado law. It was carefully drawn and is explicit and specific, and the manner of its enforcement is simple and plain. Nothing was left to

chance or ignorance—expensive legal talent was employed to revise the bill after it had left the hands of the committee. Adulteration of honey has never obtained a very strong foot-hold in Colorado, and now we may be sure that it never will.

A history of the preparation, introduction and passage of the measure may be found elsewhere in this issue, as reported by Mr. F. L. Thompson. Next month we expect to publish the law in full.

The Colorado Beekeepers' Association does things. This is no idle boast, as its record will show. It is not through doing, either. It proposes to enforce this law. This will require money, and it needs new members to furnish more money to wage this battle royal against adulteration. Every beekeeper in the state ought to become a member at once to assist in this great work.

Reader, if you live in Colorado and are not a member why not become one NOW?

MAKING INCREASE CHEAPLY.

Where severe winter losses have occurred, there is a great quantity of empty combs on hand, and the beekeeper is confronted with the problem of not only utilizing these combs to the best advantage, but of filling the empty hives with bees, at the least expense. Here is a plan that we recommend. We know by actual experience that it will work successfully, and is a profitable way to dispose of old combs where increase is desired.

Previous to the first of June, prepare as many hives as you can furnish with combs, using, if eight frame hives, five full combs, one frame with a full sheet of foundation and two frames with starters, to each hive. Ten frame hives should be furnished in about the same proportion.

As early as practicable, but preferably not before June 1st, not later than June 15th, draw a frame of hatching brood well covered with bees from each of your strong colonies, replacing the same with the previously prepared full frames

of foundation. One frame of brood and bees should be placed in each prepared hive together with a frame of honey or sugar syrup and moved to a distant part of the apiary. Contract the entrance to about one-fourth its usual size and plug it with green grass. By the time the old bees gnaw out they will mark their new location and stay with the nucleus. By the next morning these little nuclei will be fairly howling for queens and they may be safely introduced with very little ceremony.

One of the essentials of success is to provide a laying queen. A ripe cell will not do. The little colony would dwindle before bees from the young queen would begin to hatch. Untested queens can be purchased cheaply at this time of the year, and answer the purpose very well.

The colony from which the frame of brood was taken will scarcely miss it, if strong and populous, and its honey gathering force will not be perceptibly diminished, as it would, if increase were had by natural swarming or the various methods of division or artificial swarming.

In seasons like 1902 this plan would not work unless feeding was extensively practiced, but in ordinary seasons these nuclei are transformed into populous colonies with amazing rapidity. Two years ago we made a dozen such nuclei by way of experiment, and in six to eight weeks thereafter they were populous colonies with stores gathered sufficient for winter, and some of these were utilized to complete unfinished sections.

This is the cheapest method of increase we have ever practiced and we recommend JOURNAL readers who have a surplus of good worker combs to utilize them in this way. With bees selling readily at four to five dollars per colony, it is more profitable than to render such combs into wax.



INSPECTOR McEVoy reports foul brood about extinguished in Canada.

CARNO-ITALIANS.

The Italian is a good general purpose bee and probably will always remain popular with the masses of small beekeepers. That it fails to fulfill the exacting requirements of the specialist, none know better than the specialists themselves. The Italians, naturally indigenous to a semi-tropical climate, are not hardy in northern latitudes; they breed up too slowly in the spring, requiring strenuous forcing in order to have them ready for the honey flow in point of numbers; they are not uniform comb builders, some colonies capping their combs snowy white, while others use too little wax, giving the combs the well known "water soaked" appearance. However the Italian possesses many very valuable traits, which, if combined in a direct cross with some other race, supplying these deficiencies, would be a substantial improvement over pure Italians.

From our own experience and the experience of others we are inclined to believe that the daughters of pure Carniolan mothers mated to Italian drones make a combination admirably adapted to comb honey production in Colorado and the central and northern arid states. Heretofore, the propensity to swarm excessively has been a barrier to the adoption of Carniolans or their crosses, but since the advent of shook swarming, this very propensity can be reasonably controlled and turned to valuable account.

We believe that carefully and intelligently handled, taking advantage of their race characteristics, Carno-Italians are vastly superior to pure Italians for the production of comb honey.

They are hardy, winter well, breed up quickly in the spring, always ready for the harvest with a multitude of workers, are gentle and easily handled, cap their combs snowy white and are industrious workers. This is the rule, but in large apiaries there would be exceptions, as hybrid races do not possess uniform nor

fixed characteristics. Careful breeding of a single strain for a long term of years would tend to weed out the undesirable traits, and establish a uniformity of the desirable ones.

We have made arrangements with a southern breeder to supply us with Carno-Italian queens during the season of 1903. The price is 75 cents each, and safe delivery is guaranteed. Those of our readers who desire to try this promising strain of bees should send in their orders at once and they will be booked and delivered in rotation.

Any new or old subscriber sending us \$1 may have one of these queens and their subscription to the JOURNAL extended one year ahead. Untested Italians queens from reputable breeders will be supplied upon the same terms.

Death of Mrs. A. J. Barber.

We have just learned, with surprise and keen regret, of the death of Mrs. A. J. Barber, which occurred at her home at Mancos, Colorado, March 24th.

Mrs. Barber was well known to the beekeeping fraternity, not only of her own state, but of the United States. In her experience as an apiarist she had evolved some original ideas of great value to beekeepers, which she freely imparted to the craft whenever the opportunity presented. She conducted several large apiaries, being the most extensive woman beekeeper in Colorado, and, perhaps in the world.

She was a pioneer of the early days of southwestern Colorado—days when the gore-thirsty Ute was never off the war path. Her first husband was killed many years ago in an unequal battle with that tribe. She is spoken of by those who knew her familiarly, as a remarkable woman—naturally refined, sympathetic and kind, yet when occasion demanded, could be as brave as any heroine of fiction. Notwithstanding nearly her whole life was lived amid the turmoil, hardships and meager advantages of the Western front-

ier, she acquired a splendid education, and was always recognized for her superior intelligence and modest worth.

THE pure honey bill has received the signature of Governor Peabody and is now a full fledged law.

WHY not sweep away the little protective duty we have on honey and, out of pure brotherly kindness, invite the honey exporting countries of the world to unload their surplus in our markets? Suppose we try it a while and see how we like it.

NOTE change of club rate with the American Bee Journal. They charge us more for renewals than for new subscriptions. To new subscribers to the A. B. J. the rate remains the same, but for renewals we are compelled to charge \$1.40.

THE beekeepers of Mesa county and Grand Junction have taken preliminary steps toward the formation of a co-operative marketing association. This, when perfected, will be to the Western slope what the Colorado Honey Producers' Association is to eastern Colorado.

THE sickly sentiment with which some writers and bee journals view the threatened invasion of foreign honey is to be deplored rather than seconded. When the cyclone strikes, we opine they will be the first to howl out of the other corner of their mouths.

THAT Cuban competition is not a myth is evidenced by the fact that the recent liberal receipts of comb honey from that island have weakened the eastern markets very materially. This is only the beginning. When the full flood tide sweeps in, as it will in a few years, what then?

In our opinion the best hive is one that can be readily and rapidly expanded or contracted to accommodate the needs of the colony or accomplish the objects of the apiarist. Such a hive has not yet been perfected, but there are several apiarists working along that line.



WHILE we have not received an official announcement to that effect, we are led to understand that the executive board of the National Beekeepers' Association has selected Los Angeles, Calif., as the place, and August 18, 19 and 20 as the dates, of the next annual meeting of the Association.



THOS. G. NEWMAN, one of the fathers of apiculture, and for twenty years editor and publisher of the American Bee Journal, passed away at his home in San Francisco, Calif., on March 10, at the age of 69. At the time of his transition, and for many years previous, he was publisher of the Religio-Philosophical Journal, a paper devoted to the promulgation of the beautiful spiritualistic faith—a faith that takes from death its terror and grewsomeness, and glorifies it with the radiance of a better world. Mr. Newman was an indefatigable worker and literally died in the "harness."



WINTERING REPORTS.

Although we sent out two score and more of cards on April 1st for these reports, the returns have come in slowly and are very meager. Beekeepers seem to be loth to report their losses. Those received are as follows:

R. C. Aikin, Loveland: I have not seen all of my bees yet, late as it is. Think I will lose 15 per cent and possibly 20. Cause, shortage of stores and young bees for so long a winter. Colonies strong in bees and honey wintered.

J. B. Adams, Longmont: About 12 per cent loss. Causes too large percent.

age of old bees in fall and shortage of stores. One beekeeper here has lost 140 out of 300, and they are still dying.

H. W. Dutton, Rifle: Loss small, not exceeding 5 per cent, due to spring dwindling. Will have to feed 20 per cent of colonies from now on.

Thos. C. Stanley & Son, Manzonola: We estimate our loss at 5 per cent, covering queenlessness and all. Have just brought in another shipment of bees, that came through with very slight loss.

J. S. Bruce, Montrose: Loss 20 to 25 per cent. Colonies not very strong. Eight out of ten that I lost died of dysentery.

J. U. Harris, Grand Junction: Loss heavy, probably 50 per cent, due to long spell of severe cold weather.

Denver beekeepers report an average loss of 50 per cent.

W. D. Barnes, Westfield, Wis.: About 30 per cent of bees lost, caused by poor honey and lack of stores.

E. S. Lovesy, Salt Lake, Utah: From reports received to date, including those reporting at the convention, the loss will not exceed 5 per cent throughout the state of Utah.

M. A. Gill, Longmont, Colo.: My bees have wintered nicely that were in good condition last fall, but 400 that were not in good condition have suffered heavily. The loss out of some 850 colonies, in good condition, was only 38, while among the 400 it was 120, and the end is not yet. You see it is the old story over again—the time to winter bees is the previous season, as *CONDITION* is the keynote. When I read the oft repeated question, "What is the best winter and spring feeder," I say to myself, any old thing that can be used and is used to fill the hive chuck full of stores the fall before, is the best. Even after the past severe winter, I believe that every colony that was in good condition on November 1st, 1902, and set where the sun could shine upon it and facing the east or south, is alive today, barring accidents, of course. No one has a better

opportunity to put bees in proper shape than the Colorado bee man during October, and there is no better nor more healthful stores than sugar syrup. When will we all learn that colonies that are weak in bees and stores can be and must be put in good condition, if we expect to winter them?



PASSING PURE HONEY BILL.

How it Came About and Some Obstacles that Were Encountered and Overcome.

BY F. L. THOMPSON.

The Denver Beekeepers' Association held its regular monthly meeting at the Western Hotel on April 8, 1903.

Mr. Thompson made a report of the work done by some of the beekeepers in securing the passage of a pure honey bill through the last legislature. At the suggestion of Mr. F. Rauchfuss, to whom must be given all the credit for the idea, the chairman of the legislative committee of the State Association, Mr. T. Lytle, drafted a suitable bill, which was adopted by the remaining members of the committee, Mr. H. C. Morehouse and Mr. W. P. Collins, with some changes and additions. Owing to an unfortunate oversight Mr. Lytle's comments on these changes, though sent in time, were not known of by the remaining members of the committee until the time was past for making further amendments. Hence Mr. Lytle is not responsible for much of the bill as it stands. Through Mr. F. L. Stone, who also rendered efficient service on several later occasions, the services of Hon. Dennis Murto, representative for Arapahoe, were secured in introducing it, after it had been submitted to the Attorney-General for revision. Owing to the absence from Denver of all the members of the legislative committee, much of the active work was done by resident beekeepers of Denver, with the approval of Mr. Morehouse and Mr. Collins, the

long distance telephone to Boulder being used on several occasions and Mr. Morehouse made several visits to Denver. In this manner the bill was again submitted to another lawyer, Mr. E. N. Burdick, for revision; who made some valuable corrections and additions. As Mr. Collins is a lawyer, and the bill was also submitted to an attorney by the committee on Horticulture in the senate, it has had the benefit of four legal revisions. Mr. Burdick being an ex-member of the legislature during two terms, and having held legislative clerkships during two other terms, was later employed to look after and push the bill in its passage through the legislature. Opposition was not so much feared as shelving, on account of the apparent unimportance of the bill. The wisdom of this course was justified, for Mr. Burdick, because of his special experience and opportunities, saved the bill on three critical occasions—once before the house committee, in the wrangle which resulted in killing every one of the three pure food bills, with which ours was at first confounded by the members of the committee; once during the closing hours of the last session of the senate committee of the whole, by canvassing every member of the senate and securing the unanimous consent which was necessary for making our bill a special order, for all the bills which were not made a special order that last session were killed; and once when the time came for enrolling the bill in the House Enrollment committee, which was overloaded with work at the close of the session. Mr. Murto, also, saved the bill by special intervention, for after all this preparation it would still have come too late to have gone through all the proper forms in time if it had not been for his influence. Our bill took its regular turn at each stage, apparently, but in a legislature which lost so much time at the start by the senatorial contest, and then passed less than half of more than 400 bills introduced, a bill such as ours needs

constant watching. If we had known enough to have had it introduced in both branches at once, and then substituted one bill for the other, we would have saved much time, but we had no idea that could be done, until after no more bills could be introduced.

The action of the senate in the last session of the Committee of the Whole was especially gratifying. When the previously prepared list of special orders had been gone through with, and the time came for the next bill, first four or five senators, then finally fifteen or twenty, were on their feet calling for 244 and there were cries of "The bee men want it," "The bee bill," "The honey bill."

A number of influences contributed to this favorable feeling, especially the personal work of Mr. Murto and Mr. Burdick among the members of the senate, also the fact that Mr. Harris, president of the State Association, had talked with several senators a few days before, especially, Senator DeLong. The fact the five senators who interested themselves most are all from beekeeping counties, makes it seem possible that the distribution of 200 specimen letters to legislators, among the beekeepers of the state, had an influence.

After making the report, Mr. Thompson offered two resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, as follows:

"RESOLVED, that we, the members of the Denver Beekeepers' Association gratefully appreciate the services of Mr. Dennis Murto, representative from the county of Arapahoe, in the Fourteenth General Assembly of Colorado, in introducing and supporting to the best of his ability, House Bill 244, and in extending to our representatives unfailing courtesy and true help, and that we hereby extend to him our sincere thanks."

"RESOLVED, that we, the members of the Denver Beekeepers' Association, being sensible of the great value of the action taken by the Senate of the Four-

teenth General Assembly of Colorado in securing by special order the second reading of House Bill 244 in the Committee of the Whole during the closing hours of its session, do hereby extend to its members our sincere thanks for the same; and that we especially thank Senators Buckley, DeLong, Hill, McGuire, and Taylor, for their active efforts in promoting said action."

[With characteristic modesty Mr. Thompson fails to mention that any credit is due him for the passage of this bill. He does not give even a hint of the clerical work he did on the bill, of the numberless trips he made to the state house, or of the sleepless nights he put in with the closing sessions of the senate. Frank Raufuss is another man who lent very necessary and material aid to the success of this measure. Frank makes no pretensions to being either a millionaire or a philanthropist, but noting the defunct condition of the treasury of the State Association, he has very generously advanced the campaign funds for this fight, amounting in all to upwards of \$75.00.—ED.]



Candied Honey—Spring Feeding.

1. What would you do with candied honey in the hives?

2. Do you think it necessary to feed bees in the spring, if they have plenty of honey?

J. S. WILLARD.

Rocky Ford, Colo.

[If any considerable amount in the brood combs is candied, it may be uncapped and sprinkled with warm water and hung back in the hives, when the bees will clean it out nicely, saving both honey and combs.

2. No. Beginning as soon as the weather is warm and settled, go through each colony once a week and uncup a liberal amount of honey. This causes the bees to move the honey and stimulates brood rearing, the same as feeding. By judiciously timing operations, the honey can all be converted into brood by the

opening of the honey flow. After May 15th, the uncapped combs may be placed directly in the center of the brood nest, which will result in their speedily being filled with brood—that is, bear in mind if the colony is a strong one. All work of this kind must be governed entirely by state of weather, time of year, and condition of colonies.—ED.]



Please Note.

The Foster Lumber Co., of Lamar, Colorado, are agents for the goods of the Kretchmer M'fg Co., of Red Oak, Iowa. Customers will please govern themselves accordingly. See change of advertisement next month.



BAGS FOR EXTRACTED HONEY.

R. C. Aikin reports wonderful interest in the paper bag package, and that he is getting calls from Canada and all over the United States, and commercial orders all the way from Canada to California. It is the coming package for extracted honey for the masses. Samples will be sent for ten cents. Price list ready by April 20. He will carry a stock of the bags in different sizes. Address

R. C. AIKIN,
Loveland, Colo.



Lots of important matter crowded over to next month. Watch for it.

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) new	1.25
American Bee Journal, old sub's,	1.40
Bee-Keepers' Review (\$1.00)	1.25
Gleanings (\$1.00)	1.10
Modern Farmer (50c)75

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Buckeye Strain Red Clover Queens made their mark as honey gatherers. They roll in honey while the ordinary starve. Be convinced of their wonderful merit by a trial.

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Carniolans, no one has better.

We never figure the cost when we purchase breeders. *Our aim is quality and our patrons get the result.* Large reserve for early orders. Ready to mail when weather permits. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Untested	\$1.00 each; 6 for \$5.00
Select Untested	1.25 each; 6 for 6.00
Tested	2.00 each; 6 for 10.00
Select Tested	3.00 each; 6 for 15.00
Best money can buy,	\$5.00 each.

Send for Catalogue of Bee Supplies and see Special Inducements.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.,
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Daughters of Select Imported Italian, Select long-tongued and Select straight 5-band Queens. Bred 3-14 miles apart and mated to select drones. No bees owned within 2-12 miles; none impure within 3, and but few within 5 miles. No disease. 30 years experience. Warranted Queens 75c each; Tested \$1.50.

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

JOHN M. DAVIS,
SPRING HILL, TENNESSEE.

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.

QUEENS. GOLDEN ITALIAN and LEATHER COLORED.

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

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

A FEW MORE TESTIMONIALS.

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

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

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

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

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

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Selected, warranted.....	1 00	5 00	9 50
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Extra selected the best that money can buy.....	4 00		
Two-frame nuclei.....	2 50	14 00	25 00

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

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

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.

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The Southland Queen, \$1.00 per year.

Our Catalog tells how to raise queens and keep bees for profit. Send for sample copy and catalogue.

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO.,
Beeville, Texas

FOUL BROOD MAY COME



INTO YOUR APIARY when you least expect it. The sooner you discover its presence, the less difficult and expensive will be its eradication. If you know exactly what to do when you discover it, much valuable time may be saved. No better instruction and advice on these points can be found than that given in a five page article written by R. L. Taylor and published in the

February BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW

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

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

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

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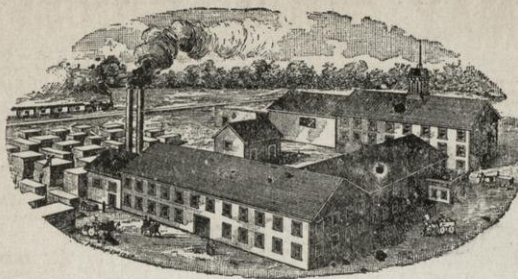
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