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Boulder, Colorado: H.C. Morehouse, February 15, 1904

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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.



H. C. MOREHOUSE,
Editor & Publisher.

February,
1904.



Whole Number 37.

Down THE Trust

By Buying Your BEE SUPPLIES of a Home Factory.

BEKEEPERS, you are up against a tough proposition, sure enough, this year, with the honey market demoralized and the prices of supplies soaring up beyond the clouds. Some relief can be had buying goods of home manufacture. I am now prepared to offer you .

Hives, Supers, and Brood Frames.

made of Western material, at prices **LOWER** than such goods have ever been sold before in Colorado. I sell direct to the consumer and thus save the middleman's profit. Send me a list of your wants, and you will be surprised at the figures I will quote.

Write for my free descriptive circular and price list.

A. E. MORTON, : BOULDER, COLORADO.

BEWARE THE RUT!

Are you making money out of bees? You may some years, but do you every year? Even if you do, couldn't you make still more? Arn't there some radical changes that might be made which would make your business still more profitable, and place it upon a more substantial basis?

Perhaps you are keeping about the same number of bees year after year, managing them in the same way each succeeding year, and getting results that seldom reach the high water mark. In short did it ever occur to you that possibly you may have fallen into a rut? If you have, wouldn't you like to know it, and be helped out!

The Bee-Keepers' Review is leading and encouraging beekeepers to consider earnestly their conditions, with a view to their improvement by radical changes even to a change of location, if necessary—it is even turning its attention to the looking up of good locations.

If you are keeping a few bees, or struggling along, scarcely making "both ends meet," by the management of a single

apiary, the reading of the Review for the coming year may suggest such changes that will lift your feet out of the rut, and place them upon the mountain top of prosperity.

For instance, the Review is about to make a specialty of publishing articles from men who have developed systems, methods and short cuts whereby one or two men have managed several apiaries and made money. To begin with, Mr. E. D. Townsend who manages an apiary by only three or four visits a year, will begin in January a series of articles giving his methods in detail. Mr. E. F. Atwater, of Boise, Ida., who last year, with one helper managed 11 apiaries, scattered about from 7 to 16 miles from home, will also have a long article in the January issue.

Special Offer—There are still on hand from 75 to 100 sets of back numbers for 1903 and as long as they last, a set will be sent free to every one who sends \$1.00 for the Review for 1904. These back numbers contain a lot of useful information, and—a man cannot know too much about his business.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON. FLINT, MICH.

Queens! Queens!

We are now prepared to fill orders, large or small, for Queens, as follows:

1 Untested Queen \$1.00; 6 for 5.00, or 12 for 9.00. Tested Queens \$1.50 each. Fine Breeders 5.00 each. After June 1, Untested 75c; 6 for 4.25; 12 for 8.00.

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.

FOR SALE.

400 to 600 colonies of Italian bees in 8, 10, 12, and 14 frame hives, 2 to 3½ stories. Address

H. BOOTON, Richmond, Texas.

BEESWAX WANTED.

I will pay 30 cents cash this month for average to choice Beeswax f o b Denver.

H. F. HAGEN, 601 High Street, Denver, Colorado.

For Sale—Extracted Honey in 60-lb cans. No. 1 white 7½c per pound; medium 7c; amber 6½c. Write for prices on larger quantities and carload lots.

BERT W. HOPPER, La Junta, Colo.

Texas Queens From The Lone Star Apiary

The old and well-known firm of G. F. DAVIDSON & SON will rear queens for the trade during the season of 1903, and respectfully solicit your orders for the same. Write them for free descriptive circular. Address, as above to

Fairview, Wilson Co., Texas.

If You Keep Bees....

In the Pacific States you should read the new Bee Journal. We want you to see what it is like, and ask you to send for a free sample copy.

Pacific States Bee Journal,
TULARE, CALIF

Our Clubbing List.

We will club the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL with your choice of the following publications at the prices set opposite to each. Write for prices if a combination of two or more of these is desired.

American Bee-Keeper	\$1.35
American Bee Journal (new)	1.75
American Bee Journal (old)	1.90
Bee-Keeper's Review	1.75
Gleanings	1.50
Irish Bee Journal	1.25
Modern Farmer	1.25
Poultry News	1.10
Reliable Poultry Journal	1.25
Pacific States Bee Journal	1.75



ARE YOU CHAINED TO A MAN WHO ROBS YOU?

The beekeepers of the great Middle West should consider why the price of everything they buy has continued to advance, and why the big bugs in the supply trade are now riding in automobiles.

There has been some advance in the cost of materials, but has the price doubled? Certainly hives and sections have doubled to the consumer within 10 years. The big manufacturers down east now come to our northern Wisconsin and Minnesota saw mills for their material.

Perhaps you know the big fellows who have been taking your profits for a greater or less time. You may have confidence in them. You may choose to make the rich richer, the big bigger, the fat fatter. Do you think overwork has anything to do with the nervous prostration with which some of the big fellows are suffering? Has it occurred to you that some of your business might be well handled by some of the newer, younger men in the manufacturing business?

We are nearer the native timber; we have water power plant equipped with practical, up-to-date machinery. We have not had as much practice in boosting prices, as some, but we offer you our honest endeavor to merit a continuation of your valued patronage.

Send me a list of your wants and receive my quotations before purchasing Bee Hives, Sections and other supplies.

W. H. PUTNAM,
 River Falls, - Wisconsin

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.

VOLUME 4. BOULDER, COLORADO, FEBRUARY, 1904. WHOLE No. 37.

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

H. C. MOREHOUSE,
Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription, \$1.00 Per Annum.

Office and composing rooms at 2439 Bluff Street, Boulder, Colorado. PHONE 454 Red.

Remittances. Make them payable to H. C. Morehouse, and remit when possible by draft, express or money order. Otherwise send clear 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 36; if your number is ahead of this you are paid in advance; if behind this number, you are in arrears.

EDITORIAL.

BY H. C. MOREHOUSE.

THE dollar subscription rate is now in full force and effect.

BEES are summering very nicely in Colorado this winter, thank you.

It is safe to say that every colony of bees in Colorado in normal condition November 1, last, is alive today.

SIMPLICITY IN HIVE CONSTRUCTION.

The western beekeeper is now where he must do some hard independent thinking. He is between the "devil" of the lumber trust and various other combines, and the "deep sea" of a demoralized market and unsatisfactory prices for his products. There are various avenues through which he may obtain partial relief, by adapting himself to the changing conditions. To accomplish this, he must cast prejudices and preconceived notions to the winds, and jump bodily out of the deep worn groove he has been following for the past generation.

To successfully compete with the changing conditions, the beekeeper must adopt in a degree, the methods of the great industrial combines. One of their methods of increasing profits is to decrease the cost of production. Economy is their watchword, and everything is eliminated from the modern industrial plant that does not pay the "fixed charges" upon the capital invested.

One economy the beekeeper can practice to his great financial advantage, is greater simplicity in hive construction. Is it not a fact that the accepted orthodox styles in hive construction were established by the supply manufacturer rather than the practical beekeeper? Is it not time that many of the features of the "standard" hives that cost money

but add nothing to the real efficiency of the hive, might be cut out, thereby simplifying and cheapening the hive, without impairing its utility?

Our ideal hive would be divested of every feature that added to its cost, but does not pay a profit on the investment in increasing the quantity or bettering the quality of the honey secured. We would extend this to every article of apiarian equipment. To use a popular slang phrase of the day, "cut out the gingerbread."

To specify more particularly, why not omit rabbeting the super? The bottoms of the section holders may just as well be plain slats, with the scallops to correspond with the sections omitted. Do not be shocked at this heterodox statement, but try a few this summer. They will not cost half as much as the other kind, and any planing mill can manufacture them out of native timber. The short top bar for brood frames is the worst nuisance ever introduced into the apiary. Make the top bars a little longer and save the expense of the staples and the labor of putting them in. Personally, we regard the Hoffman frame as little less than an abomination. The plain, thick top-bar frames are preferable, and they may be made at any planing mill, at a cost not much exceeding half the cost of the Hoffmans. Knotty lumber is all right for a bee-hive, provided the knots are tight, and it costs only about half the price of clear lumber. Plain cleated bottom boards and plain telescope covers roofed with painted muslin, are just as good as the complicated contraptions that cost a lot of money. Planing the lumber on both sides adds to the cost, and is a doubtful necessity.

This is not a plea for slipshod, inaccurate, botched-up hive making. All the various parts, however plain and uncouth, must be accurately cut, and the bee spaces throughout must be exactly right. There is a demand for a cheaper hive, not at the expense of its actual utility, but

along the line of eliminating every element of cost that is not a profit producer.



COUNTING the cover, this issue contains twenty-eight pages—the biggest bee journal printed west of the Missouri river.



A LITTLE more humidity coupled with a little more frigidity, and a little less aridity, would be a welcome change. This warm dry weather is growing monotonous.



SUFFICIENT bees, ample stores and plenty of ventilation—these three conditions combined in a colony of bees will insure its successful wintering, anywhere in the arid belt.



It is very gratifying to us to note that during the past year the subscribers who have ordered the JOURNAL discontinued do not average over three per cent of the entire list.



SOUTHERN California was blessed with a good rain about February 1. We trust that it may be sufficient to insure a honey crop. Previous to that date a long drought had prevailed.



WE still have lots of good matter that could not find room in this issue. Our friends will be patient, and all articles will eventually be published. In the meantime let us hear from others.



THROUGH the courtesy of W. J. Gilliland, of Silverton, Ohio, the secretary of the Hamilton County Beekeepers' Association, we have received a copy of the proposed Ohio foul brood law. We note that some sections are adopted bodily from the Colorado law. As a whole, we believe it is the best foul brood measure yet proposed.

COLORADO SHIPPING CASES.

The high prices of eastern-made bee supplies have stimulated home enterprise to a wonderful degree, and the manufacturers who have formerly supplied the Western trade will have to look to their laurels, or they will find themselves supplanted in a quarter perhaps the least expected. One year ago the possibility of making a bee hive or a shipping case from Colorado lumber and offering it to the trade, had not been dreamed of and the crank who would have dared suggest such an idea would have promptly met rebuff and ridicule. Today it is being actually done, and those who had the nerve to take the initiative are being blessed by the beekeeping fraternity as saviors and benefactors. Such is the dazzling rapidity with which thought revolutions sweep the minds of men. Indeed we do not deem it improbable that sections will be made from native timber in the not distant future.

In the advertisement of the Colorado Honey Producers' Association in this issue it will be noted that shipping cases are offered for sale, the same being the product of a Colorado factory, made from Colorado lumber—the beautiful snow-white spruce. We have a sample of this case, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the equal of any basswood case we have ever seen. Not the least of its attractive virtues is the price, which we are assured will be eminently satisfactory to those who buy and use it.

LAST fall the editor spent considerable labor and perhaps what some people would term "fussing" in getting his bees in prime wintering condition. Today, February 8, he made a careful inspection of some 600 colonies, and only discovered a loss of three colonies—one populous colony by starvation, and two by theft. This illustrates the fact that "preparedness" is one of the chief factors of success in wintering bees.

THIS issue begins the fourth year of the existence of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL. Those who have been its patrons from the beginning cannot fail to note its steady growth.

At last all is quiet along the Potomac of the recent unpleasantness in the National Beekeepers' Association. Not even a stray picket shot has been fired from the citadel on the Missouri for as much as sixty days. Let us hope that, hereafter, peace may reign perpetual.

N. E. France was re-elected general manager of the National Beekeepers' Association, and R. C. Aikin, P. H. Elwood and E. R. Root were reelected as directors. Mr. Root has resigned and the board will probably choose Wm. McEvoy as his successor.

COLORADO is enjoying a winter that, for the absence of winter conditions, is unprecedented in the memory of the earliest pioneers. Only upon one occasion has the mercury fallen below zero at Boulder, and then it hardly remained there long enough to be recorded.

A RACE of stingless bees of commercial value has been discovered in Venezuela, according to W. K. Morrison, in Gleanings. An attempt will be made to introduce them into the United States. Can't say we would want them. The barbed weapons of *apis mellifica* are a wonderful protection against thieves and other trespassers, both biped and quadruped, in the apiary.

THE outlook at present for a crop of honey in Colorado is not encouraging. The universal absence of snow at the higher mountain altitudes does not add confidence to the situation. The amount of snow above timberline on February 1, was less than has been recorded in the

last twenty-five years. There is yet, however, good grounds for hope. The spring snows may be extra heavy, and rain may be abundant next summer. The beekeeper should never yield to discouragement, but should, at all times, be prepared for the biggest crop he ever expected to harvest.



THERE seems to be a demand among beekeepers for information in regard to yellow sweet clover, its habits of growth and value as a honey plant. Will not some reader of the JOURNAL, who is posted in regard to it, please furnish the information?



SEVERAL new advertisements are presented in this issue. Read them all. It will pay you. And when you write to the advertiser, do not forget to tell him that you read his advertisement in the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL. This will cost you nothing and do us good, as it will assure him that it pays to advertise in this magazine.



A UTAH subscriber asks us to state whether or not the foul brood combs we treated with formaline gas showed any foul brood late in the fall. The combs after fumigation were placed upon a colony as extracting combs. The queen filled a portion of six of the combs with eggs. These hatched, and no signs of the disease appeared. After the young bees emerged the frames were filled solid with honey and no brood was raised therein later than August. At present we advise that not too much dependence be placed in the formalin cure, yet we have not given up hope of benefit from that source—after more accurate methods of applying it have been perfected.



Outer Cases—Sweet Clover—Packing for Bees.

I am very much interested in that outer

case for hives during winter and hot weather also. (I have reference to the case or cap described in the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL, December, 1902.) Have they been tried sufficiently to prove them to be satisfactory, and if they are I would suggest making them out of cheap three-eighths stuff all around and dovetailed at the bottom at the corners. Then paint, and while the paint is fresh, cover them with cheap muslin, and when dry, paint one or two coats again, so as to make it thoroughly water proof.

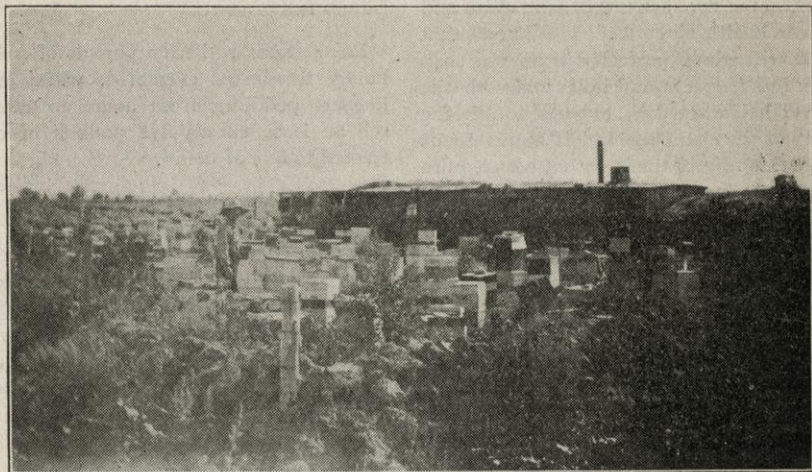
How should the ground be prepared for sweet clover, when should it be sowed, and how many pounds of seed to the acre? If it will thrive on the alkali lands in this country, where ordinary crops do very little good, and make some bee pasture and at the same time restore the lands, I think we had better be sowing it and the sooner the better. In Gleanings for November 1, 1903, page 929, is a favorable report from white sweet clover in Kansas, though the writer is aiming to sow the yellow variety, mostly. Let us hear all about it we can, especially the the yellow. I think there are alkali lands here that could be rented for sweet clover for less than \$1.50 per acre. Will the yellow variety thrive on alkali lands? Where can we get the seed, and at what price?

About packing bees for winter, I filled the super within two inches of the top with alfalfa leaves out of the barn. Do you think it is too much? I understand you think two or three thicknesses of gunny-sacking is about right. If mine are packed too heavy, what would be the symptoms of trouble with the bees? If they get uneasy, I can take out part of it.

J. S. WILLARD.

Rocky Ford, Colo., Dec. 10, 1903.

[We made one telescopic cap, after the instructions given by E. F. Atwater in the JOURNAL for December, 1905, last spring and it has been in use ever since. This is not enough to make a test of their value, but this has given good satisfac-



“POGANUCK APIARY.” J. H. Wing, Carlton, Colo., Proprietor..

tion. Perhaps Mr. Atwater will volunteer some further information.

If sweet clover is sown in November on ground that is reasonably free of weeds and other obstructions, but little preparation of the soil is necessary, as the action of the snow and frost will cover the seed to a sufficient depth. Ten to fifteen pounds of seed should be sown to the acre. If the sowing is done in the spring, the ground should be placed in a good condition of tilth by the use of the plow or harrow, as the case may require. It is said, upon good authority, that it will grow upon the worst alkali lands, and gradually transform them into fertile fields. Will not some reader of the JOURNAL, who has had experience in growing sweet clover on alkali lands, and gradually transform them into fertile fields. Will not some reader of the JOURNAL, who has had experience in growing sweet clover on alkali lands, please report?

Yellow sweet clover is a most valuable plant, from the stand point of the apiarist. It blooms before the first crop of al-

falfa, and lasts through the season. It is a dwarf as compared with the tree-like growth of the white variety. It is said that on account of its finer texture, stock very readily learn to eat it. Beekeepers should procure the seed of this variety and scatter it in the neighborhood of their apiaries. On account of its early blooming, it is really more valuable than the white. The seed can probably be procured of the Denver seedsmen, Barteldes & Co. or the L. A. Watkins Mdse. Co.

We are of the opinion that any kind of packing over bees in our climate is not only superfluous and a waste of time, but positively detrimental to the bees. Two thicknesses of burlap are quite sufficient. The packing should be dense enough to prevent a direct draft through the hive, but should be porous enough to allow perfect ventilation. The two thicknesses of average burlap are approximately just right. If your bees are packed too heavy, the symptoms would all be within the hive; viz., moldy, damp combs and the bees would look sloppy

and dirty. Bees wintering in a properly ventilated hive are bright, and clean and have a healthful color. We know that bees will winter perfectly in an old soap box full of cracks and holes and with the cover half warped off, exposed to all the fury of the elements, and it seems to us that this refutes the idea that bees require any sort of packing, in this climate. E.D.]



IDAHO BREVITIES.



BY E. F. ATWATER.

Users of the Daisy foundation fastener will secure much better results if they will remodel the machine so that the hot plate will slant a trifle forward, so as to utilize all the wax melted from the foundation. Less wax will need to be melted from the edges of the sheet, and the foundation will be much more firmly attached to the wood.

When using the standard Hoffman frames, I don't use the wedge for fastening the foundation. Melted wax poured on with a sharp nosed tin spoon is much better and more rapid.

If I should take your advise and not extract until September" how high would it be necessary to pile the ten-frame hives for average or exceptional colonies, in a good season? I dislike to work with a shot-tower hive, and wish to avoid the use of a step ladder in the apiary. I extract in July and again in September. Will the bees store to as good advantage in a hive which contains 20 or 30 combs of ripe honey? Several years ago, at a convention of the S. D. Association, Mr. Thos. Chantry, President of the Association, was asked whether the bees are usually found clustered on sealed honey? He asserted that they were, to a considerable extent, and this agrees with my observation. Is so, is not the field force

reduced in hives containing 20 or 30 L. frames full of stores?

Boise stores sell fifty pounds of comb honey to one of extracted, while bee-keepers peddling from house to house sell at least twenty-five pounds of extracted to one of comb.

Bee-keepers should make or buy a Hatch-Gemmil wax press. It gets all the wax from old combs or slum-gum more rapidly than by any other process. When making the press remember that you can't make it too strong. The cross piece under the press and the one above, through which the bench screw passes, should be 4x5 or 4x6 inches, as anything smaller would be bent under the gentle? pressure of the screw.

No single cover will fit tight and maintain an accurate bee space, in this climate. From a very limited trial, I think that the use of an inner cover will be the best remedy. I have a number of the Gill Colorado covers in use, but the bur-lap feature is unsatisfactory. Does Mr. Gill use an enamel cloth under the bur-lap in summer? If not, they daub on propolis galore. Even with the enamel cloth the bees push it up and so keep on increasing the amount of propolis. If the enamel cloth is weighted down there is less trouble. I believe that the type of cover used on the "Acme" hive is best of all. However, I like painted paper or cloth better than tin, although the cloth sometimes cracks, owing to the swelling of the boards beneath.

In localities where a fair quality of lumber can be bought for about half the price paid by the eastern factories it would seem that economy would lead to the local manufacture of supplies. However, my experience with buzz saws and hive making is not such as to make me wish to engage in the business, on a large scale. One who has never tried it, can hardly realize the annoyances, the delays, the difficulty of securing absolute accu-

racy, and the hard work involved.

Boise, Bdah, Dec. 28, '03.

[Mr. Atwater is correct in saying that melted wax is a better foundation fastener than the wedges furnished with Hoffman frames—at least such is our experience. The groove, also, is a useless feature. The foundation can just as well be attached to a plain surface, and all the wax can be scraped off clean, when cutting out the combs for wax-making. Extracting supers may be piled just as high as necessary, say three to five stories high. The average would seldom exceed three. By placing the empty super always under the filled one, storing would in our opinion, go on to just as good advantage. Late extracting, it is true, involves extra work and trouble, but the product is enough better to pay for it, and a profit besides. Mr. Gill does not use enamel cloth under the burlap. In good, heavy flows, such as we usually have, the bees do not have time to daub propolis, so there is generally little annoyance from that source until the flow begins to wane. The inner cover seems to be growing in popularity, and may be better than burlap. If a sheet of paper is placed under the muslin, the muslin will not crack with the shrinking and swelling of the boards. Colorado is now making hives, supers, brood frames, foundation and shipping cases, and it is not improbable that in the near future these goods will begin to find a market in all the states of the middle west.—ED.



About the Uintah Reservation.

I have received many inquiries in regard to the opening of the Uintah Reservation to settlement. Please tell the readers of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL that I will try to keep them posted on this matter. The last time I called at the land office I was informed that they were not sure whether the reservation would be ready for opening on the 1st of next October or not. While

there is oceans of water, there is a possibility of some little trouble over the division of it between the settlers and the Indians, the latter being there first, and as a rule they have been more sinned against than sinning. It is hoped that right will prevail.

Another phase of the opening of the reservation is, that it is extremely rich in minerals; there is billions in it, and it appears that some capitalists are trying to capture the whole business. The alert watchfulness of the stern right hand of the government is the only thing that can prevent it and give to all equal rights. It is thought by some that this phase of the situation may cause a postponement of the opening of the reservation. If it does it will cause much annoyance and hardship to honest, bonafide settlers, as well as possibly checking the would be grabbers.

E. S. LOVESY.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 5, 1904.



A Good Report.

I desire to furnish a few items for publication in the shape of a report for 1903. I make no pretensions to being an Alley, Root, Miller or Newman, but what I know, I do know.

I know I have no colonies that will store 1,000 pounds of honey in one season, but I have some good bees that I am, as a rule satisfied with, considering the locality where I reside. This county does not average more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide that can be cultivated, and is about 5,000 feet above sea level, there being the high Wahsatch range on either side. Our seasons are very short.

At the opening of the season I had 65 colonies; 58 in 8-frame dovetailed hives. I shook a few swarms for experiment, and with the natural swarms I now have 105 colonies.

I got and sold 1632 finished sections for which I received 10 cts each; also 1620 pounds of extracted, sold at 8 cts net; \$20 worth of wax and gave away of comb and

extracted to sundry persons \$12.20. This makes me a net of \$5.00 per colony, spring count, and 36 good colonies increase.

Speaking of colonies that gather a 1,000 pounds of honey in a season (a la Lovesy) reminds me of a tourist that visited some swamps in the South; on returning he said he had seen lots of mosquitoes that would weigh a pound. I have not heard it explained how many colonies were necessary to store that 1000 pounds. It would take about 200 Hoffman frames to hold it—smells very fishy.

I hived a medium swarm the last of June on eight drawn combs, four inches deep, in a comb honey super, and gave at once a super of sections, and they made me 123 perfect sections and stored enough for winter in eight other frames, the same size, while finishing the last two supers of comb honey. I tried this method on three or four others in July to my satisfaction.

Is there going to be a co-operative hive factory established in Colorado? I will refrain lest I weary you. But will send an account of other things that, if you consider it of interest and worth reading, you can publish. More anon.

T. R. G. WELCH.

Morgan, Utah, Dec. 1, 1903.



UTAH.

**Proceedings of the November
Meeting of the Utah State Bee-
Keepers' Association.**

BY E. S. LOVESY.

The Utah State Beekeepers' Association met in the city and county building October 5th at 4:30 o'clock with President E. S. Lovesy in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The report of the Sec-

retary was read, showing \$72 had been received for membership fees, one half of which was sent as membership fees to the National Beekeepers' Association.

Mr. Lovesy, as chairman of the committee to solicit the co-operation of the World's Fair Commissioners of Utah, in making an exhibit of bee products at St. Louis, reported that the commissioners were ready and willing to assist the Beekeepers in every way possible, and that they had made a liberal contribution to aid the committee in making a creditable exhibit of Utah bee products at the great fair.

County Vice-President Welch reported that President Lovesy and himself attended the Irrigation Congress at Ogden and had made an exhibit of honey in the interest of the beekeepers of the state, and by their combined efforts had secured the gold medal for Utah, and would now in turn donate the medal to our Association. On motion of vice-President Welch the donation was accepted with a vote of thanks. Mr. Welch and Mr. Lovesy were allowed \$15.00 each as part compensation for their expenses at Ogden.

The subject of liquifying honey was discussed at some length, the prevailing opinion being that better success can be obtained by a graduate heat of about 120 degrees for about 48 hours or more and was preferable to a higher temperature and less time, which may injure the flavor and color. In speaking of the color of honey, some members claimed that light amber was in as good demand as the pure white, while others said their white alfalfa was never too white to suit their customers.

SOME GOOD RETURNS.

Mr. Welch reported that he had done very well this season, even better than usual. Mr. Rhees said he went into winter quarters with 1,000 colonies and lost half of them. He commenced in the spring with 500 colonies and his honey

(Continued on page 17.)

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.**It Illustrates how Perseverance will Ultimately Compel Success.**

BY W. O. VICTOR.

Responding to your invitation in the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL to amateur writers, I will say as a writer, I am an amateur, but hardly think I should attempt to place myself in that class as a beekeeper; still I am not one of the oldest veterans, as my experience with bees dates from 1883; twenty full seasons, exclusive of the season the fever struck me; and with me "bee fever" has proved to be a fever of lasting duration. It came to me rather suddenly, assuming a very severe form or type from from the beginning. I suppose, had I had my case analyzed or diagnosed by an M. D., he would have pronounced it typhoid of a very malignant type, that time alone could cure. My temperature for the first few months was up to about 105½, reaching the highest point about swarming time, when my pints, quarts and pecks of bees numbered about 45; and were hived or boxed in just "any old thing," from a tea box to a very superior(?) frame hive that I made myself, including the frames. I still have one or two of these frames in use, and will preserve them as relics as long as they will last, and as they are of heart yellow pine, and of peculiarly strengthening size and construction, I see no reason why they should not last always.

There was but little change in my condition, until some time in July, when I had a melt down of honey in my best frame hives, one of which contained my first and at that time my only Italian queen that I had paid \$5 for just to get a start. Circumstances and treatment of the above mentioned melt down, over-manipulation, unseasonable hauling, too great a desire for early profits, followed by a few months of winter, reduced my number of colonies to seven. (yes I said seven. From 45 to 7) and my bee fever

temperature was lowered in proportion.

But for the early spring and consequent early swarming, I think I might have entirely recovered. But alas! They swarmed. Again I waxed warm. This season, (1885), increased my number of colonies to fourteen; the yield of honey having been 750 pounds, \$75.00 worth of honey besides the increase. It was now too late. My case was hopeless. Bees, queens and honey have been my portion ever since; my fervor varying with the breezes, sunshine and showers of Texas weather.

I hardly think it a miss to mention a few periods of both low and high temperature:

My experience with bear robbing and tearing up my bees at various times, has been far more extensive than pleasant. On Jan. 4th, 1901, (well, just three years ago at this hour,) a neighbor living near one of my apiaries, phoned me that bear had been robbing my bees. I asked him if much damage had been done? He replied, "I think all have been robbed." That if I would come over, he thought we could kill one or more of them the next morning. I immediately armed myself with suitable weapons, "loaded them for bear," and proceeded to this neighbor's house, and after considerable persuasion, prevailed upon him to go with me to the apiary. (No, no, I was not afraid to go by myself, but you see he was an experienced man at the business of killing bear, that's all.)

About 10 p. m. worse than Coxe's army turned loose on Mr. Bruin and he threw up the sponge. Died of gun shot wounds in the hands of his mortal enemy. All over with Mr. Bruin, I turned to view my, but a few days ago, beautiful apiary of 52 colonies well supplied with winter stores. Alas! Not one colony left. Not even as much as an ounce of honey could be found. I grew heart sick and faint, as I looked at the fearful destruction. Hives all torn to pieces, tops, bottoms, frames and combs all scattered to the four

winds. My bee fever temperature, zero.

I at once determined to have a photo of the wreck, and although it was some ten miles to town, and the night was cold, by the time it was light enough to take the picture I had the photographer on the ground. This picture has been worth as much, or more, to me than the loss of the bees amounted to.

The story of the bear in the apiary of W. O. Victor is quite varied, covering a period of about ten years. Lots of losses, the death of quite a few bear and lots of fun, and, if written, would make quite a volume.

Another trying time was when I had to scaffold 500 colonies, during my best honey flow, to keep them from drowning during the overflow of the Colorado river, caused by the breaking of the dam at Austin. I worked 40 hours without rest, scaffolding them and 36 hours taking them down. This was tough work, especially taking them down, as the slush and slop was fearful; bees badly mixed up; bushes in some hives and almost none in others. If bee stings ever gave a man head trouble, I surely should be troubled. May be I am.

I shall not try to tell of the disasters of the 1900 storm "The Galveston Horror." Some of my apiaries were simply blown to pieces, scattered as though shoveled from a moving train. Others covered with brush and timber.

I have had many other discouraging experiences, from many of which I have profited. Their rehearsal might be of benefit to some struggling along the road of apiculture, but time forbids.

I have had my periods of encouragement and success, which have, taking them altogether, very much more than overbalanced the obstacles I have had to overcome.

I will here mention a few of the climaxes of my success.

Imagine, standing in the midst of one of my apiaries during a heavy honey flow, listening to the sweet music of their

little wings, as each bee returns to its hive "loaded to the brim" with luscious sweets, honey for its masters' harvest. I shall figure for the tune they hummed; actual gain of my scale hive, 15½ lbs., figured by the estimated comparative condition of other colonies, the calculation carried on to the dollar and cent point. I have it. Listen: The tune they were humming was "\$1.00 in the Old Man's Pocket" every 2½ minutes. Not a very pretty name but a sure pretty tune, and I have heard it sung. Well, I just stood there and listened. Spun around a little now and then to try to get the tune to go in both ears at the same time; about paralyzed "cepen" to feel good and listen. "Beefever" red hot, top off the thermometer, mercury all run out.

Another time that I experienced an exceedingly pleasant sensation, was when I was notified that my bees were awarded the diploma at the Pan American Exposition as being the best Italian bees there.

Possibly the climax of my good feeling along the line of apiculture was reached in your own state, the 25th of last May, when Mr. B. W. Hopper, of La Junta, told me that the carload of bees I, that day, delivered to him was entirely satisfactory, and fully up to his expectation.

I remained in Colorado about ten days, a part of the time a guest of Mr. Hopper, who very kindly took me in his buggy and showed me lots of the country around La Junta and Rocky Ford.

The alfalfa fields were new sights to me, as were the sugar beets, and immense irrigation ditches; some of which are away up on the hill sides and in some places, it looked to me, land was irrigated that it was impossible to get water on; but it was there; so was the alfalfa. It was rather too early in the season to see very much of the alfalfa bloom. We could see an open bloom now and then and just lots of bloom buds. At one of the apiaries we visited, the bees were working quite freely. Mr. Hopper said they were working on alfalfa, but we

could not see the field they were working on.

On our rounds we met a great many beekeepers, with all of whom Mr. Hopper made me acquainted. Mr. Hopper is bee inspector of his county and I feel sure from the number of apiaries we saw, and bee men we met, he knows his territory to the last apiary and beekeeper.

I also went to Denver and met several bee men around there.

For the short stay I made in your state,

I made as close a study of the situation as I could and feel sure that I made observations that would if properly discussed, lead to a more thorough success of the bee business in any country where conditions are similar to those in Colorado.

But I have already said more than I intended to. With best wishes for the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL and beekeepers in general.

Wharton, Tex., Jan. 4, 1904.

PROCEEDINGS

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

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

an inch and a quarter nozzle. But when thoroughly warmed by a fire underneath it runs three or four times faster. When the honey in the tank is so nearly candied it will not run, if it is warmed and stirred with a stick, it will run out as though it were greased. In the multitude of business I once had 800 pounds of honey candied solid in the tank. I did not think the fire below would heat it enough to make it run. My heater is an old range cook stove enclosed in brick work. I set that going, and put in a heating stove besides, and fired that, and so softened that 800 pounds that I could draw it off. It was not liquid, but candied solid in a very few days.

As to the other end of the subject, the management in the yards, or the hives, I build up in the spring the same as for comb honey. But when it comes to equipment on the hives, I never produce extracted honey without a queen excluding honey board. Some say let the queen go anywhere. I don't allow that to influence me. It is economy in time to take off a chamber of extracting

combs and know it is all honey. It will cost twice the effort to get the bees out if there is brood. I don't shake the bees off. I smoke as many of the bees down as I can and take the chamber off just as it stands, just as I handle comb honey by the super, and set the chambers criss-cross over each other in the yard. They catch the infection of excitement from one another and begin to hustle out. The bees are practically all gone when I load up. I just throw the chambers on, perhaps blowing in a little smoke. I have a large covered wagon, bee tight with an escape in it. When I load up almost all the bees are out without having handled a single frame. If I take off the chambers when the bees are robbing, I do the same only I shove them right in the wagon and lock the screen door. Each time I open the door again a lot of bees fly out, and besides, there is a bee escape in the wagon.

Therefore you don't need to go to handling frames unless you want to, and you don't need to extract at the out-yards. You have to transport the honey

in any case, and all the additional capital needed is another extra chamber for each hive, and you need that anyway. Never produce extracted honey with one set of extracting combs. When you pay money to a laborer, it is gone; but when you put it in extracting chambers and a honey-house it is still your money and not the other fellow's. Don't stint necessary appliances—tanks, chambers, combs—put money in them at the start; it will pay better than putting a whole lot of work in extracting during the flow. Have enough extras to take the entire crop, and during the flow do nothing but lift off, replace, and take home. There is no business sense in paying out for unskilled help a lot of money that may just as well be in supplies, and having them you are ready for a big rush, and out nothing but interest and insurance. Therefore equip yourself well with tanks and do the bulk of the extracting when the flow is over, or nearly so, and by the time the packing is over you have just time to go to the convention and get straightened out for another year; and do as Mr. Hutchinson has been saying for several years—make it your business, and keep more bees.

Before the discussion, the President appointed the following committees:

Programme—R. C. Aikin, F. Rauchfuss, Fred Hunt, Mrs. Booth, E. Mille-son.

Exhibits—W. L. Porter, H. Rauchfuss, ————B. Hopper, ————Gross, W. Lindemeyer, J. C. Carnahan.

Transportation—Arthur Willirms, Sec. of the Chamber of Commerce, H. C. Morehouse, W. P. Collins.

Legislation—F. Rauchfuss, F. L. Thompson, Fred Hunt.

Mr. H. Rauchfuss—One who has only twelve colonies can not afford to buy a ten thousand pound tank, and yet he can produce a good article without it. He should have sufficient combs to hold the whole crop, and produce no unripe honey. He can store it in cans or barrels, or smaller tanks, strain and settle it

and skim it, then wait until it is cool, not cold, for bottling. It should not be so warm that the stream of honey runs down into the honey in the vessel below, dragging small bubbles of air with it, nor so cold that it waves from side to side, thus enclosing air. By observing these points, one can produce a good article on a smaller scale.

Mr. Gill—I would like Mr. Aikin to extract the honey before it granulates at all. To handle partly granulated combs is a bother from start to finish. You can't get them clean, and they are not in nice shape for winter.

Mr. Garhardt—It would make a great deal of trouble for me to haul my honey home and put it in the tanks. I use four thicknesses of cloth, take off the impurity and feed it to the bees again. I endorse the method of producing a pure article. I never have enough to sell because I haven't enough. But it is very wrong to think of hauling the honey home to extract. It comes out so much easier when it is warm from the hives. I would have no time to do it with my 20 yards to attend to.

Mr. Jouno—How do you keep the bees from robbing when extracting at out yards?

Mr. Garhardt—There are some certain days when the bees are likely to keep on with their work. On such days I can extract for three hours without being bothered by the bees.

Mr. Aikin—I did not advocate letting the honey remain on until it begins to granulate. But if you let the combs remain until September or October, it only takes a few granules to stop the strainer. The first flow of honey goes into the cleanest combs, and can be extracted without a granule, and will be solid in four weeks after extracting, oftentimes in two weeks. Mr. Gill or any other man may get caught by stress of work so as not to extract as soon as he would like to. I usually get the combs perfectly clean by wholesale feeding out doors. I

fill a barrel or tank with honey and water made very thin, one gallon of honey to four or five of water, douse the combs in it and hang them in a box, and set it so the bees can get at them. While they are doing that there is no robbing, and hives can be opened the same as in a flow. There is plenty of time when running 20 apiaries to haul the combs home, but you will find you will have to extract many a time when it is not the fit time to do so, if you extract at the out yards. Any day when you can take off a thousand and pounds you will have robbers when extracting, and it is foolishness to take off combs when robbing is going on. You can not take off a big crop and extract it during the honey flow. I don't expect a large equipment, but I do expect properly ripened and properly clarified honey. Let it stay on the hive until thoroughly ripened, and have your tank deep, and then you may draw it in five gallon cans. But these producers who find it expedient to do so do not repack it in retail packages. They sell it to their neighbors, or sell it to the trade in 60 pound cans. Every bit of honey that is packed in a retail package should be packed in a retail package in the first place. I have estimated I can sell even more extracted honey than I produce myself, and have hoped to receive honey from my neighbors and pack it, but find that only those who produce on a large scale produce a satisfactory article. In Colorado, bee-keeping is a business. The tendency is to specialize. The man who will not do business on a large scale will not be fitted to do business.

Pres. Harris—The convention should take up the subject of queens. The vital importance of queens should be carefully considered.

Mr. Gill—The queens that we have in the apiary put money in the bank. There is a difference in races, and a difference in individual queens. By careful selection, I have been trying to improve mine. In Wisconsin I succeeded admirably. I

got my first in 1878, and in the succeeding sixteen or eighteen years I materially improved them with reference to the traits of using wax instead of propolis, hardiness, wing power, and honey-gathering qualities. Last year I bought 250 queens, 25 to come a day during the swarming season, of the same strain I had in Wisconsin years ago, from a thoroughly reliable man. He had been running for extracted honey, and de-queening about June 25 for the basswood flow. The queens had been reared last year from good cells, and were taken from the hives in full condition. This proved to be harmful. Today not 40 or 50 per cent are alive. Some did not begin to lay soon, and some were drone-layers, and their colonies did not begin to be as good on the first of August as colonies that had been given good, ripe cells. Therefore, to take queens in the height of the honey flow and mail them in hot weather is very unsatisfactory. I also got 50 queens from Tennessee, young queens just beginning to lay. They proved very effective and satisfactory. Therefore for much of the difference between queens the queen breeder is not to blame, but it is a matter of the proper conditions.

A Member—I had a little experience with young queens from the South. Instead of putting them in large colonies, I put them with one or two frames of brood as early in the spring as I could, and built them up. I took as high as three supers of honey from such colonies.

PLANTING OF TREES AND CONSERVATION OF FORESTS.

Mr. Stone, (President of the State Forestry Association)—The subject I have to present to this convention will interest every man who has to do with the soil, as all rural pursuits depend so largely upon irrigation. Our State Forestry Association was organized in 1884, and we have kept up our activities ever since. It has been and is now entirely a volun-

tary organization with no official connection with the state, governor, or legislature, and consequently no government patronage. As to our expenses, we depend largely upon membership fees. What we stand for is contained in our constitution—the planting of trees and the conservation of forests. I wish that every farmer who owns land would plant a few useful trees, such as black locust and catalpa. In a few years he would begin to draw his recompense.

Three weeks ago our association decided to try and induce the authorities at Washington to increase our forest reserves for the preservation of moisture. The government has already done much to stir us to action. On the map that I show you, you can see that four areas are at present reserved; each of contiguous land. But in these four are six: The San Isabell Reserve, on the Sangre de Christo range, of 120 square miles; the Battlement Mesa Reserve, including Grand Mesa, of 1850 square miles; the White River Reserve, of 1830 square miles; the Pike's Peak Reserve of 279 square miles; the Plum Creek Reserve, of 1086 square miles and the South Platte Reserve, of 1086 square miles, making a total amount that is equivalent to the area that we have under ditches. We propose, in addition, to ask for a reservation beginning at Wyoming and going clear down the range. We cannot have too many reservations at the headwaters of streams. Our petition to the Secretary of the Interior recites, first, that agriculture in this state is dependent almost entirely upon irrigation; second, that that portion of irrigation which comes from the high mountain ranges is dependent for the quality and quantity of its flow on forests and the preservation of forests; that the effect of the careless removal of forests of these mountain areas has already tended to dry up the streams and fill up reservoirs and canals with sediment; and therefore asks that all territory in the basins of rivers and creeks, beginning

with the Medicine Bow Range, and continuing south to include the Sangre de Christo range and the Saguache country, and especially all areas above 8,500 feet, be set apart as forest areas, and tracts reforested, except such as are necessary for mining ranges.

Mr. Fellows—I didn't come to make a speech. I think this is one of the most important questions that affect the state. As a government official I naturally realize it more deeply. It is a fact that the water supply is so threatened that it is almost a doubtful proposition. There are three projects of government works for irrigation on the South Platte, the Grand and the Uncompahgre and Gunnison rivers. No great project can be carried out on the first, for the Platte supply is practically exhausted now; that is if there were an average flow next year equivalent to what has been the flow of late years, and all the reservoirs now built took water, they could not be filled and reserve water priorities. The Grand River project is still feasible, but the several ditches now built or projected would take all the flow at Grand Junction. The Gunnison River tunnel is the most feasible, but at the same time the flow is so low that it is considerable less than the tunnel will carry. But there is ground for alarm lest denudation of the forest slopes affect the latter two projects also. It is therefore absolutely demonstrated that denudation is one of the prior causes of the lack of water.

Mr. Stone—We have local petitions, but the one here presented is the general one for the whole state, such as we ask other state organizations to support.

Mr. Rhodes—I move we indorse the work here presented, and instruct our President and Secretary to sign the petition as presented by Mr. Stone. [Carried]

Mr. Pease—If the water for the projected reservoir to supply the High Line ditch is already exhausted, is it not a waste of money to build it?

Mr. Fellows—It may be successful in

taking floods of short duration. This would not be true if water were required to be carried to it for 100 to 150 days.

APIARIAN EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Ex-Senator Swink made a strong plea for an apicultural exhibit at St. Louis. He said it was the time of our life to make an exhibit, as it was the biggest exposition ever made in the United States. Nearly every other exposition has been somewhat local, but St. Louis is universally conceded to be the best place for it. Though this last year has been one of the off years, he is confident that a good display can be made, by including next season. Some say they sent exhibits to former exhibitions but never heard from them again; but he will have charge of the exhibit and he will see that everything is returned or sold and the proceeds turned over. He knows the exhibit he made in Omaha sold a lot of Colorado honey, and is sure that this will. A fine display can be made it all chip in what they can. He expects to give all his judgment to the matter, and use the judgment of others. He has the promise of the best space and the best location in the Horticultural building. He especially recommended sending something special out of the common order, as it catches the eye of many thousands, and goes a long way toward the success of a general display; it costs more to prepare such an exhibit but it pays. The superintendent has promised to arrange to have colonies of bees there in working order.

Mr. Wilson spoke in the same vein, saying that Colorado melons have a national reputation through Senator Swink's advertising, and we can have the same reputation for honey by advertising in the same way. Each individual who sends an exhibit will be given credit for it.

Pres. Harris—Unless we look out the Mormons will take first prize.

(Continued next month.)

UTAH--Continued from page 10.

crop was 50,000 pounds of extracted honey. Mr. Smith, of Heber, reported that his bees had averaged about three cases of comb honey to the colony, some colonies having made as high as eight cases. He raises comb honey exclusively. Mr. Hone of Benjamin and Messrs. Dart and Stewart, of Spanish Fork, also reported that their bees had done well this season. They also run their bees almost exclusively for comb honey. Mr. Belliston of Nephi, also reports a good crop of comb and extracted honey. Mr. Barrus and Mr. Fawson of Tooele county gave a report of over 200 pounds average of No. 1 extracted honey. We also received many excellent reports from Cache, Carbon and other counties in the south-west and south-central parts of the state, some of them averaging over 200 pounds to the colony, and R. A. Lowe of Sevier county reported a double crop of sweets. Not only has his bees done better than usual this season, but he also raised a larger crop of sugar than ever before. While in a few localities his bees did not do quite so well as last year, but taken collectively over the entire state the total output is more this year. Summing up our figures we find the sum total of the season's crop at about 1,500,000 pounds of extracted honey and 900,000 pounds of comb and about 90,000 pounds of wax or some ten per cent higher than last year.

While in the greater portion of our state the bee industry is in a fairly flourishing condition there are some drawbacks, some that we believe could be remedied if an effort was made by our beekeepers. Bee enemies and bee diseases with the aid and protection that the industry now has in our state, could, we believe, be overcome by a united effort on the part of our beekeepers. But the most difficult problem we know of at present, and for which so far, no remedy has been found, is the deadly smelter smoke. Efforts are being made to find a

remedy for it. Fortunately only a small portion of the state is at present effected.

At present winter losses seem to be one of the main troubles, and while much has been written and many discussions have been held in regard to this question it still remains an unsolved problem. With all the evidence we have we are forced to the conclusion that one of the main causes of winter losses is a lack of proper ventilation and protection combined.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In visiting our beekeepers in a large portion of this state the past spring and summer in the interest of an exhibit for the St. Louis World's Fair and other matters pertaining to the bee industry, I found that the indications in the spring were very promising in nearly all parts of the state. As a rule, where the bees were strong in the spring they have done from fairly well to excellent, and from some localities the beekeepers write us that the season has been the best in from three to five years. In some places owing to a lack of moisture or other causes the honey flow fell off considerably the latter part of the season. But after all it has been a season of big records and the honey has been excellent in quality, again attesting the fact that the bigger the honey flow the better the product, always. We have collected quite a variety of honey to go to St. Louis, including the beautiful pure white alfalfa and some of light amber. We have our exhibit well under way, having put up three tons and will put up some more so that we believe there will be a creditable showing of Utah honey at the great exposition.

The aim of the State Beekeepers Association in this as in all other matters, is for the credit of the state and for the best interest of the bee industry. The Association desires that all possible means be adopted to advertise Utah bee products and to get them before the consumers. This is one of the objects that the Utah commissioners of the St. Louis Worlds'

Fair are trying to accomplish and if these combined efforts are successful it will be beneficial alike to both the producer and the consumer.

We have received complaints of our best grades of honey being adulterated after it leaves the state and afterwards being sold as Utah honey. This is injurious alike to the consumer and producer. Many of our beekeepers assert that when they are able to get their honey before the people they always want more of it. Many that buy a little to begin with often buy it by the ton later. As far as adulteration in our own state is concerned I can truthfully say that in 18 years experience I do not know of a single Utah beekeeper who ever adulterated his honey and no reflection is intended on honorable dealers.



IDAHO.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of The Idaho State Beekeepers' Association.

BY F. R. FOUCH.

We had a very good convention here February 5th and 6th. The attendance was good considering the weather and the scattered condition of our Association.

The Association adopted a new constitution and by-laws and raised the membership fee to \$1.00, of which half goes to the National—making everyone take a good thing.

After some debate the clause prohibiting any one from becoming a member who locates nearer than three miles of a beekeeper already a member, provided they propose to engage solely in the apicultural business was retained. We want to keep down the senseless crowding of the bee range and this seems the most feasible plan.

A. J. McClanhan, of Payette, ably discussed the "Comb Honey vs. Extracted" question, and was very sure comb honey was far the best when so far from a good market. He also thought a double lid, the top covered on a slope with cedar shingles, by far the best he has used; he recommended filling top with saw-dust or earth.

J. G. Yoder gave an interesting talk on the various brood frames, giving an experience in many states with many patterns. He has finally selected one about the size of the Danzenbaker and uses a 10-frame hive.

Mr. Gipson, editor of the Gem State Rural, gave a good talk on the "Best Bee Journal and Why?" from an editor's point of view. He was followed by F. R. Fouch, who contended that no honey producer was properly outfitted without the bee journal which represented the climatic conditions which he had to contend with, and the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL of Colorado, was preeminently the one for the beekeeper in the arid belt. All should read as many of them as possible, as any one of them would contain some one article worth the subscription price. He would back the R. M. B. J. with the Review, and then as many more as could be had.

"Making Hives at Home" was largely discussed, along with the supply question, and there will be more manufactured at home than ever. One party contended that if W. H. Putnam, who entered a recent kick on the "Agency" question, would come to Idaho, where water power by the thousand is going to waste, and good timber in abundance, with common lumber at \$7.50 to \$10 per thousand, he would easily control the western market, as a Barnes saw outfit could make them at a cost of less than 50 cents.

Many other good things were discussed. Two days were not enough to cover the ground. So many good things were crowded out.

A basket dinner was served each day, and the best of feeling was manifested.

The name of the Association was changed to "South Idaho and East Oregon Association." Many new members were added to the roll of honor, and the following officers were elected:

President—W. H. Pennington, Arcadia, Oregon.

Vice-President—Mrs. S. A. Mitchell, Parma, Idaho.

Sec. and Treas.—F. R. Fouch, Parma, Idaho.

Executive Committee—F. R. Fouch, Parma, W. H. Ruddock, Roswell; A. J. McClanahan, Payette.

HONEY MARKETS.

CHICAGO:—The demand is better for all grade4 of honey than at any time since the beginning of Dec. of last year. Stocks are now being reduced, but at the same time prices are easy. Many have had it so long that they are anxious to make sales. No 1 to fancy white comb honey sells @ 12c @ 13c; amber grades 10c @ 11c; dark, etc.; 9c @ 10c. White extracted, 7c @ 7c, according to quality, kind and flavor; amber 5c @ 6c. Beeswax 30c per pound.

Feb. 8, '04. R. A. BURNETT & Co.

Carnio-ItalianQUEENS....

We have arranged to supply our customers with this famous comb honey cross during 1904, as follows:

1 Queen \$0.75; 6, 3.75; 12, 7.00.

One Queen and the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal one year for \$1.50.

H. C. MOREHOUSE, Boulder, Colo.

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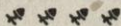
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An Incorporated, Co-operative Stock Company
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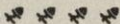


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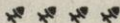
We will furnish the G. B. Lewis Co.'s goods, the Best Bee Supplies in the Market, at less than their catalogue prices. Write us about it.



We are also getting out

COLORADO HIVES and SHIPPING CASES,

Made of Colorado Lumber, which we are offering at low prices.



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The **Colo. Honey Pro. Ass'n,**

FRANK RAUCHFUSS, Manager.

1440 Market St, DENVER, COLORADO.

VICTOR'S

Superior Italian Bees and Queens In Colorado.

Mr. W. O. Victor, Wharton, Texas.

MY DEAR SIR:—Having unloaded and looked through the car of bees you shipped me May 20, I find them in fine shape and fully up to my expectations. And in addition will say, consider the queens extra fine and very prolific. Yours Very Truly, BERT W. HOPPER.

I quote further from Mr. Hopper:

Under date of July 27, 1903. "I am satisfied on the queens and nuclei. Have 30,000 extracted up to date, and lots of comb honey."

Under date of Aug. 8, '03. "Your bees have done well."

Under date of Sep. 14, '03. "I have the combs off my two west yards; one is the yard I got from you, and the other was wintered here—the yard I got from Mexico one year ago. The yard I got from you averaged 165 pounds per colony, and the wintered bees 115 pounds per colony; fifty pounds per colony in favor of your bees."

(Telegram). Rocky Ford, Colo., Jan. 16, 1904.

W. O. Victor, Beekeeper, Wharton, Texas.

Will accept your offer on bees. Contract following with check.
BERT W. HOPPER.

The above telegram closed a deal for 500 colonies of bees for May delivery, 1904. This, after having bought 419 colonies and 80 nuclei from me in 1903, is sufficient to recommend me to others in need of bees and queens.

I now have 1,200 colonies of bees with ample stores for spring breeding; and a carload of hives, foundation and other fixtures, coming to take care of my spring increase; all of which will be used for breeding purposes. The above facts justify my claim of being the **largest individual breeder of bees and queens in the South**, if not in the world.

I have a SPECIAL RATE on bees by express.

Ask for illustrated price list for 1904.

W. O. VICTOR, Wharton, Texas.

—QUEEN SPECIALIST.—

FOR SALE.

A well appointed place in a good alfalfa location near Denver. 15 acres of cultivated land; good 4-room frame house and cellar; bee-house, horse-barn, ice-house, coal and wood shed, 3 chicken houses, corn crib, machine shed, wagon shed, 4 wells, good soft water, good water right. 5 acres in alfalfa, 1 acre in raspberries, fruit and shade trees, 85 colonies of bees in good condition, plenty of bee supplies, 2 horses, 1 cow, 100 chickens, 200 pigeons, and a complete stock of farming machinery and tools. Price \$3,500; two thirds cash, one-third time. Inquire of Frank Rauchfuss, 1440 Market St., Denver, Colorado.

- - THE - -

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Bee veils and veiling, both cotton and silk.

Beekeepers' Supplies of all kinds.

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The classic in bee culture; price \$1.20.

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Standard Bred Italian Queens.
Of the Highest Grade.

We are booking orders now for these queens.

Editor H. C. Morehouse reports five supers of honey from some of our queens in 1903.

Large, fine prolific queens from as good stock as there is in America or Italy, reared in large strong colonies by the best methods known, from breeders of our Golden five banded, leather colored strains. Either strain of goldens or leather colored are red clover workers. Also our non-swarming strain and Carniolans from imported breeders. Our drones are reared from breeders of our superior golden, 5-banded and leather stock. No drones allowed in our apiaries or neighborhood but the very best.

PURELY MATED QUEENS.

Mated to selected drones of individual breeding queens by our new system of mating. We find that selection from the queen only is too much of a one-sided affair for best results. We have perfected a system by which we can mate our queens to such drones as we want. We guarantee the mating of the queens to such drones as we select.

PRICE OF QUEENS.

One purely mated by our new system, \$1.25; 6 for 6.00; 12 for 10.50

Untested queens of any strain. 1 for \$1.00 6 for 5.00; 12 for 9.00.

Tested, \$1.50; select, 3.00; the very best, 5.00 Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. There is no disease of any kind about our bees. Discount on large orders; write for descriptive circular.

T. S. HALL, Jasper, Ga.

*Hello, Who's there?**A Bee-Keeper.**What is it you want?*

QUEENS whose bees will do
to depend on for a honey crop.

All right, I have them.

The 3 and 5 band Italians, Carniolans, or any of their crosses. I sold them all over the United States and Canada last season and I am offering them this year at the following prices:

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Untested: 1, for \$0.75; 5 for 3.25; 10 for 6.00; 15 for 8.25; 25 for 12.50; 50 for 23.50; 100 for \$45.

Prices of nuclei furnished on application. Satisfaction guaranteed. I want your trade, and will pay you for it in fair treatment and prompt service.

Send for circular. Address all orders to

JOHN W. PHARR, Prop.,
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TENNESSEE QUEENS.

Daughters of select Imported Italians, select Long Tongue (Moore's) and select Golden, bred 3 1-4 miles apart, and mated to select drones. No impure bees within 3, and but few within 5 miles. No disease. 31 years experience. All mismatched queens replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed.

PRICES--Before July 1st: Untested: 1, \$0.75; 6, \$4.00; 12, 7.50. Select: 1, \$1.00; 6, 5.00; 12, 9.00. Tested: 1, \$1.50; 6, 8.00; 12, 15.00. Select Tested: 1, \$2.00; 6, 10.00; 12, 18.00.

After July 1st. Untested: 1, \$0.60; 6, 3.25; 12, 6.00. Select: 1, .75; 6, 4.25; 12, 8.00. Tested: 1, 1.25; 6, 6.50; 12, 12.00. Select Tested: 1, 1.50; 6, 8.00; 12, 15.00. Select Breedere, \$3.00 each. Send for Circular.

John M. Davis,

: :

Spring Hill, Tennessee.

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HAVING installed a complete, up-to-date Weed Process Comb Foundation Machinery, I am prepared to furnish a high grade of Comb Foundation, and am prepared to supply the same in regular packages. I will work up wax, or take wax in exchange for foundation. **I guarantee satisfaction.**

Highest Price Allowed for Beeswax.

H. F. Hagen, Denver, Colorado.
Factory 601 High St.

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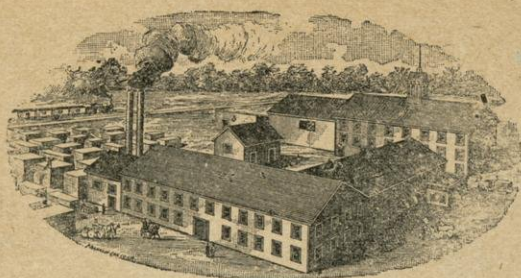
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The demand for Laws' queens has doubled any previous season's sales.

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.



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