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Rocky Mountain bee journal. Number 19 Vol. 2, [No. 7] August 15, 1902

Boulder, Colorado: H.C. Morehouse, August 15, 1902

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The
Rocky Mountain
Bee Journal.

*A Monthly Journal De-
voted to the Interests
of Western Beekeep-
ers Terms: Fifty
Cents per Annum
in Advance.*

AUGUST 15,
1—9—0—2.

Boulder, Colo.
Whole No. 19.



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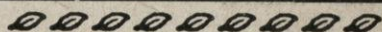
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DANZENBAKER HIVE.**Branch Offices.**

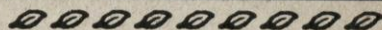
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Mechanic Falls, Me., Feb. 28, 1902.

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Gentlemen:—I am very, very pleased that you are willing I should recommend the Danz. hive. I have had a great many inquiries regarding it, and have not felt at liberty to recommend it over our regular hives. At first I was prejudiced against it, but the sales have increased without recommendations, and wherever I have sold they have bought again and praised the hive with extravagant claims, and I am forced to the conclusion that it is the best comb honey hive on the market. J. B. MASON,
Manager Northeastern Branch The A. I. Root Co.

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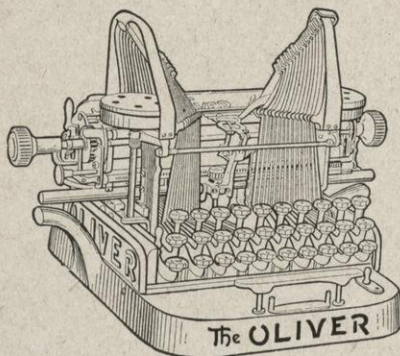
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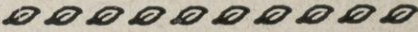
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Floresville, Texas, January 1, 1902. O. P. HYDE & SON.

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Try one of these Queen Rearing Outfits in your apiary this summer. 

Outfit No. 1. Has capacity for rearing 8 and mating 6 queens per hive at a time. Suitable for experimenters or for small apiaries. Price complete, by mail, with directions for use, \$2.20

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Golden and Leather Col. Queens after July 1.

Select warranted—1 for 75; 6, 4.00; 12, 7.00

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We guarantee safe arrival to any State, Continental Island or European country. Can fill all orders promptly, as we expect to keep three to five hundred queens on hand ahead of orders. Special price on 50 to 100. Circulars free. Address all orders to

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Daughters of select imported Italian. Select long tongued (Moore's) and select straight 5-band queens. Bred three and one-fourth miles apart and mated to select drones. No bees owned within two and one half miles. None impure within three and but few within five miles. No disease. Twenty-nine years experience.

Warranted queens 75 cents each. Tested \$1.50 each. Discount on large orders. Two-hundred choice tested, reared last season ready today. Contracts with dealers a specialty. Discount after July 1st. Send for circular.

JOHN M. DAVIS,

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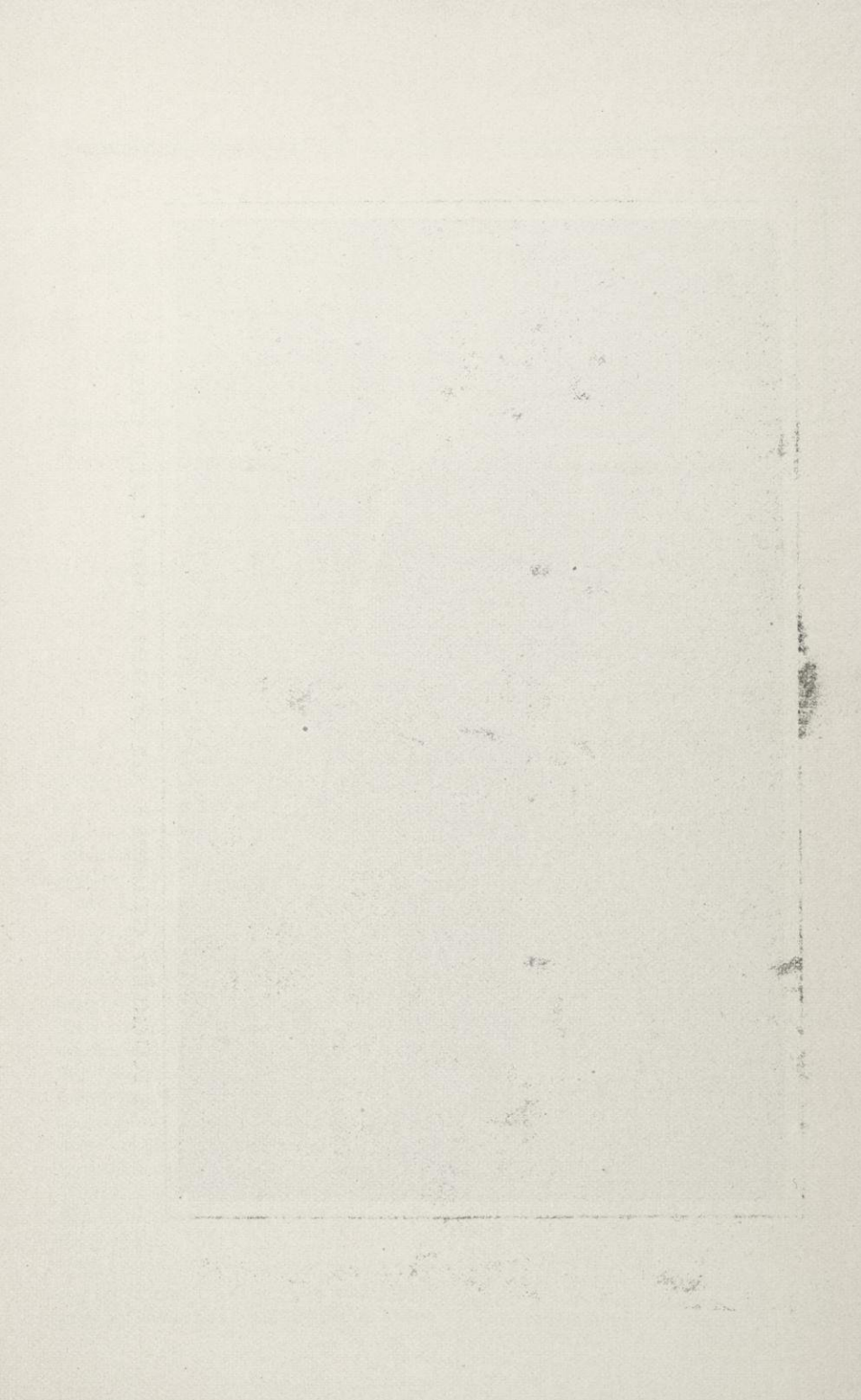
We breed Italians, Cyprians, Holylands, Carniolans and Albinos, in separate yards 5 to 20 miles apart. Prompt service. Safe arrival guaranteed. Bees by the pound, nucleus, full colony or by the carload.

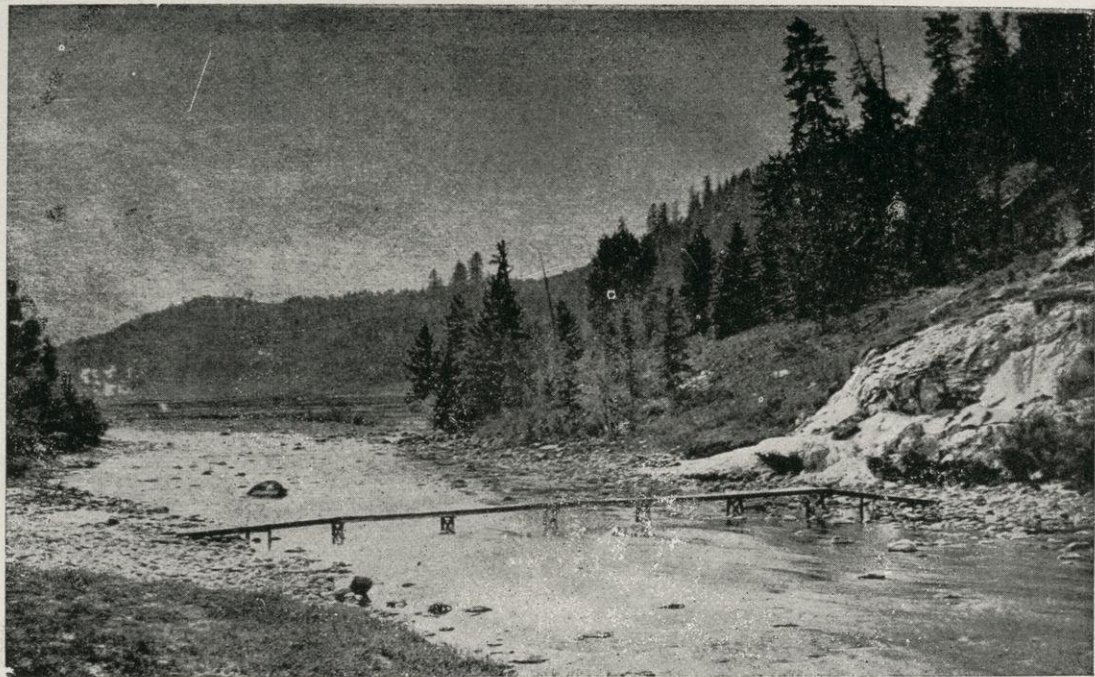
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Beeville, Bee Co. Texas





A RUGGED GLIMPSE OF MIDDLE BOULDER CREEK.

T-h-e

Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

VOL. 2.

AUGUST 15, 1902.

WHOLE NO. 19

SOME ADVANTAGES

Of Producing Both Comb and Ex- tracted Honey in the Same Apiary,

BY MRS. A. J. BARBER.

If I should state the conditions that we Montezuma county beekeepers are finding in our apiaries I have been wondering how many beekeepers who have never had a like experience, would make a good guess as to what brought the conditions about. I am going to tell you what we are finding, and see.

All colonies that have been run exclusively for comb honey are full of honey in the brood chamber, so full that in many cases there is not even a cell of brood or an egg. At first we thought there must have been a wholesale murder of queens as there was no brood, but upon close examination queens are found healthy and fine looking. The bees refuse to work in sections. In my three apiaries of about 250 colonies I have had but two swarms this season. We had a fair honey flow for ten days. Bees were in the finest condition at the first of June.

Now, if any one wants to guess, they can do so, and I will tell you what kind of a season we have had to bring about

such a state of affairs, and see how we agree.

We had a warm winter and the bees were very strong and active in March and had hives full of brood. We had a cold May and brood rearing checked. In June we had a freeze that killed all bloom, and bees almost starved. During the freeze, and after, a great many bees went out and never came back in their hives. In spite of heavy feeding brood rearing almost ceased and bees nearly starved. About the 5th of July the alfalfa bloom seemed to begin to yield honey all at once and the bees within two or three days filled every cell with honey and as they had become somewhat weakened in June they were not in condition to fill the sections so they are cramming every cell in the brood chamber with honey and doing almost nothing in sections, and getting weaker every day. As there is now a very severe drouth we are likely to have our first experience in failure this year.

The colonies having a super of half depth extracting frames fared some better, as the bees begun to fill them as soon as the honey came, and when I raised them and put sections under, the work went right on as long as the honey flow lasted, and the brood chamber was relieved so that those colonies are in fair condition. I have extracted some of the small frames and given them to the bees

that had no brood and it acts like a charm. The bees are storing in the extracting combs and giving the queens room so that the colonies may be in condition for a full flow if we have one. I am getting to be a stronger advocate of producing both comb and extracted honey at the same time in the same apiary. I have believed in it for the last six years, and this year has decided the question for me. As soon as possible I shall have a super of small frames for every hive I possess. Some seasons there is but little advantage in them and I should not use, perhaps, more than half of them after they were taken off in the spring, but even that half would pay for itself in getting the bees into the sections and this other half would be used over and over on the colonies that were inclined to loaf, securing many a pound of honey that I should not get otherwise.

Mancos, Colo., July 28, 1902.

[Conditions nearly identical with these described by Mrs. Barber have prevailed generally over the entire state of Colorado. Unseasonable cold weather in May put a check on brood rearing. The hives were full of bees at the first of June, but on account of so large a proportion of them being old bees, they dwindled somewhat by the time the honey flow opened. During the alfalfa bloom frequent rains washed away the nectar, while the cold, blustry weather not only prevented gathering, but together with the lack of bees discouraged work in the sections. For the lack of other storage room the little honey that came in was crowded into the brood chambers. In the cases mentioned where ready made combs were supplied in the half-depth supers, the surplus was naturally stored above and the queens not unduly crowded. Our guess would be that a moderate flow of honey, together with conditions that made comb building in the sections well nigh impossible, are responsible for the conditions of which Mrs. Barber complains.—Ed.]

Possibilities of Honey Production in the United States.

BY W. P. COLLINS.

When I state that my thoughts often run on other lines than the practical, every day routine work that is a part of the daily life of every apiarist, I feel sure that every good apiarist that may happen to read this article will feel the pulse of sympathy beating in his veins. Therefore, I take for my subject to day, "The Possibility of the Honey Product that May be Gathered in Future Years in the United States."

Believing that all good beekeepers get to dreaming, at times of a wonderful flow of nectar that is to come some good day in the near-by or far-away future, I have tried to make myself believe that I am at least a would-be good beekeeper by indulging in similar dreams, and feeling sure that the dreams of today are the realities of tomorrow, my thought has worked along the line of how much honey is it possible to produce in this wonderful America, the land that was characterized as "a land flowing with milk and honey," by its early discoverers.

At present I do not believe that the crop of honey produced in this country, even in the most favorable years, is over, say from one-tenth to one-hundredth part of what it might be and of what it will be before some of the now young men in the business become gray haired.

My reasons for believing it carry my readers with me to Madison, the beautiful capital city of the state of Wisconsin. Probably one-fourth, at least one-eighth of the city's shade trees are basswood or linden trees, and the amount of honey that these trees produce during the time they are in bloom is as marvelous as the biggest tales of honey production on record. And now my kindly reader, let us suppose that human society is reorganized along lines of "Universal good of all the race," rather than to continue to do

business along the present lines, which are nothing more or less than selfishness and greed. Today men are afraid there will be too many bees, that the territory will be overpastured, and this fear rises or declines according to the selfish propensities of the individual who entertains the fear. But, reader, when that reorganization of society comes, and it is coming as sure as the oak goes to decay when it has finished its growth, there will not be a man that will be afraid there will be too much honey raised; no, not one but that will hope with all his heart that the output will become so great that the poorest mortal on the face of the earth will be able to have some honey out of the abundance that will be produced.

You ask how can there be any more produced than now? In answer I will call your attention to the miles upon miles of country roads in every honey producing section of this fair land that furnish no shade for the weary traveller and no honey for the busy bee to gather and the hungry mouths to eat. Suppose in the wildness of our dream we imagine that the state took the matter in hand for the benefit of ALL, just as it has taken the stocking of our streams and lakes with fish in hand for the benefit of a few sportsmen, and proceeded to plant the public highways along both sides with linden, honey locust, cottonwood, and possibly some other varieties that produce value aside from the comfort of their shade. And now, reader, let me ask you a question; will you stop here and dream a moment yourself and try and imagine how much these trees alone would increase the output of honey in any given locality? Taking one year with another, I am convinced that a very small proportion of the honey secreted from the bloom of the land is ever gathered, also that the amount secreted is to the amount that can be produced, as is a teaspoonful compared to a bucketful of the luscious nectar. The trees that I have mentioned are but one of the very many ways that so-

ciety would find for increasing the product when once it is organized along the lines of unselfishness. The fact is patent that society is preparing to do business along less selfish lines than it has been doing in the past, and the many organizations existing today in the various lines of business are but proofs that men desire to be brothers rather than knifing one another.

The coming month will witness the gathering together at Denver, Colorado, of the largest number of beekeepers ever assembled at one time west of the Mississippi river, if not in the whole country. Let each put on his coat of good will and good cheer and partake of the good things that will be given, as free as water, but while partaking let him ever remember that he owes a duty to give in proportion to that which he receives—yes, just a little more.

Boulder, Colo., Aug. 8, 1902.

[The dreams that come true are usually more wonderful than the dreams that fail. All that friend Collins has said is apropos to the subject of artificial improvement of bee pasturage—a subject that we hope will appeal to the consideration of beekeepers more in the future than it has in the past. The possibilities in this direction are beyond calculation, and while we are racking our brains over the problem of overstocking, let us spend a little thought in devising ways to make two nectar producing blossoms grow where only one grows now.—ED.]



G. W. Vangundy, of Vernal, Utah, writes that he will attend the National.



A note from Mrs. A. J. Barber informs us that she cannot attend the National.



Why not renew your subscription for a year in advance while you can get a copy of *Advanced Bee Culture* for a quarter? We send the *JOURNAL* one year and the book for 75 cents.

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.

H. C. MOREHOUSE, Editor and Pub'r.

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

Entered at the Post Office at Boulder,
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Make all remittances payable to and ad-
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Office of Publication with the Colorado
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NOTE. Unless otherwise order-
ed, the JOURNAL will be
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MAYHAP, the eastern contingent of the
National will be so well entertained at
Denver that they will vote to come West
again.

Do NOT fail to note that the dates of
the joint convention of the National Bee-
Keepers' Association and the Colorado
State Bee-Keepers' Association have been
changed to one day earlier than were at
first announced, making the corrected
dates read September 2, 3 and 4.

THIS is one of the seasons when it
would have paid to run all of our api-
aries for extracted honey. A fairly good
crop might have been produced even if
all new combs had to be built. In one of
our out-apiaries are rigged about twenty-
five colonies for extracted honey, with
the design of supplying our home city
market. Full depth extracting supers
were given with frames containing half-
sheets of wired foundation. In every in-
stance these supers (they hold ten
frames) have been filled and are ready
for extracting. Comb honey colonies in
the same apiary have not finished one su-
per apiece. The honey in the extracting
supers is all sealed and will yield forty-

five pounds apiece. In the section su-
pers three or four rows of sections, in the
middle are finished. The balance are un-
sealed and only half built out. The sea-
son, of course, accounts for this vast dif-
ference. In the extracting supers a large
cluster of bees could form and comb
building was not seriously interrupted
during the cold days and nights that
prevailed during the first flow. In the
section supers the comb builders had to
divide up into twenty-eight little clusters,
and these literally "froze out" during the
aforesaid cold weather.

OUR subjective thought images become
objective when projected into the realm
of mind, and influence other minds tele-
pathically. This should teach us to keep
our secret thoughts as clean and unblem-
ished as our speech.

THE axiom that a fountain can rise no
higher than its source" irrefutably dis-
proves the materialistic theory of crea-
tion. Mankind as a whole are better to-
day than they were a thousand or even a
hundred years ago. The fountain is per-
petually rising higher than its apparently
material source, which proves that it has
its origin in the divine, universal mind.

WE predict that fifty years hence a
hive larger than the 10-frame Langstroth
will be the standard. The brood cham-
ber may be a trifle shallower for some lo-
calities where comb honey is produced.
Large hives permit of large colonies;
large colonies in large hives seldom cast
swarms; a colony containing a bushel of
bees will store honey in the sections in a
ratio of four to one as compared with a
colony containing a half bushel of bees. It
is clearly to be seen that the bushel col-
onies are the ones to be most desired, and
we can rear them only in hives having
large brood chambers. The tendency is
unmistakably toward larger brood cham-
bers, whether of the single or double
type. In our own experience the large

hives contain the large colonies, and it is the large colonies that produce the most desired results.



FAIRY TALES.

To read recent issues of some of our contemporary bee journals one would believe that the age of fairy lore had not entirely vanished. The credulity of some of these editors is, indeed, appalling. We had hoped that the day had passed when Western tales of the Munchausen stripe would be repeated in any other than a lightsome vein in the East. We refer to the following extract from a press bulletin issued by the St. Louis World's Fair Commission:

"The World's Fair management in their plan and scope of the Exposition declared they wanted five exhibits, so in casting about for plans to make our exhibit conform to that idea we interested one of our wealthiest and most public spirited citizens, Mayor Swink of Rocky Ford. Mr. Swink is an apiarist, and he has, perhaps, the largest bee plant in America. He is going to bring his bees to the World's Fair, and they will work here from the time the exposition opens till it closes. Mr. Swink's plan, which will cost fully \$10,000 of his own money, is to bring to St. Louis enough beehives to construct in miniature a counterpart of the Colorado State House at Denver. The bees will then be turned out to find material for honey-making in the country surrounding the World's Fair grounds. It will require about 640 hives to construct the little state house and in it about five and one-half million bees will work. It will be a great exhibit. In Colorado we make the finest honey in the world. We have one bee man who works his bees all the year through. In summer they work in his alfalfa fields in Colorado, and in

the fall he ships them to his plantation in Florida, where they work among the flowers and orange groves until time to return them to the west in the spring."

This journal received a copy of the "bulletin," but the ridiculous fabrication was so apparent that, we not only paid no attention to it, but did not even write to Mr. Swink, asking him to deny or confirm the report. Suffice it to say that Mr. Swink does not possess "the largest bee plant" in even his own county, and 5,500,000 bees divided into 640 colonies would only allow about 8,500 bees to each colony—pretty weak colonies. As to the man who ships his bees to Florida every fall to revel all winter amid the orange blossoms and then back to Colorado to feast on the alfalfa bloom—it would suppress all skepticism upon our part to simply be "shown" the color of his hirsute crown.

Another one of these tales hails hale and hearty, from Humbolt, Nebraska. The hero is Dr. J. L. Gandy, who, according to himself, has made the most phenomenal success in bee culture recorded in the history of the world. Seventeen years ago he started into the business with poor health and a debt of \$25,000 hanging over his head. In the seventeen years he has not only paid his debts and regained his health, but has bought and paid for "20,000 acres of fine farm and fruit lands, besides large tracts of wild lands in Dakota, Texas and Kansas and considerable city property." He also has over 3,000 colonies of bees, Last year one of his yards averaged 407 pounds per colony. The averages of his other yards were "way up yonder" in each case. All this in Nebraska, mind you, and Nebraska is not noted as a honey country either.

That such a beekeeper, producing such miraculous results, should have been so long undiscovered and unknown to fame, almost surpasses understanding and belief. We are shocked that the story

should have gained its first currency in good, old conservative Gleanings. Had it have first appeared in this journal or our cow-boy contemporary out by the blue Pacific, 'twould have been no marvel. Bro. Root has already received some information unconfirmatory, and it is our opinion that the revised story of Dr. Gandy will be toned down somewhat.



COLORADO CROP CONDITIONS.

Since our last issue reports of the honey crop have continued to come in from various parts of the state. While there has been a slight improvement in some sections, the prospect has declined to zero in others, so that upon the whole conditions have grown worse, and our estimate of less than half a crop seems fully justified and sustained. In some portions of the Arkansas valley the first crop yielded fairly well and the second crop is yielding better than expected. Some localities over on the western slope report a fair crop; others a general failure. The Denver district has been dry as a bone all summer; bees gathered no surplus, and in many instances hardly enough to winter. In the northern district grasshoppers and a shortage of irrigation water blasted the second crop so that it is being cut without having afforded much bloom. Sweet clover was abundant, but is now burned up with the drought. It is safe to say that in Colorado not one-fourth of an average crop has been produced.

The reports that come from Utah are highly spotted—good in some places and bad in others. The reports that come from New Mexico are generally good, but the honey producing territory is not so large that the product will cut much of a figure in the markets.

We are informed by old beekeepers that three such failures have occurred in the past fourteen years. This is not bad and no one should be discouraged. Of course, the veterans will not be, but

many beginners have gone into the business rather recklessly of late, and it is possible that some of them may have lost heart.



IN testing the merits of several strains of bees we have invariably found the leather colored Italians to be hardy, good workers and fairly gentle. The yellow Italians breed up quick in spring, but dwindle badly during the winter and are almost as vicious as full blooded Cyprians. They are good workers, but better robbers, and their great prolificness keep them strong at all times except in early spring. We are of the opinion that they are better adapted to southern climates than to the north.



WHAT has struck the Texas bee papers? None of them have shown up since their April issues. Maybe there's another case of "benevolent assimilation" on down there.



THE JOURNAL hopes to meet all of its old subscribers and scores of new ones at the Big Convention. Come prepared to renew and take advantage of some of our clubbing offers.



UP to the present time this journal has taken no part in the controversey now raging in the National Association over the general managership, nor does it propose to enter the fray. It has viewed the contest with feelings of sorrow and regret, and fervently hopes that it may be settled amicably, and that the great usefulness of the Association may not be impaired.



THE manner now in vogue of governing the National Association and electing its officers seems to be productive of strife and does not give complete satisfaction to its members. We would suggest that these methods be changed so that all the members may have an equal

voice. The legislative work of the Association at its annual meetings might be referred to the membership for ratification or rejection, and in a like manner the election of officers might be carried out through a referendum vote of the members.



THE county commissioners of Boulder county, (Colo.) were recently overcome with a funny streak and attempted to disallow the bill of Inspector Collins upon the grounds that they did not appoint him and that it was a useless office. A letter from President Harris, of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association quickly brought them to their senses, and they have decided to pay the bill, even if the office is not filled by one of their political lackeys.



The Big Meeting.

Arrangements are still being made for the Big Convention of Bee-keepers. Notice the capitals: they mean that every bee-keeper is to think of his industry in big type for the next month or two. What is the odds if the crop is short this year? It was big last year, and bigger the year before. My own bees have one or two sections nearly filled!

I want to emphasize the importance of planning to attend the Big Convention. Plan to come to Denver. That done, don't fail to come!

The banquet is to be a delightful thing. Unless there are too many banqueters, it will be given at the American House, which is headquarters for the Bee People. There will be good things besides the eatables. I am forbidden to tell about the best thing yet promised. Our members and other bee-keepers will not forget that the banquet is to be complimentary to the members of the National from outside of Colorado. The rest

of us will have to pay for our plates; but it will be worth our time and our money—and more, too.

It is hardly necessary to announce again that we are to meet in the Hall of Representatives of the State Capitol. Those who attended the last year's meeting know how appropriate the place is for every purpose. There will be room enough. The two magic lantern lectures will be great features of the program. A thousand bee-keepers ought to hear them and see the pictures.

Doubtless the program will be printed in this issue of the Journal; certainly it will if the Editor Morehouse displays his usual enterprise. Look it over.

Note, and note well: This is one chance of a life-time. The National Bee-keepers' Association never before thought it worth while to come to Colorado. It may be your last chance to attend such a Convention.

I should like to have everybody who is going to come to tell me so. A postal card costs only a cent, and it will take only a few minutes to write to me. Do it, and then I shall be able to brag a little about the crowds that are coming.

D. W. WORKING,
Secretary.

Box 432, Denver, Colorado.



Reduced Railway Rates to the Big Joint Convention.

The Colorado Railway Associations have authorized the following announcement:

D. W. WORKING,
Secretary State Bee-keepers' Ass'n.
Joint Conventions of the National Bee-keepers' Association and the Colorado State Bee-keepers' Association,
Denver, Sept. 2, 3, and 4, 1902.
Rate of one and one-fifth fares on

the certificate plan from all stations in Colorado; certificates will be signed by D. W. Working, secretary, P. O. Box 432, Denver, Colo., and will be available August 31, September 1st and 2nd; and if not less than fifty are presented to Scott Bryan, Ticket Agent, Denver Union Depot, showing full fare paid on the going trip they will be stamped by him and honored for return passage at one-fifth fare not later than three days after closing date of the meeting, Sunday not to be counted. Certificates of tickets purchased at less than fifty cents, and certificates of tickets purchased on clergy permits at less than full tariff rate will not be recognized.



Interests of Isolated Beekeepers.

[Read at the November, 1901, meeting of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association. Not heretofore published for lack of room.]

There are many bee-keepers in this state, I presume, who, like myself, live in localities remote from towns and railroad lines, and therefore find little opportunity to exchange ideas on bee topics with the bee-men of their county, and who are in a measure handicapped in conducting their business from the buying of supplies to the marketing of their crops because of this isolation. And possibly for the reason that I am a representative of this class it has become my privilege to state to this convention my ideas as to how our interests might best be served.

There can be little doubt that our condition admits of improvement or that it would be improved could we but feel certain as to just what our best interests are, and then act accordingly. Most of us keep bees for profit, if not, indeed, as the sole means of income; and of course our aim is

to produce large crops of honey at the least cost of production. Our next aim is to place it upon the market in such manner and at such a time as to command the very best prices at the least possible cost to us.

To accomplish these results we must endeavor to come into full possession of the latest and most approved methods of management, together with a complete understanding of what our market requires in the way of package and grading. And we must likewise seek to keep posted on the best figures obtainable, not only on the honey which we have to sell, but also on all supplies which we may need for the season. In addition to this, we should keep our weather-eye trimmed on matters calling for legislation—such as the questions of spraying, of foul brood, of adulteration, and perhaps others, lest our indifference in this connection prove to be a source of serious consequences to us in time to come.

Such, then, are our requirements and our duties, if we are to achieve the greatest success financially; and anything which will aid us in obtaining desired information or necessary legislation must be regarded as furthering our very best interests.

Now, it will be noticed that the factors necessary to the success of isolated bee-keepers are essentially the same the state over, be it at Denver or at Grand Junction; and it follows, therefore, that whatever effects our vital interests as bee-keepers in your section or my section will do the same in any section. In other words, our interests are identical. They should be mutual. We should grasp the idea firmly, that our individual actions, isolated as we are, may affect bee-men all over the State, and that their acts in turn do even more certainly affect

us. I believe that interests of isolated bee-keepers demand a general recognition of these facts. When we once learn to appreciate that we, in common with other bee-keepers of the State, have substantially the same subjects to master, the same difficulties to surmount, and the same dangers to guard against, then it will be easy to see the benefits which will come to us through organization.

Good bee literature is undoubtedly invaluable to every one who keeps bees; but information which is elicited through the asking and answering of questions and the exchanging of ideas upon the spot can not well be gleaned from books or papers. Besides knowledge so acquired usually "sticks" better than so-called book-knowledge. Again, object-lessons, such, for instance, as the display of a lot of comb honey properly cased and graded as the market requires, would come within the province of a bee-keepers' meeting and, according to my ideas, would impart more real information on the matter of grading in one day than illustrations and descriptions could in a year. Let us not fail to fully consider the importance of the educational feature of such organization; for it must be remembered that it is at the point of production that bee-keepers will have to make their last stand when excessive demands are made upon them.

Organization offers to isolated bee-keepers possibilities of obtaining their supplies at reasonable prices. The price which we must pay for these hinges largely upon the quantity we can use. Quantity regulates the first cost, and it also determines the freight rates. If we can order a car direct from the factory or from the manufacturer's agents, and then divide the same among us, we will be gainers

thereby to the amount of at least one profit plus reduced freight rates. If you will take the time to figure it out, you will see that there is a considerable saving in it.

Through organization, and—to my way of thinking, through that alone—can we hope to keep the price of honey somewhere near its true level. To those who have not experienced the helping influence of our State organization, I would say: Try for yourself. Try for yourself at sea regarding the market value of his product when the opportunity to sell has presented itself? Would you not have welcome valuable information on the state of the honey crop and the honey market at such times? Or, would you not be pleased to think that your crop, together with the crops of your neighbors, could be handled for you to the very best advantage to yourselves at the least cost to each producer?

To many of us these are comparatively new ideas, and we can not be expected to lay aside our old methods at once; but this grand plan of organization will bear your careful investigation.

I have yet one other advantage to mention which would be ours through organizing our forces thoroughly. It is in the matter of securing desirable legislation. Bee-men, like dairymen or stock-breeders, require helpful legislation. To secure the same, our legislators must be convinced by us that we actually need it and that there are enough of us to make it worth while bothering anyway. Should a single bee-keeper, or even a dozen, apply for the enactment of a certain law, the law in all probability would never be enacted. Should an organization of several hundred men back up the same application, we would pro-

bably receive what we asked for. If a law—let us say the law on spraying fruit-trees—is being violated, and some isolated bee-keeper enters complaint, he may or he may not make his voice heard. Very likely not. But let the organization of which he is a member take a hand in the case, and we may expect to see the wheels of justice begin to turn forthwith.

In every case where individual effort can be of avail, organized effort will effect more; and where individuals are helpless, there we may behold the power of organization. All bee-keepers need the help which a strong union is able to give, but none need it more than those who are laboring under the disadvantages of isolation.

Brethren, our interests certainly need attention. Let us take them under consideration.

FRANK H. DREX

Crawford, Colorado.



It is the duty of every beekeeper to belong to his local and state associations, and, also, to the National Association, if he can afford it. Better join at once.

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On account of leaving the country I hereby offer my entire apiary for sale, which consists of the following items.

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American Beekeeper (50c)	\$0.75
American Bee Journal (\$1.00)	1.25
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Pacific Bee Journal (1.00)	1.00
Modern Farmer (50c)75

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JOINT PROGRAMME.**Of the Big Convention of the National Beekeepers' Association and the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association, at Denver, Colo., Sept. 3, 4 and 5, 1902.**COLORADO STATE ASSOCIATION—
23d ANNUAL SESSION.

WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION.

10:00 a. m.

Invocation.

Reading Minutes.

President's Address.

After the President's address, ten minutes will be given for members to offer suggestions or give notice of any business or discussion that they wish to bring before the Convention. Come prepared.

11:00 a. m.

A four-cornered discussion, by four prominent apiarists, speakers limited to ten minutes each. First subject—"Association Work and Influence—if Good or Bad, and Why." Second subject—"Comb Honey Production—best Hive and System, and Why." Third subject—"Extracted Honey Production—best Hive and System, and Why." Fourth subject—"The Most Pressing Need of Our Pursuit." A general debate will be allowed on the foregoing subjects, speakers limited to three minutes, except by consent of the convention.

Appointment of temporary committees.

Dinner.

WEDNESDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:00 p. m.

Question Box.

1:30 p. m.

Unfinished Business.

Report of Committees.

New Business.

2:30 p. m.

Election of Officers.

3:00 p. m.

Paper: "The Bee in Literature," by F. L. Thompson.

Miscellaneous Business.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION—33d ANNUAL SESSION.

WEDNESDAY—EVENING SESSION.

7:30 p. m.

Invocation.

Music.

Address of Welcome—Pres. Harris, Mayor Wright, and Governor Orman.

Responses—Pres. Hutchinson, Secretary Mason and Director Miller.

8:30 p. m.

"Beekeeping from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as seen through the Camera and Stereopticon"—E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio.

THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION.

9 a. m.

Music.

President's Address—"The Future of Beekeeping."

Discussion.

10 a. m.

"Which is the Most Hopeful Field for the National Association"—Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ills.

Response—Rev. E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo.

Discussion.

11 a. m.

Question Box.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30 p. m.

Music.

"Reporting of the Honey Crop, When and How it Should be Done,"—C. A. Hatch, Richland Center, Wis.

Response—Frank Rauchfuss, Denver, Colo.

Discussion.

2:30 p. m.

"Beekeeping Lessons that May be Learned from the Word Locality"—
H. C. Morehouse, Boulder, Colo.

Response—E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio.

Discussion.

3:30 p. m.

Question Box.

EVENING SESSION.

7:30 p. m.

Music.

"The Outside and Inside of a Honey Bee." Illustrated by the Stereopticon—Prof. C. P. Gillette, Ft. Collins, Colo.

FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

9:00 a. m.

"Selling Extracted Honey at Wholesale. How to Get the Best Prices"—J. F. McIntire, Sespe, Calif.

Response—T. Lytle, Manzanola, Colo.

Discussion.

10:00 a. m.

"Putting Up Extracted Honey for the Retail Trade"—R. C. Aikin, Loveland, Colo.

Response—G. W. York, Chicago, Ills.

Discussion.

11:00 a. m.

Question Box.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30 p. m.

"Managing Out Apiaries for Comb Honey,"—W. L. Porter, Denver, Colo.

Response—M. A. Gill, Longmont, Colo.

Discussion.

2:30 p. m.

Question Box.

3:30 p. m.

Trolley Ride—"Seeing Denver."

EVENING SESSION.

9:00 p. m.

Banquet.

If any one having one or more questions to ask that they would like to have answered at the Denver convention will send them to me I will present them for answer.

A. B. MASON, Sec'y:

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* * *

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TS a book of nearly 100 pages [the size of the Review] that I wrote and published in 1891; and I will tell you how I gathered the information that it contains. For 15 years I was a practical beekeeper, producing tons of both comb and extracted honey; rearing and selling thousands of queens, reading all of the bee books and journals, attending conventions and fairs, visiting beekeepers, etc. etc. Then I began publishing the Review, and, for several years, each issue was devoted to the discussion of some special topic: the best beekeepers of the country gave their views and experience. **Advanced Bee Culture** is really the summing up of those first few years of special topic numbers of the Review; that is, from the most careful examination of the views of the most progressive men, and a thorough consideration of the same in the light of my experience as a beekeeper, I have described in plain and simple language what I believe to be the most advanced methods for managing an apiary, for PROFIT, from the beginning of the season through the entire year.

A new and revised edition, which includes the improvements of the past ten years, is just out and is as handsome a little book as ever was printed. The paper is heavy, extra machine finished white book, and there are several colored plates printed on heavy enameled paper. For instance, the one showing a comb badly affected with foul brood is printed in almost the exact color of an old comb. The cover is of enameled azure, printed in three colors.

Price of the book, 50 cts. The Review for one year and the book for only \$1.25.

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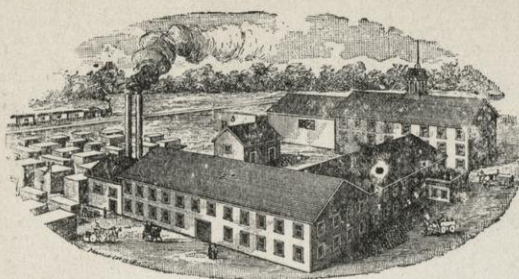
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