



Rocky Mountain bee journal. Vol. 1, No. 12

January 15, 1902

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Vol. 1. No. 12.



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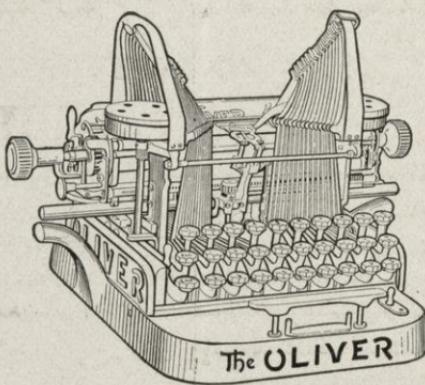
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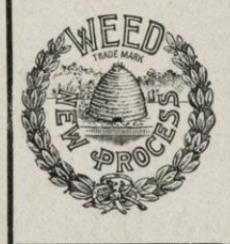
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For Colorado and the Great Inter-Mountain Region.

VOL. I.

JANUARY 15, 1902.

NO. 12.

A Good, Cheap Honey House.

By D. F. Moon.

At the suggestion of the editor I will endeavor to describe to the readers of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL some of the details of the construction of my new honey house.

I will first speak of the materials used. The walls are of grout—that is, cobble stones mixed with just enough lime and sand to hold them together. I used Missouri lime, but the native gray lime is just as good.

The foundation was started two feet in the ground and is eighteen inches wide. The wall is placed in the center of the foundation, and is only thirteen inches thick, and is built up ten feet above the foundation making room enough for a nice story and a half house.

The casings are made of one and one-half inch Texas pine, and are thirteen inches wide, making a solid casing. The floor is made of best quality quarter-sawed Texas pine.

The house has four windows and two doors. The second floor is made from common Texas Pine planed on one side. It is used as a store room for supers, etc.

I made the roof rather steep, as I think a steep roof lasts much longer than a flat one. It is covered with redwood shingles laid $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the weather. The lower room is 14 x 24 feet inside. The upper one is 12 x 24 feet inside.

The location chosen is the central part of the apiary. It has a bee escape on the south end, as the sun can shine on it all day and keep it warm.

The room for bee escapes is made of drop siding and has only one window and door.

The total cost of the house was about three hundred dollars, and a person has one of the best and cheapest houses obtainable when he gets a house built on this principle.

I will say in conclusion that I will be glad to give any one any further information desired upon this subject.

Dec. 11, 1901.

[Groute buildings, erected for various purposes, are very common in Colorado and other parts of the West. The writer does not remember to have ever seen any in his native state—Ohio—or in other parts of the East in which he has traveled. It is not probable that the first buildings of this character were constructed in the West, but, naturally, in localities where timber is scarce and high and lime, cobble stones and sand abundant and cheap, they would be in strong favor. Such buildings, when properly constructed, are durable as stone and brick, and may be made as attractive as the fancy and ingenuity of the designer may devise. Their cheapness commends them to people of moderate means—the chief cost being the labor of gathering the stone, mixing the sand and lime and putting the materials in place. This labor may be successfully performed by anyone familiar with the use of square and level. In addition to what Bro. Moon has said, it may be stated that the proportions of lime and sand recommended are one part of the former to ten of the latter. A form is made of boards or planks bolted

together, the width of the inside of which regulates the thickness of the wall. This form may be the length of one side of the building and an arm length deep. The stones are laid in side by side and the spaces between and around them filled with the mortar. When the form is filled in this manner it is allowed to remain in place until the grout compound has hardened. The bolts are then withdrawn and the form raised to the top of the wall, when it is filled again, and the same process is repeated until the wall is as high as desired. When the proper height is attained the wall, both inside and outside, should be plastered with a good coat of water-proof cement. This prevents crumbling and adds much to its durability. The outside may be marked off in squares with a trowel before the cement has hardened and made to resemble a stone wall. Lastly, the appearance of the structure may be greatly improved by giving it a coat of stone-colored paint. The money cost of such a building (if one has spare time and does his own work) is very slight as compared with building of wood or brick, and its effectiveness and durability will not suffer in comparison with any other class of construction. ED.]

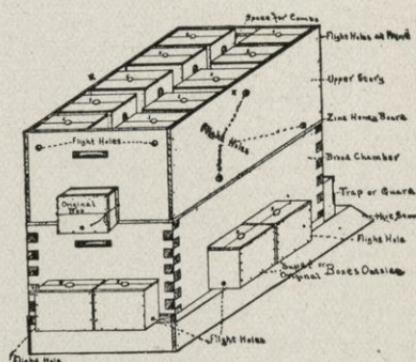
QUEEN REARING.

The Swarthmore Labor Saving System Epitomized.

In most climates, inside attachments are more satisfactory than the outside boxes, and they are recommended as convenient and reliable. Being inside, the hive temperature is better maintained at all times—less attention is required to keep them in good working order. Hatching cells, which are simpler to handle than virgin queens, may be safely inserted rain or shine, cold or blow.

The "professional" queen fertilizing boxes are made in three sizes for attaching to the inside walls of ordinary hive bodies, half-depth supers and honey cases.

The Jumbo size has two frames to each box, measuring $4\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Ten of these boxes fit nicely inside a ten-frame body, five on each side, leaving space for two frames of standard dimensions between them, in which space brood, honey, pollen, etc., are supplied in the usual way for the use of the colony.



The half-depth size is for use in half-depth supers. They are equipped exactly like the Jumbo, and are attached in the same manner, with space between for two half-depth frames of comb. These are also adapted to the Danz. and other shallow hives.

Either the Jumbo or half-depth sizes may be used on eight-frame hives by omitting two of the boxes on one side and turning the three remaining boxes sidewise as in the super attachments.

The lower story is filled with brood combs such as one has on hand: if there is brood in the combs make sure it is far enough advanced to prevent the construction of queen cells inside the hive—better have no brood at all in them.

Through the sides and back of the lower story bore three pairs of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch holes to receive "Super" or "Original" Fertilizing Boxes, as shown in the drawing. Contract the grand entrance, and adjust an Alley trap or queen guard firmly in place there. Now lay on the zinc honey-board and tier above it the upper story containing the "inside" boxes, as shown in the drawing. Two

brood combs are supposed to hang in the space between the boxes.

The bees enter the boxes through the zinc-covered slots at either side.

Three-quarter flight holes from the upper boxes are provided, three on each side, two at front and two at back, as plainly shown in the drawing.

Supply each box with one comb of brood in all stages and one empty comb, then run a lot of queenless bees into the hive and cover.

It is a convenience to have two sheets over the top of the hive, one narrow, tucked down over the two frames; the other large enough to cover frames, boxes and all.

A day or two previous to the hatching of the queen cells you have supposed to have started 10 to 12 days before, roll back the sheet, one side at a time, and slip a cell into each box through the $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch holes provided in each divided lid, as shown in the drawing at S. S. S. S., etc. If the boxes below are "Original," place one cell inside each box, at the top of the inside lid, supported by two tacks, driven into the upper bar of same, as demonstrated in the sample box. But if "Super" boxes are used here slip the cells into the holes, through the divided lids in the same manner as those above.

A little roof to cover each pair of outside boxes is necessary in damp or cool weather.

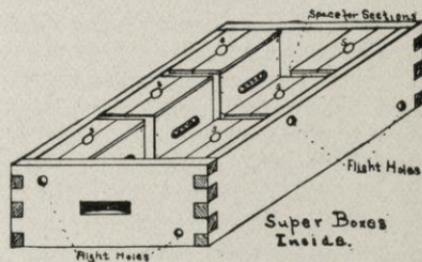
The flight-holes of the lower outside boxes should come from the ends, right and left, as shown in the drawing.

In due time the cells will hatch inside the boxes, in the midst of the bees, and when about five days old the young queens will begin to fly out to meet the drones—all may not return, but the greater part of them will—and after they have supplied the little combs with brood remove the young queens and insert other hatching cells; then, if any of the boxes are found broodless, borrow one comb of brood from those having plenty and

thus spread the little combs of brood throughout all the boxes.

Laying queens may be safely left in the boxes an entire season if the colony is kept strong by the occasional addition of sealed brood taken from other hives, first ripened above zinc.

To properly separate the clusters of young bees that will hang out from the upper flight holes in warm weather tack a $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ plain section about each flight hole above. The two uppermost flight holes on either side of the upper story (marked x in the drawing) are better if covered with a two-inch square box having still another flight hole, pointing upward, on a level with the hive cover, to make them more remote from the other side entrances. Experiment a little, then adopt an entrance arrangement that best suits your locality.



The super boxes have two frames, each measuring $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$. These boxes are for use end to end in the shallow honey cases, three on each side, with space for several rows of honey sections between. So one can mate queens and produce section honey all at the same time. These boxes are also applicable for outside attachment like the "Original Swarthmore Fertilizing Boxes," as described in *Gleanings*, September 15th 1901. They cannot, however, be placed directly above the other nor as close together as the "Original" on account of the space needed above them for withdrawing the frames to make examinations.

The above drawing shows how the "super boxes" are used three on each

side of a shallow honey case. The space between the fertilizing boxes is filled with honey sections and the super is then tiered above a colony that has swarmed or has been deprived of its queen. Place in the boxes six of the first swarm cells and destroy all of the others. A sure way to discourage further construction of cells is to remove combs one at a time, cut the cells you wish to save, then dislodge every bee and destroy every remaining cell. Any combs containing young brood can then be taken away and given to the swarm, using empty or capped brood combs to take their places, which will discourage further swarming and turn the attention of the bees to the boxes, just what you desire of them. Insert a zinc honey board between the super and hive body and exclude the grand entrance.

After the queens are all mated run one in below or remove them all and supply other cells as you select.

By the above arrangement other fertilizing boxes may be attached to the hive body as shown in the first cut, if one so desires, and from six to eight more cells can be saved, but no queen should be allowed at large on the hive combs until all the queens in the lower boxes have been removed or attached above the zinc honey board.

To secure brood in the fertilizing box frames fit them into the bottom of ordinary frames, four across upright, or three across laid down. Nail a bar across the tops of the little frames and fill this space above with strips of comb or foundation. When little frames are removed supply others, to be refilled with brood, and so on through the entire season.

When once the "professional" boxes have been supplied each with one frame of brood the young queens mated from them may be depended upon to keep the little combs well brooded thereafter, and it will not be found necessary to draw brood from full colonies any more than to simply give the fertilizing boxes a start at first off.

In a 12-frame separable hive body place 20 half-depth boxes, ten on each side; fill the space between them with full combs of sealed stores. Supply each box with a young laying queen confined in a little cage provided with a candy plug, then crowd the hive full of young bees that have been queenless three days and entirely without brood or combs for twelve hours. Examine the boxes in five days to make sure that all the queens are safely introduced. As soon as the bees are settled for the winter move them carefully into a warm, dry, quiet, dark cellar. Set them up onto an empty four-inch super, leaving all entrances open, but all flight holes should be covered with zinc to prevent the queens from leaving the boxes should the bees cluster out.—Extract from "Swarthmore's" Treatise on Queen Rearing.



Making Queen Rearing Nuclei.

By Carl F. Buck.

After carefully reading and studying all the leading books on queen rearing, besides many articles in the different bee journals, and after seven years' experience of my own in rearing queen bees, I have found out that there are several things it is best to well understand. The most important of these is the mating of virgin queens.

Full colonies must be kept on the same size frame as the nuclei, so that at any time a nucleus becomes too weak, hatching brood may be given; also unsealed brood is often desired; combs of honey, too are often badly needed.

When I first began queen rearing I read the work of Henry Alley, who uses in his nuclei little frames only about 6 x 6 inches. From what I read of his success, I thought his frame and size of nuclei were just the thing, but I found in my hands it required much more fussing and time and entailed many more failures, than I expected. After only a few months' trial of Mr. Alley's plan I came

to the conclusion that the Hoffman frame was good enough for me, which I used until two years ago. When I decided that queens could be successfully mated cheaper by making queen rearing a specialty and using smaller frames than the Hoffman frame. I wanted a frame small and still of such a size that when one nucleus was tiered on top of an other they would be of same size as the regular 8-frame hive, except in height. Such hives can be protected by winter cases made for 8-frame hives, can be tiered on top an 8-frame hive in uniting, etc. The 8-frame hive cover and bottom board I wished to use with the queen rearing hive. I also wished the nucleus boxes of such a size that they might be tiered upon an 8-frame hive whenever necessary. After having fixed in my own mind pretty well what was needed, I decided after a while upon a frame $11\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$ inches outside measure. Thirteen such frames fill an ideal super, rabbited on sides instead of ends; two of these ideal supers, one on top of the other, makes a nice sized hive of 26 little frames, which is to my notion an ideal queen-rearing hive.

From one colony on such frames, I made this past season six nuclei and the nuclei this fall were all in fair condition. (The past season was very poor here). When united together they made a monstrous colony for winter. The six nuclei depended on their parent colony for their support. Often times from this colony from which these nuclei were made I took frames of sealed and unsealed brood and honey, as to the need of the nuclei. Whenever I would take a frame of brood or honey I replaced same with an empty comb or sheet of foundation.

My nucleus boxes are simply the same ideal supers divided in the center from end to end by a division board in such a manner that one super makes two separate compartments, with entrance from each end. One 8-frame cover, covers both compartments and one 8-frame bottom board is required for the bottom of

both. In each of these compartments is placed a nucleus consisting of two frames of brood and one of honey.

The nuclei may be formed by any method one prefers. I prefer the Doolittle method, viz: Get out a box $6 \times 6 \times 12$ inches; cover on four sides with boards and two sides with wire cloth. One board should have a 2-inch hole through which to place the small end of a large tin funnel, through which a pint of bees are brushed (care should be taken that the old queen doesn't get in the box). The funnel now is removed, the hole closed, and the box placed in a dark cellar for six to ten hours. A virgin queen three to six days old is now dropped into the cage by way of the 2-inch hole. The bees will not kill any kind of queen in such circumstances as they simply are just begging for a queen. In a few moments after the queen has been given the bees, they will form in a neat little cluster. They may now be placed in a nucleus hive by removing one side of the box, jaring the cluster out on the bottom of the hive, and then give them two combs of sealed brood and one comb of honey. This should be done just before sun down on account of robber bees. These bees will now be contented and the queen will be fertilized and laying within four to six days, and if properly managed a queen can be taken thereafter every 12 to 15 days.

Such nuclei should be examined every three to five days, as to brood, honey, queen and bees. The number of queens one rears from a given number of nuclei in a given time depends upon the care given the nuclei.

The size of the nuclei and management of nuclei, has nothing to do in the way of rearing good queens, unless the size of the nuclei from which queens are shipped is a benefit to the queens on being handled through the mails. To produce good queens depends upon the methods of cell building, and the drones to which the queens are mated.

Augusta, Kan., Dec. 26, 1901.

*Some Pioneer Experiences In Beekeeping.**By Dr. E. Gallup.*

I am requested by the editor to give a history of my beekeeping for half a century. Well I can go back farther than that. I was born on August 22d, 1820, in Canada, about 75 miles east of Montreal and about the same distance north of the Vermont line. When quite a small boy I took a great interest in bees, as my grandfather always kept a few skeps as they were then called. So when nine years old I induced father to purchase a skep for me, as he would not purchase in his own name, for he tried them several times and never had any luck with them. All beekeeping was luck in those days. Well, my first start was unlucky, as I killed them by closing the hive to keep them extra warm. I only left quite a small entrance. When I was 15 father built a grist and flouring mill and I was installed as miller, and went to live by myself three miles from home. There was a saw mill in connection with the flouring mill and I had sole charge of both. But I still had an intense desire for the bees. There was a widow lady that I knew who had a lucky skep and, if possible, I was bound to start in lucky this time. So I induced her to let me have the lucky skep by paying an exorbitant price—2,500 feet of hemlock lumber. The price was \$2.50 per M. Well, I took the bees home. They were in an oldfashioned straw skep made of straw and elm bark, with an entrance at the bottom and a two-inch hole at the top. I would always get at least one swarm and a 20-pound box set on top with a hole to correspond to the hole in the top of the hive filled with nice comb honey. So you see that I had the old lady's luck with that skep at least, but lost all my swarms hived in wooden boxes the two first winters. I studied intensely the whys and wherefores before I took the hint. I noticed that the bees in the

coldest weather in the straw hive would be clustered thickly in the hole in the top. So I bored a two-inch hole in the center of the top of my box hives and the bees came through the winter in better condition. Still the straw hive wintered perfectly cozy. I kept my hives in an open shed facing the west. About this time I had an aunt, a firm believer in luck and the moon. The hens, turkeys, and geese must be set in the night time in the moon; the potatoes must be planted when the sign was right, or your potatoes would be small, the chickens, turkeys and goslings would have crooked legs, etc., when hatched, and sometimes the eggs would not hatch at all. My aunt found a swarm of bees which was an exceeding streak of luck. Uncle made a rough box hive out of hemlock lumber; Aunt hived the bees and set them on a hemlock stump without any bottom board, and put a stone on top to keep the wind from blowing the hive off the stump. The hive warped badly and had one crack from top to bottom nearly an inch wide: no protection whatever either over or around the hive, and those bees wintered perfectly. I went over to see them at different times and once when the thermometer was 40 degrees below zero; there was never dysentery or spring dwindling in that hive or my straw hive. In extreme cold weather one could look right into the straw or box with the crack in it, right upon the bees and see how they managed to keep warm. They would roar or hum as loud as in hot weather in summer, all the bees in continual motion; those on the outside of the cluster rushing into the center and those in the center rushing to the outside. Well, about this time I hired a young man from Vermont to tend the sawmill and he informed me of a Mr. Weeks who had published a book or pamphlet on bees, and also had a patent hive. So I had the young man send for the book, and here was where I received the first from any one on bees or beekeeping, and it was

quite a help, although nothing in comparison to what a beginner can readily get now. The Weeks' hive was a suspended hive with chamber for honey, boxes and slanting bottom. The bottom board was suspended with wire hooks at the corner of the hive, with a button at the rear. So when buttoned firmly the hive was closed all but an entrance in front, and when unbuttoned the bottom board swung back from the bottom of the hive, leaving an inch open space all around the hive for ventilation in hot weather in summer and in extreme cold weather in winter, with the inch space at the bottom and an inch hole in front. And four inches below the chamber floor the bees wintered perfectly, providing they had honey enough. This hive having the slanting bottom, all dead bees would roll out, and being suspended high enough from the ground, the moth would fall onto the bottom board, roll out and break its neck—a grand idea, you bet. The honey season was short and the winters were long. Often bees were confined to their hives from the middle of October to the middle of April. They gathered honey rapidly while the season lasted from soft maple, red raspberries, basswood, white clover, etc. Buckwheat produced abundantly. I went to Montreal and was away from home eight days and the mercury was frozen constantly night and day during that time, yet the bees, well ventilated, wintered well on their summer stands.

My next move was to the town of Metomen, Fon du Lac County, Wisconsin, near where the village of Brandon now stands. In fact, I sold village lots from the east end of my 80-acres. I moved there about October, 1842 or 1843.—Pacific Bee Journal.



Foul Brood in Colorado.

The county bee inspectors of Colorado are required by law to make an annual report of their inspections to the secretary

of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association. Below will be found a summary of these reports for 1901:

ARAPAHOE—Colonies inspected, 5,208, found diseased, 169; destroyed, 42; expense to county \$351.30; inspector, L. F. Jouno.

BOULDER—Colonies inspected, 2,704; found diseased, 440; ordered transferred, 228; destroyed, 104; expense to county, \$223.90; inspector, W. P. Collins.

DELTA—Colonies inspected, 437: none reported diseased; expense to county, \$36.00; inspector, T. H. Drexel.

HUERFANO—Colonies inspected, 32; no disease and no expense to the county reported; inspector, H. B. Sager.

JEFFERSON—Colonies inspected, 1051; found diseased, 58; ordered transferred, 58; destroyed, 1; expense to county, \$106; inspector, J. B. Dodds.

LARIMER—Colonies inspected, 417; found diseased, 73; ordered transferred, 16; destroyed, 57; expense to county, \$45; inspector, R. C. Aikin.

MESA—Colonies inspected, 2,720; found diseased, 42; ordered transferred, 4; destroyed, 38; expense to county, \$156.35; inspector, John C. Carnahan.

MONTEZUMA—Colonies inspected, 534; found diseased, 5; ordered transferred, 5; none reported destroyed; expense to county, \$50; inspector, Mrs. A. J. Barber.

WELD—Colonies inspected, 334, found diseased, 17; ordered transferred, 15; destroyed, 2; expense to county, \$40.50; inspector, Chas. Adams.

OTERO—No disease reported but an expense to county of \$173.75; inspector, B. W. Hopper.

TOTALS—Colonies inspected, 13,131; found diseased, 804; ordered transferred, 326; destroyed, 244; expense to counties, \$1,182.25.

During the season of 1900, 7,952 colonies were inspected and 799 found diseased.

Percentage of diseased colonies in 1900 a fraction over ten per cent; in 1901, a fraction over six per cent.

Thus a comparison of reports for the

past two seasons shows an increased activity upon the part of bee inspectors and a consequent gratifying decrease in the percentage of diseased colonies.

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, Colorado, as second class matter, April 3, 1901.

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

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

NOTE. Unless otherwise ordered, the JOURNAL will be sent to subscribers until all arrearages are paid and it is ordered stopped.

THE reporter-statistician places the value of Colorado bee products for 1901 at \$145,000. This is probably far below the actual figures; in fact it about approximates the value of the forty odd carloads of honey shipped out of the state. The value of the wax produced and the honey consumed at home would bring the grand total up to at least \$225,000.



REGARDING the outlook in Southern California, L. L. Andrews, of Corona, writes: "Prospects here are very 'dry'—only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain as against 7 inches at this time last season. We still hope to get plenty later on in the winter. Last season was a good one in most parts of Southern California, but the middle sections of the state were below the average. I made 14 tons of extracted from 150 colonies."



THE horticulturists and beekeepers of Boulder county, Colorado, will hold a joint institute at Boulder, January 28th

and 29th. The forenoon session of January 29th has been set apart for the beekeepers. A good program has been prepared and it is hoped a good attendance of beekeepers may be present from all parts of the county. Much good should result from closer acquaintance and affiliation with the fruit growers.

ONE YEAR OLD.

This issue completes the first year of THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL. So far as we are informed this is the only bee journal of the Rockies that has lived through twelve consecutive issues. But this is not all. We are most happy to tell our readers and patrons that the JOURNAL has passed the experimental stage. The tide of subscriptions is rolling in beyond our most sanguine expectations, and this, together with a glance at the advertising pages of this issue, will confirm the truth of what we say.

Twelve months ago we started the JOURNAL without asking the advice or consent of anyone. We got out a hundred circulars and mailed them to the prominent beekeepers of the western states and to a number of prospective advertisers. With this slight announcement it burst upon the beekeeping world, and but for the generous patronage of advertisers, the first issue fell as flat as the proverbial "pancake." There had been other bee journals started in Colorado, and they were all quietly sleeping in the shadow of the pines, and remembered only by those who had subscribed for, but never received them. Understanding the conditions, we were not dismayed at the apparent coldness with which the new journal was received. We knew it would be a hard fight, but we enlisted for "during the war," and believed that perseverance would bring ultimate success. Time has proven that our faith was not misplaced. Today the JOURNAL is a financial success, and only the destruction of the beekeeping industry in the arid belt would render its continued publi-

cation unnecessary or unprofitable.

For 1902 we will maintain the JOURNAL at its present standard, and add as many improvements as possible without raising the subscription above the nominal price of fifty cents. It has been suggested that we raise to a dollar, but we prefer to keep it where no beekeeper in the land, who desires it, will have to do without it.

And again, we ask all our readers to contribute of their ideas, suggestions and experiences. Let us have a perpetual convention, out here among the Rockies. The columns of the JOURNAL are yours to occupy with anything of good or interest to your fellow beekeepers.



NOTE our clubbing offers in another column and take advantage of them when renewing.



THE club rate of \$1 for the Review and the JOURNAL is positively withdrawn. The rate is now \$1.25.



CO-OPERATION is a necessity of the times. It is either co-operate or be ground to death under the iron Juggernaut of competition.



ONE of the neatest and most carefully edited bee publications that comes to our table is the American Bee-Keeper, published at Falconer, N. Y. We club it with the JOURNAL, both one year to new or old subscribers, for 75 cents.



IT IS generally agreed that the honey producer cannot afford to rear his own queens. This has perhaps been true in the past, but we believe that the reverse will be true with the employment of the Swarthmore system. There are no complicated manipulations to take up time when every moment is valuable and precious, and no breaking up of colonies into nuclei. It is a decided step in advance in methods of labor saving in queen

rearing, and as good queens may be reared as by any other system.



WHILE the law of "survival of the fittest" is undoubtedly the lever by which the world has been lifted to its present stage, its methods are cruel and barbarous in the extreme. Co-operation, intelligently applied would accomplish as much or more, and its methods are humane.



WINTERING conditions have been very favorable up to date (January 13) in northern Colorado. The weather since Christmas has been a succession of balmy days, nearly every one of which has permitted the bees to fly. The winter months half spent, and only one short spell of zero weather, is surely a record of which any northern clime may well be proud. However, there is time yet for old Boreas to get in a good deal of nasty work.



Selling Comb Honey by the Case Not Unfair.

I see by the last American Bee Journal that Bro. York is going to maintain his position, right or wrong. He quotes Frank Rauchfuss as admitting there were two sides to the question. However, as I understand it, there are not two sides at all. The Colorado rules of grading either regard weight, or they do not. If they do not, then the Burnett Co. and York are right. If they do the Colorado people are right, and it's a very easy thing to find out, even if it is hard to acknowledge. The discrepancy is so wide if the A. B. J. had not mentioned names I would have thought it was some other rules they were after, and that we had got a lot of free advertising.

WM. BROADBENT.

Ordway, Colo., Dec. 28, 1901.

[The Colorado rules DO regard weight, Bro. Broadbent, and that is the pith of the whole controversy, from our stand

point. We contend that our method of selling by the case is fair all the way through, as both weight and quality are guaranteed. There is no loop hole for dishonesty, provided the grading is done by the written rule. Our rules, however, do not prevent dishonest beekeepers from evading them and packing No. 1 honey next to the glass and No. 2 honey in the middle of the cases. No set of grading rules ever devised can stand sponsor for the individual honesty of any beekeeper. Our rules, if unfair to anyone, are unfair to the beekeeper. It frequently happens when the honey flow is interrupted for a while that we get quite a percentage of sealed sections that, if graded by color, would go in the No. 1 grade, but on account of the slackened flow are light weight, and have to go as culls or No. 2. If we sold by weight we could grade them as No. 1. On the question of our rules promoting dishonesty or unfair dealing there is but one side, but on the question as to whether selling by weight is better for the beekeeper than selling by the case, there is room for argument for and against, and now that the question is up we should be glad to have it thoroughly discussed.—ED.]



A Holiday Episode.

Mt. Vernon, Ia., Dec., 31st, 1901.

The Boulder Valley Apiaries, Boulder, Colorado.

GREETING:—Yesterday morn, at nine o'clock, a box bearing the imprint of the above firm was left at our door. Upon examination it was found to contain a weighty mass of sweetness—no purer example of which had ever before come to our notice. When this realization had fully burst upon us then and there was registered a vow that others should taste thereof and be glad.

Accordingly on New Year's day a beautiful square of honey from the Foster apiary will grace the tables of many Mt. Vernon homes, and as its qualities are disclosed to the palates of our numerous

friends, they, with me, will think and extol—

1. The pure air and blue skies of a Colorado climate which permits the growth of the wonderful bee food—alfalfa.

2. The skill and scientific application of experienced knowledge which could produce so fine a product as No. 1 Boulder valley honey.

3. The generous and kindly feeling which prompted a gift which meant much in the giving, and thus much in the receiving.

So heavy a "bunch of sweetness" could not come without cost—no good thing should. Therefore the box was displayed in the store window and has already nearly paid its passage here.

Think of the honor paid it! Some went to make the guests at a wedding feast happy. Who can guess or reckon the end of this tale of a box of honey?



A GREAT CONVENTION!

Colorado Beekeepers Hold the Largest Meeting in History of Their Organization.

(Continued from last month.) part of his crop of honey. The moral principle involved in each case would be the same. There is yet plenty of room for all the bees in this country, and if any locality is crowded, it is because the bees are not properly distributed. This matter should in all cases be discussed and settled upon the basis of brotherly love. Divide up the range justly, do not allow avarice to rule, and there should be no trouble.

Dr. McLean: Mr. Gill has stated the question fairly. The question devolves upon this—is there unoccupied territory in this state? If all people were disposed to be fair there would be no trouble. It is not necessarily a question of selfishness,

but, rather a question of justice and self-preservation. The question has to do more particularly with foreigners. Shall we invite them here to divide the field with us? Justice to both them and us would say no. It would be disastrous to both, and much more so to them, as they would be ill-prepared to meet the conditions of a strange climate and a reduced honey yield.

Mr. Lytle: Pasturage rights should follow the same law of priority as water rights. Water belongs to the state. Bees belong to the state. Individuals have no right to either but the right to divert or hold in captivity and use. Has any man a moral right to so surround another with bees as to cripple him in the production of honey? Will the beekeepers support any man in that right?

Mr. Collins: The ancient and time-honored law of "the survival of the fittest" will settle the whole question in controversy.

Mr. Aikin: So far as the moral right is concerned there can be no question, but you may do a great deal of hard thinking as to what is the proper remedy.

An election of officers to serve the association for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, J. U. Harris, Grand Junction; vice president, M. A. Gill, Longmont; secretary, D. W. Working, Denver; treasurer, Mrs. Rhodes, Ft. Lupton.

Tuesday evening Prof. C. P. Gillette delivered an illustrated lecture, the subject of which was "The Anatomy of the Honey Bee." A stereoptican was employed to project the different parts of the bee, greatly magnified, upon a screen. The lecture was listened to with wrapt attention and proved very instructive to beekeepers.

Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, by a unanimous vote of the members present, was created a life honorary member of the association.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

A very pleasing incident of the morn-

ing session was the reading of a set of resolutions expressing in appreciative terms the regard of the association for its retiring president, R. C. Aikin. As a further testimony of esteem Mr. Aikin was presented with a handsome gold fountain pen.

The association adjourned to meet in joint session with the horticulturists.

It was learned that Mrs. A. J. Barber could not be present, but her paper having arrived, its reading was called for, which was assigned to the secretary. Mrs. Barber's theme was:

ABNORMAL SWARMING FEVER.

It seems to me that there is something like the irony of fate in the fact that I have been chosen to write a paper on this subject, "Abnormal Swarming." If there is one thing that I know less about than any other thing connected with the management of bees, I think it is how to control excessive swarming.

Until last year I should very confidently have said that there would be no excessive swarming if bees were properly managed, and that swarming could be controlled by the proper use of half-depth Hoffman frames used with sections, letting the bees fill and keep them over winter. Just before alfalfa bloom, or when the bees began to get crowded, we raised the small super and put sections between it and the brood chamber, being careful to have the queen below. The bees usually go to work at once in the sections and continue to work as long as the honey flow continues. We seldom have more swarms than we want, and get good honey crops, while our neighbors have trouble in getting the bees started in sections and have excessive swarming as hot weather comes on.

Last year, however, was an exceptionally hot and dry season, and the honey-flow was scant and slow. The bees simply went crazy, and when I raised the extracting supers and put in sections they just made queen cells on the brood in the

upper story, and left without beginning on the sections at all. We began as usual hiving swarms on starters in a new hive on the old stand, but usually the swarms would come out again the next day. Sometimes they would loaf in the hive two or three days, gnawing off the starters, but doing nothing else. Sometimes a little comb would be built, a few eggs deposited and queen cells started, and the swarm would come out again.

We tried hiving on old combs and on full sheets of foundation, but got no better results than with starters. I exhausted my ingenuity, patience and resources in trying to satisfy them. Near the end of the season I began killing every queen that came out the second time, and giving her bees either a newly hatched queen or a frame of brood with a good queen cell the next day after the old queen was destroyed. This, I think, is the best plan, except for one disadvantage. I have found that in excessive swarming there is a great deal of excitement among the bees and that more than half of the young queens are lost before they begin to lay.

The next plan was to cage the old queen when she came out with the old swarm and keep her caged for a few days. Usually the bees will go to work when she is liberated, at least mine did; but to this day I cannot say positively that caging the queen made them go to work. They may have been just ready to get over their swarming fit, and might have gone to work soon anyway. I did not try that until late in the season, but if I ever have another experience like last year's I shall depend upon hiving swarms on starters on the old stand with a caged queen. In a small apiary I should kill old queens and give cells or newly hatched queens, but in a large apiary the loss is too great, as not more than one in three of the young queens will get to laying.

We have all our bees in the shade now, and believe we shall have less trouble. My home apiary is in a nice grove, and

last year when nearly all the bees were crazy we had but little more than the usual swarming there. The apiary at the Kramer place was in the sunshine most of the day, and we had only three colonies that did not swarm at all at that place, and all the rest of them swarmed from once to half a dozen times each. This year we have not had as many swarms as we wanted, but about the same amount of honey—a short crop in both cases.

I very much regret that I have so little to offer upon this subject, as I think it is a very important one, and would be pleased to help much more than I have been able to do."

The case of abnormal swarming fever, as portrayed by Mrs. Barber in the foregoing, was a stunner to most of the members. But few had ever had any experience even remotely approaching it. In the discussion that followed there was little offered but exclamations of surprise—no one feeling competent to explain the cause or suggest additional remedies.

The next feature of the program called for the reading of a paper by A. F. Foster, of Boulder, to whom had been assigned

WHEN TO PRODUCE EXTRACTED HONEY.

"One of the first things to be considered in the production of comb or extracted honey, is the market.

To profitably produce comb honey when the market is distant it must be handled in carload quantities, or the local freight rates will absorb a large share of the profits.

Handling in carload lots is not so necessary in the case of extracted honey, but in order to get the same returns on the capital and labor invested, it must be produced in larger quantities, which requires a larger equipment and more extensive preparation. For instance, when comb honey ranges from 12 to 15 cents and extracted from 5 to 8 cts; the extracted honey producer must have enough

more colonies, and enough better averages to make up the difference in price. This requires a larger outlay of capital, more time in getting the outfit established, and the ability to run the business on a large scale.

If there is a home demand for extracted honey, or if one can be worked up, it may be profitable to produce it on a smaller scale; often it can be profitably combined with comb honey production.

If the first or last flows are dark honey it would be well to have these extracted from special combs, while the white flow could be stored in sections. In this way the extracting supers can be used to coax the bees into the supers early in the spring, and at the close of the flow. Put them on where sections would not be likely to be finished properly.

It seems probable that in the future comb honey production will surpass that of extracted honey. Imitations are so common and comb honey producers increasing so that extracted honey is likely to give place largely to comb honey as a table article. This will lead those who produce a fine white quality to become comb honey producers, leaving those who produce the darker grades to supply the candy factories and bakeries.

At present in our vicinity it would be almost impossible to run for extracted honey profitably on account of the prevalence of foul brood, which would be liable to be spread broadcast over the yard by the changing of combs to different hives.

In the short discussion that followed Mr. Krueger delivered a spirited address in favor of producing extracted honey.

Mr. Krueger: What constitutes a thorough examination for foul brood?

Mr. H. Rauchfuss: I have to examine every frame, and do it critically. I have sometimes examined a colony the second time and found two or three cells of foul brood that were missed at the first examination.

Mr. Foster: It is difficult to go from

one apiary to another and examine bees in every conceivable style and shape of hive and make a thorough examination. I, generally, where I cannot lift a frame, take a long knife and cut a three-cornered piece out of the brood nest and examine it very carefully.

Mr. Collins only wanted 15 or 16 seconds for the examination of a foul brood colony.

A proposition was received from the horticultural society to join with them in a vote for some flower as a national emblem. Some of our members did not take very kindly to this proposed retirement of the historic eagle. Others thought it a purposeless proceeding that would consume valuable time. After some further discussion the association voted Maize as its choice provided the eagle had to go.

By a vote of ten for and three against it was agreed that a revision of the present foul brood law be asked for at the next sitting of the legislature.

The following permanent committees were appointed.

Program committee: R. C. Aikin, Herman Rauchfuss, W. L. Porter.

Legislative committee: T. Lytle, W. P. Collins, H. C. Morehouse.

Constitution and by-laws: T. Lytle, R. C. Aikin, W. L. Porter, F. L. Thompson, H. Rauchfuss.

History: Mrs. M. A. Booth, Mr. Rhodes, V. Devinney, F. Rauchfuss, Mr. Milleson.

[NOTE. This completes the brief report that we have attempted to give of the proceedings of the twenty-second annual session of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association. A number of the papers read have not yet been placed at our disposal. Some of them were too long for printing in their entirety, but, later, we hope to be able to publish an abstract of each. ED.]



Bees Wintering Finely in Utah.

Bees are doing fine. We are having a good winter for us bee men. If we have

any loss this winter it will be on account of neglect and letting the bees starve. It has been so warm the bees have already consumed a great portion of their stores Up to the present there is no snow in the mountains and the prospect is slim for another year, but hope plenty will come yet in time to make good crops. I am in favor of co-operating with Colorado in regard to selling our crops of honey.

G. W. VANGUNDY.

Vernal, Utah, Jan. 5, 1902.



Brother York Explains.

The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal thinks injustice was done Colorado beekeepers in a late number of this journal by the editor and R. A. Burnett & Co., in the strictures that were made against selling honey by the case. There is certainly no desire to do any injustice to the good beekeepers of Colorado, whom this journal holds in high esteem. So far as they are concerned, the matter is put in a very different light by a full understanding of the case.

[Here follows editorials on this subject from December R. M. B. J. Ed.]

The American Bee Journal hereby apologizes to the Colorado beekeepers for even the seeming of injustice, at the same time disclaiming any unkind intent. Like many another case, the misunderstanding comes from a difference in the use of terms, or perhaps to be more exact in this case, because the same term may be used to mean two different things. What does selling "by the case," "by the piece" mean? There was a little quiet amusement in the late Chicago convention when, after Mr. R. A. Burnett had said he never sold honey "by the case," a member "called him down" by saying Mr. Burnett has sold thousands of cases of honey "by the case." It was true that all the honey was weighed, and so it was sold by weight, but in a certain sense it was also "sold by the case," for it was not sold "by the section," nor "by the carload," but "by the case."

When the grocer retails section honey, he either sells "by weight" or "by the piece." When retailed "by weight," it is universally understood that each sec-

tion is weighed; and as universally it is understood that when sold "by the piece," there is no weighing and weight is not considered. As "by the piece" has meant without regard to weight, so "by the case," has had the same meaning. But Colorado beekeepers now have a new meaning for "by the case," a meaning which they have a right to use, only it needs to be explained to the uninitiated, for, according to their rules, weight is distinctly considered, and they are practically selling by weight. If any one will turn to page 759 (1901), he will see that what is said there had no reference to selling by Colorado rules, which distinctly have reference to weight, for the thing specially mentioned on page 759 is, "so much per case of 24 sections, without reference to the actual weight of honey contained in the case." Selling by the case, is a very different thing.

If it is true that by the Colorado system there may be a gain to the buyer, with no real loss to the seller, it is hard to find fault with it.

But why not buy and sell by actual weight? There should be a uniform method, and "by the case" can hardly become the general method.—American Bee Journal.



Chicago:—The honey market is of a slow nature with little change in price of any of the grades. Choice grades of white comb honey, 14½ to 15 cents: good to No. 1, 13½ to 14 cents: light ambers 12½ to 13 cents; dark grades, including buckwheat 10 to 12 cents; extracted white 5½ to 7 cents; amber; 5¼ to 5¾ cents; dark 5 to 5¼; the scale of the prices varying according to body, flavor and package. Beeswax steady at 28 cents.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.

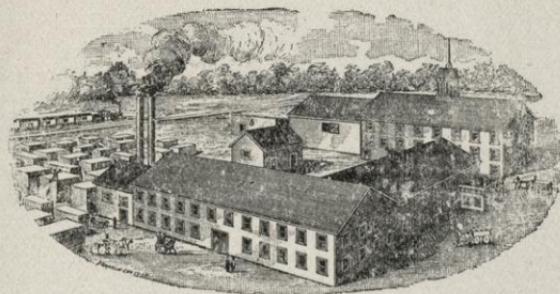


We will club the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal with your choice of the following publications at the prices set opposite to each. The offers are available to either old or new subscribers.

American Beekeeper (50c)	\$0.75
American Bee Journal (\$1.00)	1.25
Bee-Keepers' Review (\$1.00)	1.25
Gleanings (\$1.00)	1.10
Pacific Bee Journal (1.00)	1.00
Modern Farmer (50c)75



WANTED—To exchange a six hole Home Comfort Range for bees or bee supplies. Address W. E. Vinson, 2546 Bluff St. Boulder, Colo.



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

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Has Arrived.....

The time of year has now arrived when beekeepers are looking out for their Queens and Supplies, and your name on a postal card will bring you prices of Queens, Bees, Nuclei, Bee Supplies and a Catalogue giving full particulars, with a full treatise on how to rear queens, and beekeeping for profit, and a sample copy of

The **Southland Queen**,
the only bee paper published in
the South. All free.

ITALIAN QUEENS.

WE will sell high grade Italian queens during 1901 at the following prices:

Untested, \$1.00 Select Tested, \$2.00
Tested.... 1.50 Breeders..... 5.00

Our record for 1900 was 53,000 pounds of extract ed honey from 160 colonies and their increase. Send for Circular.

BARTLETT BROS. & MERKLEY,
VERNAL, UTAH.

....THE BOSS.... MOLE AND GOPHER TRAP.

Nothing like it before ever invented. The surest trap for Moles and Gophers ever used. Full directions accompany each trap. By mail post paid 30 cents each, \$2.50 per 10. Special trade prices on application. Mention this paper.

S. L. WATKINS,
Grizzly Flats, - Calif.

BERRY PLANTS.

The largest collection of Berry Plants in the world—over 1,000 varieties. We ship everywhere charges prepaid. Also, we grow many rare new fruits, vegetables and flowers. Send for free Catalogue.

S. L. Watkins, Grizzly Flats, Calif.

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beeville, Texas.

SWARTHMORE NURSERY CAGE 75c
1. DOZ. FERTILIZING FRAMES..... 1.25

All postpaid by mail.

You can rear your own queens with no previous experience. Simply save the cells from a colony that has swarmed and attach the boxes to the outside of that hive. Every queen will fly out and mate, all in one colony from a single stand. No forming of nuceli—no difficult introductions of virgin queens. If you rear on a large scale you need a cell compressor, or we will compress cells for you and send them by mail. They can be used over and over again for years.

The Swarthmore Aparies,

Swarthmore, Pa.

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

DO YOU READ THE

MODERN FARMER?

If Not, WHY NOT?

Perhaps you never have seen a copy. If not, send for one now, its FREE, or you can get it a whole year for 25 cents, any time before January, 1902. Send today for a sample, or send 25c and take it a year, and we will refund your money if not satisfied. Or, send us 10c and the names and addresses of 5 farmers and we will send you the paper one year. Address

The Modern Farmer,

St. Joseph,

Missouri.

PRINTING FOR BEEKEEPERS.

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL is thoroughly equipped to do fine job printing of every description at prices that, considering the quality of the work, defy successful competition. Let us figure on your

CATALOGUE, PRICE LIST AND CIRCULAR WORK.

Also, we print Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, Business Cards, Etc.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Great Clubbing Offers.

My friends, how many of you are reading some of the many, most excellent magazines of the day? If you are reading none, you are missing a most excellent treat. Perhaps you regard them as luxuries. Possibly they are in some instances. They certainly help fill out our lives, and give us broader views. They are like windows that allow us to look out over the wide world. This life is not wholly one of dollars and cents—at least it ought not to be. Enjoyment, pure and simple, enjoyed just for the sake of enjoyment, is desirable and beneficial. To many there are few things that are more enjoyable than the bright pages of a really good magazine. To those who wish to give the magazines a trial, and to those who are already reading them, I can offer some of the lowest clubbing rates that have ever been offered. Here is a list of the magazines, together with the regular prices at which they are published:

Review of Reviews	\$2.50	Cosmopolitan	\$1.00
Current Literature	3.00	Leslie's Popular Monthly	1.00
New England Magazine	3.00	The Household	1.00
Leslie's Weekly	4.00	Good Housekeeping	1.00
North American Review	5.00	The Designer	1.00
Success		Success	1.00

If you subscribe for one or more of these magazines, in connection with the Bee-Keepers' Review, I can make the following offers:

Success, and the Bee-Keepers' Review, for only	\$1.75
Success, and any of the above \$1.00 magazines and the Review for only 2.50	
Success, and any two of the above \$1 magazines and the Review, only 3.00	
Success, and any three of the above \$1 magazines and the Review only 3.50	
Success, Review of Reviews (new), and the Beekeepers' Review, only, 3.00	
Success, 'Review of Reviews (old) and the Beekeepers' Review only 4.00	
Success, Current Literature (new) and the Beekeepers' Review only 3.00	
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