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T—h—e
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voted to the Interests
of Western Beekeep-
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SEPTEMBER
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Boulder, Colo.
Whole No. 20.



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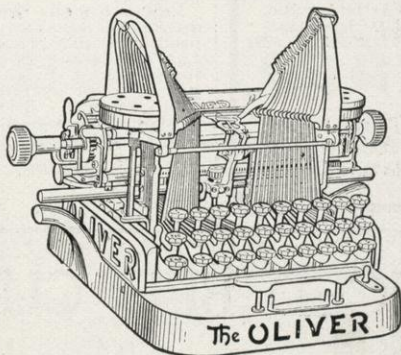
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ADVANCED BEE CULTURE.

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. 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.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,
Flint, Michigan.

T-h-e

Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

VOL. 2.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1902.

WHOLE NO. 20.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association.

The twenty-third annual session of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association met in Representatives' hall, State Capitol Building, Denver, Colorado, at 10:30 a. m. of September 3, 1902, with President James U. Harris in the chair.

After opening the meeting in due form, President Harris delivered his annual address, in the course of which he congratulated the large audience for their presence upon this occasion, and upon behalf of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association, warmly welcomed the visiting members of the National Association to the land of sunshine and alfalfa.

The members of the National Association were accorded the privileges of the floor and invited to participate in the proceedings. Those present from abroad the state are as follows:

R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.; G. M. Whitford, Neb.; R. B. Leahy, Higginsville, Mo.; M. C. Wall and J. P. Ivy, of Arizona; Andrew Nelson, Utah; E. S. Lovesy, Salt Lake City, Utah; F. W. Hall, Iowa; Frank Benton, Washington, D. C.; Ralph Benton, Mont.; O.

L. Hershiser, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Merkley and G. W. Vangurdy, of Vernal, Utah; T. E. Brown, Cal.; W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.; M. E. Darby, Mo.; E. R. Root and Huber Root, of Medina, Ohio; W. L. Coggshall, N. Y.; Frank Rogers, N. Y.; Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ills.; Dr. A. B. Mason, Toledo, Ohio; Rev. E. T. Abbott, St. Joe, Mo.; C. H. W. Weber, Ohio; B. Kolcka, Ohio; Geo. W. York, Chicago, Ills.; G. W. Wilson, Wisconsin; S. Hartman, Neb.; Daniel Danielsen, S. D.; R. A. Wilson, Neb.; E. Davison, Kas.; W. F. Marks, N. Y.; A. L. Henthorne, Wis.; D. E. Russell, Ohio; Louis H. Scholl, Hunter, Tex.; H. E. Bliss, N. Y. Also many others whose names the reporter could not secure.

The following committees were announced by the president:

Judges of Exhibits—E. R. Root, W. Z. Hutchinson, G. W. York, C. P. Dadant, O. L. Hershiser, Mrs. Booth and Miss Witter.

To Formulate a Tested Queen Standard—H. Rauchfuss, Frank Benton, E. R. Root.

Arbitration—J. Cornelius, W. L. Porter, D. W. Working.

Transportation—J. U. Harris, R. H. Rhodes, L. Booth, H. Rauchfuss, Mrs. Martha A. Shute.

Exhibits—W. L. Porter, Miss Cook, F. Rauchfuss, Fred L. Stone, Mrs. E. Evans.

The committees on History, Program and Constitution were continued for another year.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Board of Capitol managers for use of the hall and to the press of the state for its liberal advertising of the meeting.

Officers were elected as follows:

President, James U. Harris, of Grand Junction; vice president, M. A. Gill, of Longmont; secretary, H. C. Morehouse, of Boulder; treasurer, Mrs. R. A. Rhodes, Fort Lupton; member of executive committee, Frank Rauchfuss, of Denver.

A. E. Miller, of Timnath, spoke on Comb Honey Production; Best Hive and System, and Why.

Mrs. A. J. Barber, of Mancos, Colo., contributed, as follows, a paper on the subject of

Producing Extracted Honey—The Best Hive and System, and Why.

I have been requested to give my idea of the best hive and system for the production of extracted honey. As my method of producing extracted honey is, I think, peculiar to myself, and as the extracted and comb honey are both produced at the same apiary and from the same colonies, can hardly be considered authority on the production of extracted honey. I use the eight frame Dovetailed or Root-hive. The bulk of my extracted honey is produced in small extracting frames in the ordinary eight frame hive super—such as is used for $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ sections. We use nine frames in a super. As our winters are long and we nearly always have a June frost, we winter most of our colonies with a super full of these frames of honey left on in the fall. Usually the honey is all

needed to keep the bees thriving until our honey flow late in June. (This year it did not come till in July.)

Just when the hives are nicely filled with brood and the honey is beginning to come in we put on sections between the brood chamber and the small frames. There is often some brood in the small frames, but if we are careful to smoke the queen down before raising the super it does no harm. I find that the bees usually take possession of the sections at once and will get their first super of sections ready to raise and the frames ready to extract before the same kind of a colony in the same apiary will get their sections as far advanced without any frames above. So we count that all the extracted honey we get is just a clear gain.

We have cold nights here all through the summer (our altitude is 7,000 ft.) and it is always hard to get bees started in sections unless we have some kind of a bait above them. As soon as the first super of sections is well under way, I extract the frames, and give them to some weak colony, possibly to some remnant from a swarm that is too weak to do much in sections. Another super of sections is put under the first lot that we had started under the frames and the comb honey business is pushed until near the close of the season, when as the sections are taken from the hives, we note the poorest producers and give them back their extracting frames. The sections are assorted and the best comb builders are given the unfinished sections to complete. As the last sections are finished and removed, the frames are replaced and if there is a prospect of even a small honey flow we extract until just time to have the frames fairly well filled for winter.

Of course, some will object that the little frames are tedious to extract. So they are until you get used to them, and even if they take more time, the extra amount of wax pays for it. We don't have to handle frames, either, in taking honey from the hive, but remove the super, stand it on end on the hive and smoke with one hand and brush with the other, and you soon have them clean enough to take in without moving a frame from its place. During a fair honey flow I seldom smoke or brush the bees from the supers but just stand them up on end and by the time I get to the fiftieth hive, the first super taken off is almost clear of bees. The supers are not so heavy, but that a woman can handle them, which is not the case with the regular size Hoffman frame.

So, to sum it all up, I will say that, the best method (for me) is to produce my comb and extracted honey at the same apiary and in connection with each other, and that the best hive for that purpose is the eight frame dovetailed with one set of half-depth extracting frames and three or four supers of sections to the hive. As to the why, I think that is obvious if I have made my method plain.

Question—Which is the best size and style of hive?

Mr. Dadant—My father and myself have been champions of large hives because of our experience. We used small hives first, and then adopted the larger ones. Father was always making improvements. We even tried hives with frames eighteen inches square, and found them to be a total failure. We adopted the Quinby hive with ten frames, a little longer than the Langstroth, and ten and a half inches deeper. We have used the ten-frame Langstroth, and found

them too small. If they were a little deeper they would be all right. The main point in a deep hive is that it is good for wintering. It requires no feeding. If there is enough feed in a small hive, there is not enough room for breeding. Therefore, ascertain how prolific your best queens are, in deciding on the size of the hive. You lose your best chances when you crowd your best queens. We have had bees in out apiaries for years, and the farmers on whose places they were, and other farmer bee-keepers, all agreed that the biggest hives, when they were of different sizes, gave the best results. That is the best kind of an argument. Those men did not know the reasons, but they judged only by results. If you try only two hives, the small one might be the best, because it has the most prolific queen, but when you try 200 of different sizes, the results must indicate the general truth.

Mr. Krueger—In my rounds as inspector, I met a bee-keeper who complained that his bees were bringing in no honey. He had no supers on. I found his hives so full of honey that the queen had no room to lay.

Mr. Gill—In Colorado the conditions are different from what they are in the East. We have a long season here. In Wisconsin, where I kept bees, we had to have a certain amount of bees in a certain time. I contend that the average queen in a long season here will find her capacity in an eight frame hive. She cannot keep up in large hives. We have to have a large force of bees here in August as well as in June. In 500 colonies the majority of queens can find enough room. I would advise a farmer to use the ten-frame hive, but the comb honey producer to use the eight-frame.

Mr. Bolinger—In my experience the queens in each hive generally correspond in egg laying capacity to the size of the hive. I do not want brood in the side frames. My most prolific queens are in my twelve-frame hives. I produce extracted honey. The twelve frame hives are better than the ten frame ones and almost twice as valuable as the eight frame hives.

Mr. Benton—The most pressing need of our pursuit is dash: broader, bigger bee keeping. I have used every conceivable size of frame. A frame $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 16 inches would suit me best. But because the Langstroth frame is almost the standard, I prefer it. The twelve frame hive is good for both comb and extracted, but I prefer the thirteen frame. The shallow Danzenbaker hive is the worst of all in my experience. We don't want baby bee-keeping. I consider the three important requirements to be these: first race. We cannot have too prolific queens all the year round. Second, select queens and breed with care. I do not advocate any particular strain, but you must know how to select. Third, filling the gaps in our honey, flows with forage. I have a great deal of faith in that.

Mr. Lyons—As an eight-frame comb honey producer, I heartily second Mr. Benton's remarks. I got good results from the eight frame hive, but why? Because I worked hard. I believe the time is coming when we will be compelled to use larger hives.

Mr. H. Ranchfuss—I have had a large number of hives with frames eleven inches deep, whose colonies bred up much better than those in the ordinary depth of hives, and made enormous colonies, but they did not produce more than half the average of the honey produced in the hives

with shallower frames. The bees in the deep hives did not go into the sections promptly. I think the Langstroth frame is plenty deep enough. We can get bigger hives by using two sets of frames, and when the honey flow comes, crowd them on one. In that way we might use eight frame hives.

Mr. Benton—I have had experience both with small and large frames in very poor localities, and in all my experience I never knew a colony which had bred up well in the spring that failed to get its winter stores in the following season, and I doubt if there is any ordinary locality in which that rule does not hold good.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Krueger—I discovered a little black bug working on the alfalfa blossoms last season, in such numbers that the grasshoppers were not in it at all, in our locality, and another bee-keeper also saw them at his place.

Mr. Merkley—We had the same thing at Verual, in Utah, last season. They appeared about the 26th of July, and from that time on we got but little honey. There would be as many as 150 on a very few blossoms.

Question—How can the over crowding of bee territory be avoided?

Mr. Harris—The State Bee-Keeper's Association ought to appoint an arbitrating committee composed of members close by Denver, who would show the intruding parties that they would not only bankrupt their neighbors but also themselves by over-crowding.

Question—Is the adulteration of extracted honey practiced to any extent in Denver?

Mr. Krueger—That is hard to decide. There is a great deal of honey-drip in the stores. I think a law should be

passed prohibiting the use of the word honey when the article is not honey.

Mr. H. Rauchfuss—Honey-drip does not come under the head of adulteration. That does not mean honey. It is just a name. It is not bought for honey. But there is a great deal sold in Denver under the name of honey that is not pure honey. Analyses have been repeatedly made of it, and it has always been found to be adulterated with about 30 per cent of sugar syrup.

Mr. Booth—We have a law on our statute books against the adulteration of honey.

Mr. Krueger—If we have such a law, we ought to apply to the proper authorities to enforce it. If we don't, nobody else will.

Question—What is the best way to fix up hives for winter in Colorado?

Mr. Rauchfuss—The first requirement is plenty of bees. Then, have the honey as compact as possible, and give plenty of ventilation, whether at the top or bottom, so the moisture can escape. Top ventilation is perhaps a little better. Even one thickness of gunny sacking above the frames is sufficient, if there is a space between it and the cover.

Question—What are the causes of the general honey-failure of this year?

Mr. Krueger—Drouth.

Mr. Rauchfuss—There are some conditions when alfalfa yields no honey. I have seen the fields blue with blossoms, and no honey coming in; and on some days a very rapid flow will stop very quickly, and the bees go to robbing, when the conditions apparently remain the same. The conditions which cause or stop such flows are unknown.

Mr. Krueger—One drawback this year was that not for a long time have we had such cold nights in July and August. When there is moisture and

warm nights we have honey, and when there is moisture and cold nights we do not get it.

Mr. Rauchfuss—We always have cold nights here when it rains, and under just those conditions I have had a large yield of honey.

Mr. Adams—There is never a honey crop when we have many east winds, as we had this year and two years ago.

Question—What recourse is there in case a party maliciously spreads foul brood?

Mr. Booth—The foul brood law provides for that.

Question—I want to produce extracted honey. Can I do so successfully with foul brood in view?

Mr. H. Rauchfuss—Don't you do it. Produce comb honey. You have to manipulate combs in extracting, and it will spread the disease.

Question—How would you keep ants out of comb honey when stored?

Mr. H. Rauchfuss—I found the places where they came in and covered the trails with insect powder. That stopped them.

Mr. Whipple—One year I had to re-erate fifty cases on account of ants. I have been entirely successful with insect powder, and one year also used with success common mint cut and spread on the floor and cases.

Question—If it is necessary to feed for winter, what would be the best time to give the bees the feed?

Mr. Milleson—As long as the bees have plenty of honey there is no need of feeding. During the long unpleasant weather in the spring is the time to feed.

Mr. Ivy—I would advise feeding in the fall, just enough for winter, and continuing in the spring.

Mr. Krueger—I would feed right now, while the weather is warm, and not wait.

Mr. Whipple—The proper time to feed is when they need it, whether fall or spring.

Mr. Adams—I would feed sugar syrup in the evening, as they will carry it all down during the night, and early enough in the season so it will all be sealed. I feed in common tin plates in the supers just at night.

A Member—I would not advise feeding now, because it excites the queen to laying. I would feed in October, and feed quickly. The best way is by paper bags over the frames.

Mr. Willis—The most satisfactory method I have tried is to use the Hill pepper-box feeder, feeding half of one hundred colonies at once, and the other half the next day. In twenty minutes I can empty two five-gallon cans by those feeders.

Mr. Gill—It is unusual to have to feed in Colorado at this time of year. If feeding must be done, a colony well provided with stores in September is better than one fed later. I have never seen as much brood in September as now. In the spring I feed in the open air. I have no time for feeders, but feed them like pigs. I feed sugar syrup, as it has got so we can not trust honey.

Mr. Ivy—Don't you feed your neighbor's bees?

Mr. Gill—I have fed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for that reason. But now my neighbors' bees are so close that I cannot.

Mr. Sweetland—How do you make sugar syrup to keep it from granulating?

Mr. Gill—At that time of year, I reduce the syrup so that it is as thin as raw nectar.

Mr. Benton—The right proportion is two pounds of sugar to a quart of water.

Mr. Krueger—I never found the

syrup granulated. When I want to feed a comb of granulated honey, I uncap it and dip it in lukewarm water, and hang it in the hive. The bees clean it out nicely.

Mr. Rhodes reported that a bee-keeper not far from Denver lost eight or nine colonies within a month last spring, from some apparently local cause. The bees flew out and died in the fields. As soon as the honey-flow commenced the trouble stopped. Mr. Milleson said he invested in bees twenty-five years ago, when there was no smoke in the neighborhood, but now he is surrounded by the smelters, and all the garden flowers and fruit-bloom, and the grass, are continually coated with a deposit from the smoke, and not one of his colonies is in first-class condition.

Question by Mr. Abbott—Are not cheap queens likely to prove detrimental to the business?

Mr. Harris—That is one of the most important questions here and elsewhere. We get no guarantee back of our purchased queens to say what kind of a queen we are going to get. Some queen-breeders ought to be cut out of the business, and denounced in the bee-journals. We want prolific, honey-gathering, long-lived queens and progeny.

Mr. York—As editor of the American Bee Journal I would be glad to cut out the advertisement of any unreliable queen-breeders if you will denounce them here.

Mr. Carnahan—In regard to cheap queens, I found in recueening all my colonies that the cheapest queens in money proved to be the best. I think the breeder would not sell them cheaply unless he could afford to. If we can buy good queens for 50 cents, equal to higher-priced ones, we should have

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

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

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TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—

The term of my trial subscription has expired and you will please discontinue same. I like your paper, it is just what I need, but I am afraid that if I subscribe for a year it won't run that long. * * *

Fruita, Colo.

The ten cent trial offer is discontinued with this issue. Life is too short, and we are too busy, to play at publishing a bee journal. There can be no further question as to whether or not this journal will continue, and no future contracts will be made with any possible suspension in view. This applies to advertisers as well as to subscribers. If, after twenty consecutive issues, we do not merit your confidence, we do not want your patronage. Place it where you will rest easy nights over the matter.

Hereafter, no subscription will be entered for less than six months. The price will remain the same, fifty cents per annum or twenty-five cents for six months. Remember, we club the Journal with all the leading bee publications in the United States, and that in all instances you will save from fifty to one hundred per cent on the price of this journal by taking advantage of our very low club rates when you renew.

All trial subscriptions that have expired, except in the states of Colorado, California, Idaho and Utah, are discontinued with this issue. Our trial subscribers in the states designated we trust will renew promptly, or at least drop us a card stopping the paper in case they do not want it.



FEEDING FOR WINTER STORES.

For the first time in many years some localities in Colorado report a dearth of winter stores. The only alternative is to feed, and for this purpose there is nothing better than syrup made of granulated sugar. The feeding should be done at once, the sooner now, the better in order that the stores may be sealed before the beginning of cold weather.

It is a fact perhaps not generally known that syrup made by the "cold process" will not granulate. It is always better to feed the syrup thin than thick, but the season is now so late that the bees will have little time to ripen it, therefore it would seem advisable to make a syrup of about the density of fairly well ripened honey. The proper proportions for this is four parts of sugar to three of water. The best method of preparation is to put the requisite quantity of water into an extractor and add the sugar slowly, stirring the liquid with the reel until all is thoroughly dissolved. After standing a few hours the liquid will be clear as crystal, and if fed in time for the bees to seal will not granulate.

If there be many colonies to be fed the best feeder is undoubtedly the Miller. It fits on the hive like a super and will hold up to 25 pounds of feed. The required amount for any colony can be given at one dose. It is so arranged that the heat from the cluster warms the passage way to the feed, making it a good cool weather feeder, also. If there are only a few colonies that need feeding, any kind of a shallow dish filled with alfalfa straws and placed on top of the brood

frames inside of an empty super will answer the purpose very well.

Caution to beginners:—Always feed after night-fall. It is easy to incite robbing after the close of the honey flow.



AN IMPORTANT COMMITTEE.

The time is come in Colorado (in fact it has been here for some time) when differences will arise among beekeepers on the question of overcrowding bee pasturage. To facilitate the just and amicable settlement of such disputes among its members, the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association, at its recent annual meeting, created a new committee, to be known as the arbitration committee. The function of this committee is to convene as a court of arbitration and listen to evidence in such controversies, and, if necessary, to inspect the location, over which the dispute has arisen. After hearing all the evidence, and taking every feature of the case into consideration, the committee will recommend a plan of settlement that, in their judgment, will best conserve the rights and interests of the disputants.

We are glad to see a manifestation of this spirit of trying to do right among our bee-keepers, and the present time is a most fitting one for the State Association to take the initiative in establishing such a good precedent. War is but another name for homicide; legal proceedings is a euphonious phrase, but it most often signifies a defeat of justice, and belongs wholly to the Dark Ages of greed and violence; arbitration is an exemplification of the divine principle of "equal rights to all," and is the Christian, civilized way of settling matters at variance between man and man and nation and nation.

In addition to the three regular appointees, the committee will consist of two additional members, one each to be chosen by the parties, at controversy, making a full committee of five.

The expenses of the inquiry will be borne equally by the contending parties,

and each will in honor and fairness be bound to abide by the findings of the committee.

The three regular appointees on this committee for the year 1902-3 are D. W. Working, W. L. Porter and J. Corneilius. Parties desiring the services of this committee will communicate with the secretary of State Association, H. C. Morehouse, Boulder, Colo.



THE RETIRING SECRETARY.

Mr. D. W. Working, the late secretary of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association, should not be allowed to retire without some public recognition of his valuable services in that capacity, and the Journal deems it a duty, as well as an esteemed privilege and pleasure, to say a word in that behalf.

It may be said without flattery that Mr. Working "worked" at all times, in season and out of season, zealously and indefatigably, for the success and up-building of the Association. Under his regime the Association reached the high water mark of membership, and its influence is second only to the National Association. To his planning is due in a large measure the superb arrangements of the late joint convention. The thousand and one details looking to the comfort and entertainment of our invited guests of the National were not lacking in any particular. Everything moved along without jar or confusion, and our guests departed with a large spot in their hearts that will forever warm toward the Colorado State Association.

Mr. Working is entitled to a vote of thanks, a gold headed cane, or some other substantial token of appreciation, and a front seat in the hereafter. The two former were overlooked in the rush of events at the convention, to be taken up, we trust, at some future time, but the latter, we hope, will not be thrust upon him until he has rounded the full measure of a useful and goodly life.

HONEY DEW.

At this date September 19, the leaves of the willow bushes are covered with a sweetish, sticky substance, and the bees are fairly crazy after it. A closer inspection reveals great quantities of aphides clinging to the twigs—the source of the saccharine secretion. This is the first "honey dew" we have ever noticed in Colorado.

**BEEES IN COLORADO.**

This is the title of one of the most superb gems of the engravers' and printers' art that has come to our notice in many a long day. The dainty little volume is just what its name implies, a sketch of the beekeeping industry in Colorado. It contains much valuable historical matter; statistically, it gives one an idea of the magnitude and importance of the industry, and it is embellished with the portraits of some of the leading beekeepers and their apiaries. If any reader of the JOURNAL has not seen it he should send ten cents to the author, D. W. Working, box 432, Denver, Colo., and secure a copy. It is a treasure worth preserving.

**BREAKING AWAY.**

Progress consists, not in forever plodding along in the bottom of a time-worn rut, but in occasionally leaping over the barriers of its beetling walls, and starting a new one. A majority, perhaps, of beekeepers are satisfied with their implements and hives, the so-called "standards" of twenty years ago, and believe them good enough. There are, at the same time, a few skeptics who disbelieve the "good enough" theory, and are on the alert for something better.

Quite an insurrection against the "standards" broke out when the subject of hives and frames was pitched into the arena at the Denver joint convention. A great deal of dissatisfaction was voiced and the "standards" perceptibly lacked the staunch supporters of the days of

yore. So far as was expressed, the sentiment of the convention was decidedly in favor of a hive larger than the common eight or ten frame hive taking the Langstroth frame. Different sized frames and sections, also, were discussed among the members and approved—the double brood chamber hive, shallow frame and 4x5 section having many warm advocates.

This does not mean that a radical change in bee-keeping appliances is impending, but that progress is militant in the bee-keeping world, as elsewhere. As a class, bee-keepers are intelligent and wideawake, and quick to adopt new ideas that give promise of value.



THIS is the time of year when there will be more or less robbing. A remedy that has been successful with us in the worst of cases is to saturate a cotton rag with a dilute solution of carbolic acid and lay it at the entrance of the hive that is being robbed. The robbers will summarily leave in great disgust, never to return. They may hover around the entrance for a few minutes, but none of them will attempt alighting, and they soon give it up.



After the convention the editor enjoyed very pleasant visits with Mr. Orel L. Hershiser, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mr. Louis H. Scholl, of Hunter, Tex. Both of these gentlemen have a national reputation as apiarists and apicultural writers.



Through lack of financial support the two Texas bee journals have suspended. It requires pluck, hard work and money to start a bee journal and tide it across the danger line.

**Several Eggs in One Cell.**

1. I have not written to you about the premium queen I got with a subscription to the JOURNAL the 3d of July. I divided my strongest colony by taking five

frames of brood and bees and put them on a new stand and introduced the new queen to these on the 4th. The queen was not released by the bees for four days so I released her myself and the bees seemed glad to get her out. In two days I opened the colony and found the queen laying; later, I found that she deposited two and sometimes three eggs in some cells quite frequently, and she does not seem to be very prolific, keeping brood in only three frames. What is the reason of her laying more than one egg in those cells? She is no drone layer for her eggs hatch and produce nice bees.

2. This has been a very poor year for honey, the bees being not able to store enough for winter. When is the best time to feed for winter? Wouldn't a piece of candied honey placed on the top of the frames be a good winter feed, or is there any danger, of its melting from the heat of the cluster and running down on the bees?

A. GUSTAFSON.

Cherrellyn, Colo.

[1. We have occasionally noticed that young queens just beginning to lay act like "green hands," and sometimes deposit more than one egg in a cell. Fertile workers invariably do this. An extra prolific queen in a small colony will sometimes do the same. In the case mentioned it is hard to assign a cause. There may be something wrong with the queen, and, again, she may be all right in time.

2. See editorial "Feeding for Winter Stores." Candied honey is not fit for winter food. The bees cannot utilize it unless they can gather water to reduce it. ED.]



Glad He Was There.

Our trip to the National Beekeepers' convention at Denver, and the grand reception we received at the hands of our Colorado and Eastern beekeeping friends, has proven one of the pleasantest events of our lives, to which we will ever look

back and think of with pleasure. This, with the knowledge gained and the benefits obtained to aid us in our chosen profession, especially along the lines of organization, will trebly repay us for the time and expense.

In our own state in some localities we have obtained little or no honey, but upon the whole the results have been very gratifying with a good crop of beautiful white alfalfa honey, and we hope our Colorado friends will be blessed in like manner in the future. E. S. LOVESY.

Salt Lake City, Utah.



A Plan to Get Rid of Laying Workers.

I have adopted the following method of treating colonies with laying workers: Take two or three combs containing eggs and brood in all stages of development from a strong colony, replacing with same number from the queenless one. Put a queen excluder on top of the strong colony, and upon this place the hive with the laying workers and brood. Queen cells will be built; when these are sealed, place hive upon stand by itself, or remove lower hive to new location leaving top one in its place as preferred. I have not had a failure so far in saving the colony by this method.

I saw in a late bee journal some one was giving a way of fastening sticks in bottom of honey cases to hold sections from the bottom. I find the easiest way is to put a drop or two of honey on each end of the stick before laying it on the paper. As soon as dry it will not move.

W. HICKOX.

Berthoud, Colo., Aug. 20, 1902.



Utah Beekeepers' Association.

The annual meeting of this association for the year 1902 will be held in the city and county building, Salt Lake City, October 6, beginning at 10 a. m. The beekeepers of the state are earnestly re-

quested to be in attendance or be represented by delegates from the various societies and beekeeping localities.

E. S. LOVESY, Pres.



BARTELDES & CO.

Note their change of advertisement this month. They wish it distinctly understood that they are in the market for beeswax. They pay the highest market price, and all settlements are made in the coin of the realm. Write them what you have to offer.

Proceedings—Continued from page 157.
the privilege of doing so.

Mr. Abbott—I can buy queens for 60 cents, but I don't believe the breeder can give all good queens for 60 cents. We should not encourage that kind of business. There is no resort. "Warranted queens" means that he will replace them. That makes an avenue for dishonesty; and if there is no dishonesty, there may be trouble in re-introducing. I think if queen-breeders would sell none but tested queens, it would be an advantage to bee-keepers at large.

Mr. Benton—I agree in regretting the tendency to sell inferior queens, but disagree with the remarks about getting cheap queens. It is 100 per cent better to get untested queens of good stock than tested queens of poor stock.

Mr. Carnahan—Another question is more vital than that. Shipping deteriorates the value of queens.

Mr. H. Rauehuss—Queen rearing has been tried here, but they can not be reared here for less than \$1. The only place to keep a queen for testing is in a full colony, which is expensive.

Dr. Miller—When a queen is shipped a long distance she may not be so good as one shipped a short distance. But she may be of just as good stock.

Queens may be reared from her that will be good. So I don't believe that the deterioration will continue to the offspring.

Mr. Benton—I don't agree that shipping generally deteriorates. Out of thousands of queens shipped across the oceans, the injury has been so slight that it does not count. Last year I shipped some empty cages to Cyprus with orders to put queens in and return. They came by way of London and New York. When I received them they were in perfect order. I forwarded them to Mr. McIntyre, of California, without taking them out of their cages. To get to his postoffice, they were thrown off a train moving thirty miles an hour near there, and taken on another train. When they arrived there were no dead workers, and they immediately did good work. They received no rest and no new workers in all that long journey. Therefore I believe it possible to prepare queens for shipping rightly, so that they will not deteriorate.

Dr. Miller—Mr. Benton is not worth listening to. He gives himself away. He says he believes it can be done. He may do it himself, but that doesn't show other people will.

Mr. Benton—I make no secret of the manner of preparation. But the manufacturers did not see fit to take up my special cages.

Mr. Abbott—I have received many Queens from Mr. Benton, some as long as eighteen years ago. Before he got his experience I occasionally received a cage in which the workers were all dead. But the queens were always in good condition. In regard to inferior queens, you can not find any breeder of other stock who will use any but the highest-priced stock.

Mr. Hershiser—I think it would be a good thing if bee-keepers knew what

a tested queen is.

A Member—There are two sides to the question. One man wants the best queens to breed from. Another man wants to requeen say fifty colonies. It would be funny if he had to pay \$1.50 apiece for queens when he can get just as good ones for 50 cents.

Mr. Carnahan—Mr. Rauchfuss says the seasons are not long enough and the nights warm enough here to raise queens. If you will come to Grand Junction we will furnish the queens.

Continued next month.



HONEY MARKETS.

COLORADO LOCAL:—Grocers are paying \$3.00 and \$3.25 per case for Nos. 1 and 2 comb, respectively. Extracted, white, in 60-lb cans 8c; in qt. and pt. jars 10c plus cost of jar.

CHICAGO:—Comb honey is meeting with good demand and the arrivals are easily disposed of at 15 to 16 cents per pound for that which grades No. 1 to fancy. Very little of the lower grades are offered but bring within two to three cents of No. 1. Amber grades of comb are also scarce, with no buckwheat offerings. Extracted is steady, white bringing 6½ to 8c, amber 6 to 7c, southern and odd lots of dark 5 to 6c. Beeswax wanted at 30c per pound.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

COMB HONEY—We are ready to contract it now and will make liberal advance on contracts. Let us hear from the alfalfa regions. We have splendid demand for it in the East. State lowest price and amount when writing.

THOS. C. STANLEY & SON,
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Our Clubbing Rates.

We will club the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal with your choice of the following publications at the prices set opposite to

each. The offers are available to either old or new subscribers.

American Beekeeper (50c)	\$0.75
American Bee Journal (\$1.00)	1.25
Bee-Keepers' Review (\$1.00)	1.25
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One of the oldest and most persistently bred strains of bees in existence.

That they are workers of the first water is evidenced by their record of an average of 331 1-4 pounds of honey per colony in one season.

If you want bees that combine good working qualities with beauty you want some of our queens.

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Untested	each \$1.00;	six \$5.00
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Select Tested	" 2.00;	" 9.00
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Come on with your orders. All races raised—Laws' strain of Golden; the best Three Banders; the trustiest Carniolans; the stingest Cyprians and the hustlingest Holy Lands. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Untested 50c; Tested 75c.

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These three requisites alone constitute the desired honey bee. I have given these my special attention. If you want Honey, Strong Colonies and Gentle Bees, try a Queen of this famous strain.

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Buy them of H. G. Quirin, the largest Queen Breeder in the North.

The A. I. Root Co. tell us our stock is extra fine. Editor York, of the A. B. J., says he has good reports from our stock from time to time, while J. L. Gandy, of Humboldt Nebraska, has secured over 400 pounds of honey (mostly comb) from single colonies containing our queens. We have files of testimonials similar to the above.

Our breeders originated from the highest priced Long Tongued Red Clover queens in the U. S.

Fine queens, promptness and square dealing has built up our present business, which was established in 1888.

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Golden and Leather Col. Queens after July 1.

Select warranted—1 for 75c; 6, 4.00; 12, 7.00
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Extra select tested, the best that money can buy, \$3.00 each.

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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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.

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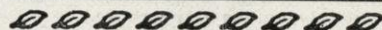
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The best comb honey hive on the market may be obtained of the A. I. Root Co., of Medina, Ohio; at any of their branch houses, and many of their local and jobbing agencies. Send to the address nearest you, and save freight and get quick delivery.



Would you increase your profits? Then try the Danz. hive
 It is used from Maine to California. Read the following:

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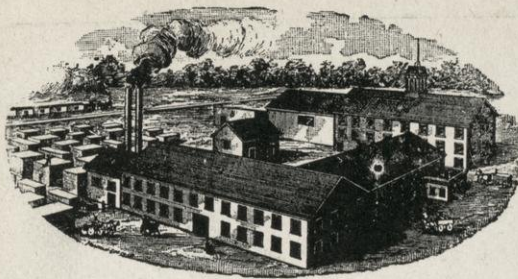
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Gentlemen:—I am very, very pleased that you are willing I should recommend the Danz. hive. I have had a great many inquiries regarding it, and have not felt at liberty to recommend it over our regular hives. At first I was prejudiced against it, but 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,
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