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## **Rocky Mountain bee journal. Number 38, Vol. 4, [No. 2] March 15, 1904**

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

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# Rocky Mountain Bee Journal

❁❁❁❁ Boulder, Colorado. ❁❁❁❁

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



H. C. MOREHOUSE,  
Editor & Publisher.

MARCH,  
1904.



Whole Number 38.



# SPRING MANAGEMENT

Is the most perplexing and troublesome problem in the apiary. Getting colonies ready for the honey flow involves a vast amount of fussing and tinkering, and then results are usually unsatisfactory. Much of this can be avoided by properly crossing your bees. In fact, the whole problem becomes a simple equation if your bees are

## CARNIO-ITALIANS.

Queens of this cross, bred from pure Carniolan queen mothers, possess the wonderful prolificness of the Carniolan race. They do not begin active breeding as early in the season as the Italians, but after they do begin, they soon outdistance them, and it is a rare thing for such colonies to reach the honey flow unprepared to take full advantage of it. They will do this without any "spring management" whatsoever, the apiarist only having to see that they are supplied with food. They are more addicted to swarming than the Italians, but this propensity is easily controlled by the shook-swarm system. They are vigorous, energetic workers, cap their combs white, and usually use very little propolis.

Another valuable asset of the Carniolan race is their great hardiness. Acclimated by long ages to the rigorous climate of the elevated province of Carniola, in Austria, they endure our winters with comparative ease.

The Carnio-Italian cross combines the the most desirable characteristics of both races, and are in every respect the ideal bee for the producer of comb honey.

We have continued arrangements this year with a reliable Southern breeder to raise these queens for us and mate them to drones of a non-swarming strain of Italians. We can supply these queens this season at the following prices:

**1 Queen \$0.75; 6, 3.75; 12, 7.00; 100, \$55.00.**

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

Order early; I am booking orders now; first come, first served. Queens ready for delivery June 1.

**H. C. Morehouse, BOULDER, COLORADO,**

# Market Reports.

Chicago, March 8th, 1904.—

It is difficult to get more than 12 cts per pound for any lot of white comb honey with sales chiefly at 11c., even at this price it does not work off as fast as owners wish it would. Selections in the most desirable grades bring a little higher price in small quantities, off grades sell at 1c to 2c per lb less. Extracted honey plentiful and slow of sale, white brings 6c and 7c; amber 5c and 6c according to quality and style of package. Beeswax active at 30 cts per pound.

R. A. BURNETT & Co,  
199 So. Water St.

Cincinnati—The demand for honey is somewhat brighter than it has been in the past sixty days. We continue to offer amber extracted in barrels at 5½ to 6½ cts, according to quality. White clover extracted is a drag on the market at 6½ to 8c in barrels and cases. Comb honey seems to be reviving at 13½ to 15c for fancy.

Beeswax is wanted by us at 30 cts per pound delivered here.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.  
Cincinnati, Ohio.



## BEESWAX WANTED.

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

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

## Wanted and For Sale.

Notices under this heading 1 cent per word.

A TRADE—I will send two fine young queens in June, either Italian or Carnio-Italian, to anyone who will mail to me the complete 12 copies of the Progressive Beekeeper for 1903. If you want the

queens first drop me a card.

E. F. ATWATER.  
Box 915, Boise, Idaho.

WANTED—A man who has had some experience with bees to work in the apary this season. Address, stating qualifications and wages desired.

H. C. MOREHOUSE.  
Boulder, Colo.

WANTED—200 worker combs, L. frames, free of disease. Address, stating price.

H. C. MOREHOUSE.  
Boulder, Colo.

FOR SALE—300 colonies bees with good house and 7 acres alfalfa. Will sell and give possession any time, good reason for selling. Write if you mean business.

W. C. GATHRIHGT.  
LAS CRUCES, N. M.

## Our Clubbing List.

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

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

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Sample by mail, 6c to help pay postage.

Hives and Supers proportionately cheap.

A. E. MORTON, BOULDER, COLO.



## IT PAYS TO BUY STANDARD BRED QUEENS.

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**Golden Italians.**

**Carniolans.**

WE GUARANTEE SAFE ARRIVAL.

**The FRED W. MUTH Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.**  
51 Walnut Street.

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Untested	\$0.75	\$4.00	\$7.50
Select	1.00	5.00	9.00
Tested	1.50	8.00	15.00
Select Tested	2.00	10.00	18.00

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*A Bee-Keeper.*

*What is it you want?*

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

*All right, I have them.*

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

**Tested:** 1 for \$1.00; 6 for 5.00

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

**JOHN W. PHARR, Prop.,**  
**Berclair, Goliad Co., Texas.**

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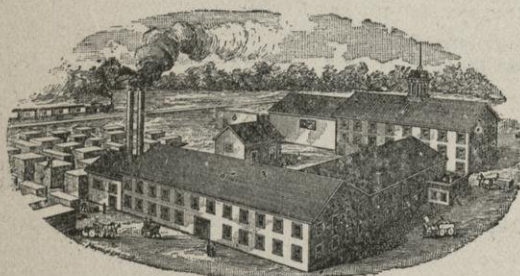
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# The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.

VOLUME 4.

BOULDER, COLORADO, MARCH, 1904.

WHOLE No. 38.

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Editor and Publisher.

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## EDITORIAL.

BY H. C. MOREHOUSE.

THE foundation factory of Gus. Dittmer, burned to the ground on February 24, entailing a large loss.



A BRIEF message from F. W. Muth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, announces the passage of the Ohio Foul Brood Bill through one branch of the legislature, without opposition.

## SPRING TINKERING THAT PAYS.

The problem of spring management is one of the most important that the beekeeper is called upon to solve, and it is one upon which beekeepers differ, perhaps more than any other. Stimulative feeding, spreading the brood, uncapping honey and the let-alone policy, each have their advocates. However much they may differ as to method, all are agreed as to the desirability of crowding queens to their utmost during the forty-five days preceding the opening of the main honey flow. As to which method pays the best, or whether any of them pay at all, is dependent entirely upon locality, and each beekeeper must settle the question for himself by patient trial and experimentation.

Spreading the brood, if done judiciously may be a benefit to the colony, but it involves an enormous amount of labor—more, probably, than the value of the increased amount of brood. In the west, where cool nights prevail, it is at best a dangerous practice. We have arrived at this conclusion through experience, and do not recommend the plan to our readers. Other things being equal, the colony will expand the brood nest as fast as there are bees to properly take care of the brood.

All apiarists are agreed that feeding continued for any length of time, will stimulate brood rearing, or start it again, if for any reason, it has been suspended.



This is a principle well established, hence it follows that feeding at the proper time in the spring will result in the production of an extra number of bees that will be in their prime at the beginning of the harvest—yet it does not always pay to feed for stimulation.

Brood rearing requires large amounts of honey, or its equivalent. If this is lacking at the beginning of the heavy breeding season, feeding must be resorted to. By feeding slowly, giving little more than their daily needs, the feeding may be prolonged until the honey flow. More feed will be required but a stronger colony will result than would if the feed was all given in two or three large doses. In our opinion it only pays to feed for stimulative purposes when the colony is in actual need of the food for consumption. Otherwise the honey in the hive should be uncapped at intervals, until it is practically all consumed and out of the way of the new crop.

Uncapping honey causes the bees to handle it. This has the same stimulative effect as feeding. Hence, where colonies are amply supplied with natural stores, feeding, for any purpose, is superfluous and an unnecessary expense.

Beginning about May 1, colonies should be gone through once a week and the cappings broken on at least one comb of honey at each time. The honey should be placed next to one of the outside combs of brood. If conditions are normal, in less than a week this comb will be cleaned up nicely and the queen will be laying in it.

Such manipulation will result in the using up of all the old candied honey, and we believe that the increased amount of brood will pay for the work and a good profit besides.



SUPPLY factories, both local and eastern, are covered up with orders. This is the logical sequence of last season's general prosperity among beekeepers.

## IS THIS LEGITIMATE?

Gleanings for March 1 reports some experiments by the Root Co. to prevent the granulation of honey by the addition of some foreign substance, notably glycerine. Why not mix cane sugar syrup with it? That will prevent granulation without a doubt, and it is more wholesome than glycerine, considering what the latter is made of. Both would be adulteration, as defined by the Colorado law regulating the sale of adulterated honey.

The mixing of foreign substances with honey to prevent its granulation ought by no means to be encouraged, as it throws down the bars and gives a plausible excuse for wholesale adulteration. The subject ought not to be broached at all in a bee Journal, as it gives those who are forever crying adulteration some show of reason for their suspicions.

But why seek to prevent granulation at all? The prejudice against granulated honey is gradually dying out. People who become educated to its use usually prefer it in that form. It is an advantage to beekeepers to handle as much as possible of their product in that shape, especially since the advent of the Aikin paper bags as market packages. Let us keep our honey absolutely pure, and keep everlastingly educating the public to accept it in the granulated state.



## PROLIFICNESS PAYS.

Of all the vaunted virtues of the various strains and races of honey bees, those that can truthfully claim extraordinary prolificness are entitled to more than passing consideration. The ability to produce a tremendous working force for the honey harvest is a virtue that outweighs many minor objections, such as color, temper, etc., or even proficiency in gathering and using propolis. It requires WORKERS, myriads of them, to gather a crop of honey, and the possessor of large, individual colonies, rather than a large number of colonies, will be the one who will reap the large harvest.

Other things being fairly equal, the race, or combination of races that gives the greatest prolificness will be the most profitable to the producer of honey. Beekeepers should look closer to the prolificness of their queens, and if their strain of bees is not up to a satisfactory standard in this respect, to introduce new blood, and if need be, cross with some other race of greater breeding propensity.

By the way, it pays to introduce new blood. The best apiary belonging to the writer is thoroughly cosmopolitan. Besides being composed of a dozen or more different local strains, it is mothered by queens from all the leading breeders of the United States, and the whole is leavened by a strong dash of Carniolan blood.

One thing the writer has learned by experience is, the number of bees at work in an apiary, not the number of colonies, is the vital fact to be considered at the opening of the honey flow. The more these forces can be conserved and held together, the better will be the showing on the right side of the beekeepers' ledger.

A swarm, no matter how large, shaken on starters and given ample storing room in the surplus apartments, will not, normally, cast a swarm that season, but will continue gathering and hoarding the treasured sweets the whole summer long. There is profit in such a colony.

Apiaries, say of 100 colonies, as they average at the beginning of the honey flow, ought to have their working forces concentrated into at least 75, or even a fewer number. The weaker colonies should be shaken together on starters and given all the room they can comfortably occupy. The principle is this: the greatest force is needed when the flow is at its best, as it will last but a short time, and rapid work is necessary to take full advantage of it.

Fellow beekeepers, you who doubt the dictum of this article, try as an experiment this summer, shaking two of your strongest colonies together on starters, give ample storage room, and make note

of results. Compare these results with the average of your colonies worked separately, and if there is not a percentage in favor of the consolidation plan, write us that it is a fraud and a failure.

The beginning of the honey flow is usually marked by a division of forces (swarming) when the reverse should prevail, if profit is sought through the production of a large crop of honey.

If one is to follow the system but briefly outlined in the foregoing, highly prolific queens also become an important factor. The more prolific the better, and those that do not require forcing or "stimulating" would be better still. Doubling up at the period when colonies are naturally strongest would tend to produce excessive swarming, but for the fact that shaking them on starters eliminated the swarming problem almost altogether. Try it in a small way and report.



The first two weeks of March have been very lamb-like, and bees have made a wonderful start at breeding. Should conditions continue as favorable up to the honey flow, there will be no lack of workers to gather the harvest.



THE RURAL BEEKEEPER is the name of a new bee periodical that is soon to be launched upon the troubled seas of apicultural journalism. W. H. Putnam of River Falls, Wisconsin, is to be editor and publisher. We wish the newcomer success, but are fearful that it will have more than an ordinary tussle before getting on a paying basis. It would seem that the eastern and semi-western fields are now well covered, and that it would be hard to "butt in" with a new bee journal. The man who starts a bee journal these days must be a practical printer and be able to do most of the mechanical, as well as mental work himself, or else spend a fair sized fortune before returns begin to balance expenditures



Even then, he must be satisfied with meager profits for a long time to come. We do not say this to discourage friend Putnam; we trust he will print a good journal, and that it will be a financial success.



We have room for more pictures of apiaries and things apiarian. If any of our readers have anything available in this line, kindly send it in, and we will take pleasure in reproducing it in the JOURNAL.



MAKE it a rule to clip every laying queen the moment you find her, no matter what may be your purpose in opening the hive, and your queens will always be clipped, and without the expenditure of much extra labor.



We strongly recommend the clipping of queens, especially in the out yards. This very often results in the loss of a queen, as they sometimes get lost in the grass or enter the wrong hive, after vainly trying to accompany the swarm. But it is better to lose a queen than to lose a prime swarm.



As with nearly every other problem of apiculture, there is a difference of opinion as to the value of feeding artificial substitutes for pollen to bees. It is all a matter of locality, but laying all other considerations aside, it will pay for the sake of keeping your bees from haunting your neighbors' feed troughs.



FASTENING foundation in brood frames with a wedge and groove is not very practicable in this climate. Even when the wedges are nailed in they will shrink so much as to loosen the foundation, allowing it to easily drop out. A better way is to fasten it in with melted wax. The work can be done quicker, and if a good job is done it will stand almost any

amount of jolting, or any reasonable weight of bees, without falling down.



IN localities where pollen is not abundant in early spring, wheat flour is a very good substitute, and now is the time to feed it.



THE best time to clip queens is during the spring handling. The colonies are not so populous and the queens are more easily found.



A GOOD way to feed wheat flour to bees is to mix it with an equal portion of bran, put it in a shallow receptacle, and set in a warm, sunny nook near the apiary.



How many of our readers have tried moving bees long or short distances without shutting them in the hive? Let us have some reports from those who have.



THIS year, February 22, is the date at which bees began gathering pollen and honey at Boulder. The last pollen gathered in 1903 was November 15, or thereabouts.



REPORTS indicate heavy winter losses of bees in the eastern states. We also have some reports of heavy losses from Utah. Bees, however, have generally wintered well in the arid states. In this locality even the usual loss from queenlessness is at the minimum.



BEEs use large quantities of water in spring, liquifying candied honey, and preparing larval food. If there is a natural supply near the apiary, well and good; but if that is lacking, the apiarist should make some provision for supplying it. Otherwise, a great many bees will be chilled and lost in the cold winds, that have to fly any great distance to procure this necessity.

As a testimonial of the vaule of shook swarming as a swarm controller, M. A. Gill and his assistants handled 800 colonies through the season of 1903 (a year that will always be memorable as a season of excessive swarming) without having a single prime swarm in the air, and only four after swarms.

MARCH has started in warm and balmy as May, and bees are brooding rapidly. If such weather continues right along, there will be no need of artificial stimulation to get plenty of bees for the harvest. But if a good deal of bad weather comes on later, as is probable, brooding may receive a check right at the time when it ought to be at its best, and much skill be required to get the colonies in prime condition for the flow.

VARIOUS methods are advocated for clipping queens; we have tried all that we have heard of, and the one that we have found the most satisfactory is to grasp the queen by the thorax with the left thumb and forefinger, hold her so that the wing that it is desired to cut will be against the edge of the hive or cover, and then with a keen bladed knife, sever at least half of the wing. There is nothing difficult about the operation, and if the apiarist is reasonably careful, the queen will not be harmed.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL, which is published at Boulder, Colorado, comes to us this month enlarged and improved and the price is now \$1. It contains a good report of the proceedings of South Idaho and East Oregon Beekeepers' Association by Secretary Fouch; also an interesting article from our own staff correspondent and bee expert, E. F. Atwater, of Boise, Idaho. The JOURNAL is an excellent publication for western beekeepers in particular, and is well worth the price asked for it.—Gem State Rural, Caldwell, Idaho.

## Notes on the February R. M. B. Journal.

BY JAS. H. WING.

The editorial on "Simplicity in Hive Construction," is in my opinion, most emphatically O K from "a to izzard."

Don't get discouraged in regard to the outlook at present for a crop of honey in Colorado. In twelve years I have never been able to discover that the quantity of snow in the mountains has anything whatever to do with our production of honey, except in theory. I am looking for an old fashioned, phenomenally good season for bees and honey, from present indications and conditions.

Guess you are O. K. when you write: "Can't say we would want them"—the stingless bees of Venezuela. Stingless bees from South America have been tried in the United States, and have proved a failure. The quality of their honey is said to be such that not even an Indian, who is notoriously fond of sweets, will eat it.

Sweet clover is rapidly gaining ground and growing in favor with the farmers and ranchmen in western Kansas. People who grow alfalfa for seed do not like to have it get a foothold near them, but cattle appear to have learned to eat it in pasture, also in hay, when properly cured. Last season in company with Mr. Jas. H. Davidson who has a fine apiary on his stock ranch near Syracuse, Kansas, I drove over several thousand acres where the sweet clover is crowding out the native prairie grasses, and found the cattle eating of the sweet clover freely, and Mr. Davidson informed me that it made excellent hay. Sweet clover is rapidly extending westward along the Arkansas river, having nearly closed the line into Colorado. The Santa Fe railway appears to be vigorously fighting it, and require section men to keep it cut along their



right of way. I have some sweet clover seed, but shall not plant it for reasons above set forth, and for the further reason that it is bound to take this country and at least occupy many of the waste places and probably more, and I do not care to have the name of introducing it. Have seen sweet clover grow volunteer over a dry subsoil, but it appears to best like sub-irrigation and a solid seed bed like the sides of a travelled road, and to stand a great deal of tramping.

Page 7. Too much packing keeps bees too warm and tends to start brood rearing out of season, to-wit—too early. As to moldy combs, who ever saw any in Colorado? Mouldy combs might be possible, provided the hive be absolutely tight and have a sealed cover. Some of our successful bee men cover bees with paper in winter to conserve the moisture and think bees so treated fly less during winter and consequently come out stronger in the spring.

If we do not extract until September is not cold weather liable to catch us before we finish? And would not our hives stack up so tall they would be very liable to blow over, and be inconvenient to handle?

Carlton, Colo., Feb. 26, 1904.

[Some years ago we constructed a chaff hive, in which a strong colony of bees was wintered, and a number of other colonies were packed in chaff in various other ways. The following spring, there were mouldy combs in all these hives, and the bees looked as though they had been soaked and steamed all winter. Two box hives sitting near them, unprotected and full of large cracks, though the winter zephyrs howled unceasingly, wintered perfectly, and the bees were bright and clean as newly minted coins. This opened our eyes, and when we heard this experience corroborated by veteran apiarists we quit packing bees, and have never

lost a colony in wintering that was provided with a good queen, plenty of bees, and ample stores in easy access.—E.D.]

## THE COLORADO SPRAYING LAW.

### How a Laporte Citizen Came to Grief for Defiantly Violating It.

As the season for spraying fruit trees is drawing near, it is well for beekeepers to be informed in regard to the law that was passed for their protection, which forbids spraying of fruit trees with poisonous substances, while they are in bloom. Fortunately this law has the support of all intelligent horticulturists, and its enforcement has met with little or no opposition. Spraying the blossoms not only does not destroy the insect pests, but actually destroys the crop of fruit. The beekeeper need not fear that the up-to-date fruit man will poison his bees—but occasionally some ignoramus has to be shown, and it is then that the beekeeper should be armed with the statute and a history of the one case that has been prosecuted since its passage.

#### THE LAW.

Section 15 of the act creating a state board of horticulture reads as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to spray fruit trees while in bloom, with any substance injurious to bees. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall on conviction before any justice of the peace, be liable to a fine of not less than \$5 or more than \$50.

#### THE LAPORTE CASE.

The following facts were published by W. L. Hawley, of Fort Collins:

Some three years back, Mr. Geo. Denning of Laporte, Colorado, made the statement that "he" Denning "was going to spray his trees when in full bloom, and that he did not care for the law. I have a right to spray my trees at any time, and no lot of bee men can stop me or caus

me any trouble." In about two weeks, from the time of making that statement Mr. Dening did spray, the fruit trees being in full bloom at the time. Mr. Frank Smith of Laporte, Colorado, had seven colonies of bees just over the fence, not two rods from the fruit trees that Dening sprayed. Next morning after spraying the trees Mr. Smith's bees were almost all dead. We had Mr. Smith consult the prosecuting attorney. The outcome was that Mr. Dening was arrested, plead guilty and was fined \$15 and costs. The whole cost Mr. Dening \$70.

That one lesson was enough for him, and since then he has been very cautious and sprayed very late. That one case has been the only one that caused us any trouble. Whenever we hear of a party that says they are going to spray their trees in full bloom, we go after him and very soon convince him that we mean business and that we intend to see that the law is enforced in every case of its violation.



### Cyprio-Carniolans and Comb Honey.

BY FRANK BENTON.

The editorial comment on page 228 of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL for January, 1904, calls for a few remarks from me.

There was not in the preparation of my communication to which the said note is appended the least thought of avoiding a clear statement regarding the production of comb honey by Cyprio-Carniolans. The particular point in question did not, at the time occur to me, and I referred, when mentioning their honey-gathering powers, simply to the quantity they are able to accumulate, and their certainty in the varying seasons that may occur of being in readiness to take advantage of any or all harvests. It is quite true that the comb honey produced by these bees does not generally equal in whiteness that produced by pure Carniolans. The general tendency is for it to resemble more

nearly the work of Cyprians. There is no discount whatever on the quality of honey itself, but for a critical market where the mere looks of the sections would count for a great deal it is very evident that a cross between the Carniolans and Italians would be preferable, provided the added price which can be obtained for the finer looking honey will make up for the smaller quantity and the less certainty in rather poor seasons of any appreciable yield whatever. To make the matter even more plain let me state that the combination of great energy, hardiness in wintering, prolificness in breeding up, as well as wing power and tongue reach of the Cyprio-Carniolans, enables this cross to secure, one year with another, a quantity of honey so much greater than that obtained by Carniolans or Carniolans crossed with Italians, that I quite believe the difference in quality is more than balanced even in the case of comb honey production, while for extracted honey the balance is very largely in favor of the Cyprio-Carniolans. The peculiarity which they have of continuing brood-rearing during honey dearths keeps the colonies strong in numbers so that they are ready for succeeding harvests. This is a most important trait the influence of which, in the general prosperity of the colonies and actual outcome of operations in the apiary, can hardly be overestimated.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,  
Washington D. C., Feb. 9, 1904.



### An Aggravated Case Of Bee Stealing.

I have now three times had my bees stolen, and Mr. Frank Rauchfuss advised me I should write it to you, that you might publish it in the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL, as it would be of great interest to all the Colorado beekeepers.

I am a sick man and not able to work, and so I thought I would try and go into the bee business and so last summer, I



sold my cow and everything to buy bees, and I bought them by the pound with an untested queen. By feeding them right along last summer, I did manage to get 90 good strong colonies. But on account of being sick all the time, I was compelled to sell ten of them to buy medicine and help support the family. And now the rascals will steal the balance of them, if they keep on the way they are doing now.

First, two went the 20th of January; another went and they threw the covers away in the road. Now, this morning, the tenth of February, three more went. I had them packed with chaff on top in the supers. They threw supers and covers on the ground and took just the bees and hive without anything on, except a cloth. So I don't know what will come next. I would identify every comb if I would see them. The hives are all my own make and likely they will destroy them. If anybody would notify Mr. Frank Rauchfuss who has noticed beekeepers increasing their stock here lately I would be glad to get the information, as I could go and investigate it. I would be glad to give all the bees stolen as reward, or so much money as they are worth. I sold the other ones for \$5 a hive. My bees are worth that much, as they are all on the whole sheets of foundation with three wires and no drone comb.

Now, this is about as much information as I can give you. They came in a wagon and there were two—a man and a boy—as I saw their tracks in the dust on the road where they lifted them into the wagon.

J. BOUCKENHEIMER.

4004 Raleigh St., Denver, Colo.



### His First Experience with Bees.

BY JOHN W. PHARR.

In as much as so many of our writers write in a way that they may not say what has been said before, we fear that many,

if not all, of the beginners are not having the advantages in learning that many of us had. We seem to forget that there are hundreds of beekeepers now where there was one when we first launched our bark into the untried waters of "Bee-dom."

Now, what I desire to say is for the benefit of the amateur, and I know nothing better than tell of some of my failures, so he may not stumble at these points along the road to success. I say success for that is the result if he has the qualifications. The first thing necessary is a love for the business and a powerful resolution. That was what we started with but we started on a very small scale. We had ten colonies in box hives and we engaged a neighbor beekeeper to come and transfer them on halves, which gave us five colonies. Then we got him to draw from them and make another colony and then we bought a fine golden queen from him and we got him to introduce her, of course, as we knew nothing about it. We well remember how we waited to see the yellow bees fly. We did not have to wait long before we had a nice colony of beautiful bees. Now here was where our first trouble came. When we got them into patent hives we thought all we had to do was to put on a super of sections and give them a little time, and then take the honey as we needed it. So we watched our fine bees until they filled the brood chamber, then we set on the super. Every few days we would look under the lid to see if they were making honey in the sections. Finally the honey flow was gone and we had no honey, and the bees seemed to be scarce in this colony. So after a while we ventured to look in the brood chamber and we found plenty of honey in the top part of the combs and plenty of moth worms in the bottom of the combs, and not a handfull of bees. What could be the matter now? So we began looking for the queen but did not find her, but we found brood and we thought she must be there. So we

called for our neighbor and he informed me that they had no queen nor hadn't had for a long time, and that the brood in there was drone brood, produced by laying workers, and that accounted for so many of the bees in the hive being little drones, and away went the first queen I ever bought and all of her posterity.

Now, I had the blues. I was knocked down but not to stay, so I was up and at it again.

The next year I had collected together in one way and another about ten colonies. That fall we had a good honey flow, so I bought me two more fine queens and went to work and divided every colony, so when winter came they had honey enough I thought to do them bountifully. Now, I was a bee man alright. I had twenty odd colonies. I had raised most of my queens by drawing brood from my fine queens and giving my new colonies. The future was bright for me but I hadn't yet got any money, nor I did not get any soon and I will tell you why in my next.



### **Apiarian Essentials and Nonessentials in Central California.**

BY W. A. H. GILSTRAP.

As the JOURNAL is devoted to "Bee Culture and honey production in the arid parts of the United States" it would seem that the JOURNAL should be interested in Central California, and that Central California should be interested in the JOURNAL. True this is not an arid section but it is semi-arid and semi-tropical, etc.

At first thought honey production seems simple enough here. Get some bees, good queens, good combs, ample room for storage when the honey flow will admit, and honey to eat at other times. Simple isn't it? In my opinion these are the basic facts that we must consider, if not the only features to reckon with.

Some may say that good hives are es-

sential. Hardly, in this locality. A friend of mine had accumulated quite a pile of old hives which were never intended for use, but were tolerated in the yard. Such things will sometimes happen you know. One year he had an unusual number of swarms and reluctantly put some of them in those old split and broken hives. No one would call them good hives, but the owner, an expert apiarist, reported better success with them than with his new hives. Why? Better ventilation, that's all.

From Marengo, Ills. to Colorado, or even farther west, there seems to be a great demand for the right kind of covers for hives. Even some parties in the south end of this state worry no little about hive lids. For our locality you can spread a grain sack, which has seen its day for grain, over the frames, and put most any kind of a lid on the sack and all goes well.

With our long open winters honey is consumed here in a way that would astonish those used to cellar wintering.

Many crooks and turns are necessarily encountered by one not familiar with our special conditions, but none will more surely work injury than to let bees run short of honey in early spring, or what is more common, before the main summer flow. Some apiarists habitually do this.

Of course there are many things that can be said and written which are of actual benefit, and a vast amount more of interest, but I believe the time will come all over our country when the plan advocated so strongly by the editor of the Bee Keepers' Review (who is not a beekeeper) keep lots of bees and don't be fussy about your work.

Are frames necessary for comb honey production? Am not sure that they are, but they are quite convenient.

Being a firm advocate of organization, Mr. Editor, you may think the crying need of the honey business has not been touched on for Central California. Possibly not. In theory I favor combine and



have lost a good many hard earned shekels in supporting the theory. For about a year I have not been a member of any beekeepers' society. When the dear old National went persistently crooked and it seemed impossible for a few, (the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL, included) to get it straight, I jumped overboard, and the Association has thrived as well since then as Uncle Sam has since the Philippine conquest.

Honey Producers' Associations are supposed to be of more benefit than other beekeepers' societies I know, but had I been a member the past year, it would, in all likelihood, have busted.

### Bees and Irrigation.

BY E. S. LOVESY.

The irrigation problem seems to be the leading question of the day in our state, and some stupenduous efforts are being made to increase the water supply in proportion to the increase of population. In fact, there is a lively agitation in nearly all parts of the state over the water question. Canals are being built, large dams, tunnels and levees have been made and others plans are under cotemplation to make reservoirs for the storing of immense quantities of water.

The government is taking hold of two or three schemes of great magnitude, which we believe will result in much benefit to the arid regions. Friend Morehouse, as possibly you already know, water is the great vital question of all questions in what is known as the arid regions. The Mormons found this out immediately on their arrival here on the 24th of July, 1847, and they are said to be the originators of the irrigation system in the United States. At that time this country was known as the great American Desert. The wolf and the coyote roamed over the plains, while the mountains were fairly well stocked with deer, antelope, bear and other wild animals, but there were no bees until they were imported.

Those pioneers found the hard baked soil almost as hard as cement, and they had to irrigate it before they could plow it. But the puny little infant called irrigation, born in 1847, has grown to a giant and is still growing. In those early days the Mormons had full control in the settlement of the valleys and plains of Utah, and some near adjacent valleys which now belong to other states, which at that time had no existence.

As the country began to fill up with settlers, surveying parties were sent out to survey the different valleys, the water being always taken into consideration, to determine if there was water enough for all the land. Townsites were laid out, and the land was surveyed into ten to twenty-five acre plots, according to conditions, and the first come were the first served. Each person could take their pick of city lots and plot of ground with the shares of water surveyed for and belonging thereto. No person could take more than the amount allowed each. This arrangement made it possible for all settlers to own farms and their own homes, and when the land and water was all taken up at any one place, settlers would go to what they considered the next best place that was not all taken up and select a location and make themselves a home.

This mode of settling the country was favored by the people because it kept "the dog out of the manger," or in other words, it prevented a few persons from gobbling up the entire country, to the disadvantage of their fellow citizens. This system was first inaugurated in the settlement of Salt Lake City, and it is the main reason why a greater percentage of the people of Utah, own their own little farms and homes than in any other state.

But, to get back to the irrigation question. By this system of settlement that I have described, both the land and the water were brought into immediate use, to the best advantage, and as the farmers began to plant out lucerne fields and with

the increase of other honey-producing plants, a few bees were brought to the country as early as 1849. It was soon noticed that bees did well both as to quality and quantity of honey produced, and as a rule this reputation has been kept up.

It has also been noted time and again that when there is plenty of irrigation water to keep the plants in vigorous growth, they, as a rule, produce more honey. We often notice bees working on plants growing near the water courses when they don't go near the same kind of plant growing on the dry prairie. In fact all plant life, trees, fruits, grains, roots, etc., will grow more vigorously and yield more to the acre under a good system of irrigation than under any other conditions.

Another thing that has been noted by nearly all agriculturists is that since the settlement of this country the water in nearly all parts of the state has more than doubled the amount that was here before the country was settled. Where this has been thoroughly demonstrated the old settlers down stream often want it all, whether they are supposed to need it or not, and to give everybody their rights, with equal justice to all, is a knotty problem that this state is trying hard to solve. It is a fact that the irrigation question was never more acute than at the present. Nearly half the Nation is interested in this gigantic question. The country has reached a point where in order that our towns, cities and country districts may grow, and in many even to exist, the waters must be increased and preserved.

Your humblest servant was one of about 150 delegates that met in Ogden last fall where about 15 states and territories were represented. I met our old-time mutual friend, Mr. D. W. Working, who, by the way, is well named. We had a grand and enjoyable time at the great congress. We can look back to it as one of the most pleasing events of our lives, of which I will try and tell you a little more next month.

Salt Lake City Utah.

## Emery Co. (Utah) Beekeepers Meet.

BY O. SORENSON, JR. SECRETARY.

There was an appreciative attendance of beekeepers at the annual meeting of the association at Orangeville last Saturday.

A discussion on making of foundation comb resulted in the committees appointed at a previous meeting being instructed to make the purchase of a 12-inch mill—a mill that can make foundation 12 inches wide.

J. P. Petersen of Castledale gave valuable information on the kind of mill best suited to our use, also on the manufacturing of the comb foundation.

The secretary and treasurer read his detailed report and was given an appreciative vote of thanks and then some for his services.

County Bee Inspector Otteson gave his report which showed a wholesome decrease in foul brood among the bees of our county. The inspector was given a demonstration, showing the appreciation of the beekeepers for his persistent effort in this line. (A synopsis of report will follow.)

Pres. A. Nelson delivered his annual address. He appreciated the liberal attendance of members and then referred to the liberal advancement of our association, as evidenced by the secretary and treasurer's report, and the improvement generally among beekeepers of our county as shown by the inspector's report.

All the old officers were reinstated for the coming year.

On motion it was decided to make a new roll each year, after the annual meeting in December, entering the names of beekeepers at the date of paying their annual dues.

The members present were eager to hold a beekeepers' reunion sometime during the winter, and centered on Ferron as the place to hold it. The affair was placed in the hands of a central committee composed of A. G. Anderson, John



Zwahlen and C. K. Jensen at Ferron, with sub-committees of C. Ottesen, Huntington; Mrs. Andie Fitt, and P. A. Childs, Jr., Orangeville; J. P. Petersen and Niels C. Jensen, Caatledale; H. C. Hanson, Molen; Morgan Lewis and Andrew Mortesen, Lawrence; A. Brinkerhoff and J. A. Broderick, Emery.

The gentle workers, with their "do much queens," and few drones, that will swarm to Ferron will on that occasion gather honey of the best color and of the finest flavor in worker comb rightly built.

#### SYNOPSIS,

Members: 1901, 27; 1902, 30; 1903, 41  
A healthy increase.

Colonies, spring count: 1905, 571; 1902, 649; 1903, 883.

Colonies, fall count: 1901, 821; 1902, 963; 1903, 1383.

Pounds of honey: 1901, 119,360, 1902, 107,252; 1903, 127,202.

Averages, spring count: 1901, 209 pounds per colony; 1902, 165; 1903, 144.

Beeswax, pounds: 1901, 585; 1902, 1,205; 1903, 1,542.

Vinegar, gallons: 1901, 444; 1902, 450; 1903, 660.

#### REPORT OF BEE INSPECTOR, CHRISTIAN OTTESON.

491 colonies not diseased; 497 colonies burned; 149 diseased colonies saved and 29 colonies transferred to foundation. He reports the foul brood scourge in a fair way to be exterminated, and that the bee industry is in a prosperous condition.

#### THE RE-UNION.

[A report of this highly enjoyable affair was furnished the JOURNAL, but it has been mislaid and cannot now be found. Suffice it to say that the occasion was largely attended by the beekeepers of Emery county, and was thoroughly enjoyed, not the least delectable feature of which was a sumptuous dinner. ED.]



#### From The Land Of The Aztecs.

Thinking the readers of the ROCKY

MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL would like to see something from the land of the Aztecs and an old timer of Boulder county, I send you my report for the season of 1903.

Fall count 1902, 86 colonies; May count 1903, 83 colonies. The spring of 1903 was very backward and unfavorable to brood rearing and swarming did not commence until May 15th. The bees did not commence to store in the supers until June 10th. The crop for the season was an average one. I harvested 4763 pounds of comb honey and 918 pounds of extracted honey, besides having on hand 321 pounds of broken comb honey, and an increase of 25 colonies.

#### STATE LINE APIARY,

La Plata, New Mexico.



#### Utah Bee Convention.

The spring meeting of the Utah State Beekeepers' Association will be held on April 5 at Salt Lake City, the session beginning at 10 a. m. All beekeepers are cordially invited to be present. The meeting, as usual, will be held in the city and county building.

E. S. LOVESY, President.



V. Deviny of Edgewater, Colorado, has now in the press a book that will be much sought after by students of early Colorado history. To use Mr. Deviny's own words, "The Story of a Pioneer is a story descriptive of life and travel on the plains and in the mountains during the early rush to the gold fields of Colorado which lead to the transformation of the desert into an apicultural and agricultural paradise, and made homes for a prosperous and happy people." The book promises to be an interesting narrative of the stirring incidents and scenes of those early days, and is written in a highly attractive style. We await the issue of this volume with anticipations of pleasure.

## Proceedings Annual Meeting of The Colorado State Beekeepers' Ass'n.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.]

Mr. Gill—I move the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association give earnest and loyal support in getting up a proper exhibit at St. Louis next year. (Carried.)

Mrs. Mary Wright, State Dairy Commissioner, was introduced, and said she would do all in her power to aid the bee-keepers in doing away with the competition of impure honey.

Mr. M. A. Gill, of Boulder county, then read the following paper:

### To What Extent Will It Pay Colorado Beekeepers to Manufacture Their Own Supplies?

In my opinion the time has come when the beekeepers of the west should manufacture the most of their supplies.

In making our own supplies, as in buying them, one of the vexations is that we require so many different systems, which, of course, will require different kinds of hives. But these notions of ours can be met just as well by making them as by buying them; the only difference will be, it will cost a little more, like it does any manufacturer to be all the time changing his machinery.

We should simplify our fixtures just as much as possible, and this will not only cheapen them, but enable us to handle more bees. Most amateurs, when they look at a complicated hive-cover, or a complicated frame that is hard to make, will think that there is some hidden potency in the construction that is necessary for them to secure the largest production of honey, or the successful wintering of their bees. But the practical, experi-

enced bee-man knows that the more simple we can meet the requirements of the bees the better it is for the bees, as well as the most profitable for the owner; and that many of the complications are a trick of the manufacturers to head us off from making our own supplies.

It has been said that Colorado had no lumber that would make a good bee-hive, and I, myself, used to think that way. But four years ago I made 200 hives and 600 supers from white spruce. The lumber was well seasoned. I cut them accurately and nailed them up in a workman-like manner, and gave them two good coats of lead and zinc paint, and I find them today in better repair than hives made from soft pine by eastern manufacturers. When I say better repair, I mean the whole 1 1-2 story, which includes the super, cover, and hive-follower, all of which are a nuisance as now made by the factories.

There is also a species of soft white pine that grows high up in the snow in the vicinity of Long's Peak, that also makes a good hive. Most bee-keepers around Longmont have been making their own hives for the past four years. We find it the most satisfactory to give our orders for lumber right to the mill owner, and have our lumber cut with proper regard to width and thickness, so that when the lumber is seasoned, planed and cut into hives, there is the least possible waste.

We have bought our pattern slats (for supers) and Hoffman frames in the east, and for my own part, for comb honey and rapid handling, I must say I prefer the Hoffman frame, but as the price has gone to 2 1-2 cents each, I think we shall change to a plain staple-spaced frame, with heavy top-bar, and made from our best picked, native material; and I



think they can be made for one cent each.

I will say to any one who intends to make his own hives, don't make them from any lumber you can pick up, or you will be sorry you did not buy your hives at any cost. Two years ago I could not get white spruce or white pine, and so I made my hives and supers from what was called Arizona spruce, and it proved very unsatisfactory. Mr. Hickox also made a quantity that season from the same material, and I think it about disgusted him with home-made hives. Thus, I say, get the best native material, have it well seasoned, then make it up in a workman-like manner, paint it good, and your hives will prove satisfactory, and you can make nearly two for the price of one eastern hive.

Our Longmont hive is made so that all parts are inter-changeable with the standard 8 or 10 frame hives, but, in my opinion, it is a better and more substantial hive.

We have a better super, more convenient for rapid handling, and more substantial. For my part, I do not like the little wiggly, short-lived section-holders of the factory-made hives. I do not like the hive-followers that are made from the scrap-pile at the factory, nor do I like the covers as furnished by the factories, that will leak and commence falling to pieces within two years in this climate.

But I am not here to discuss my own likes and dislikes, nor my particular kind of hive and fixtures, but that a good hive can be made from western lumber, and at a price that we can afford.

I want to say that I have no complaint to make against any eastern manufacturer, nor any western dealer, nor have I any hives to sell, nor

any interest in the sale or manufacture of any hives or fixtures. I am simply a honey-producer, and from this standpoint I find it sensible, as well as profitable, to have as little money tied up in fixtures as possible and still keep our bees in merchant-perhaps that the great shortage of

While we have never made any shipping cases, I believe they can be very profitably made somewhere in the west for 10 cents each, even if they are not quite so fancy in appearance as the eastern made.

We are told that the prices of sections have been nearly doubled on account of the great scarcity of basswood lumber, and that we must soon return to the use of the four-piece section. I will say that when I can not have the Rauchfuss press and the one-piece section, I shall return to the production of extracted honey entirely. With regard to this, let me say, have no fear for the next few generations but what the dealers will furnish us with basswood sections if we pay the \$4.00 and \$5.00 per thousand. If I did not know something about the millions of feet of standing basswood to be found in that section of our country lying between the great Mankato woods in Minnesota and extending to New York, and including the Canadas, I should think perhaps that the great shortage of basswood lumber was the only cause for the recent excessive rise in the price of sections; but I know that the price of basswood lumber in my old state (Wisconsin) has not risen as has the price of sections.

There is a great future for the bee industry in the great west, and the new Moffat railroad will open up a section of country where there are vast quantities of lumber that will make good bee supplies (not including sections), and in my opinion

there is a good field right now for the extensive manufacture of bee supplies right here in this western country.

M. A. GILL.

Mr. Gill—I want to say a few things not in the paper. I feel that while we have been allowed to be carried along in advance of the prices, the time has come to show those people they can't infringe on us. Material is not so scarce. The only way is to force them to come down.

F. Rauchmuss—At what price can you buy lumber in Longmont suitable for hives?

Mr. Gill—White spruce, just such widths and thicknesses as are wanted, costs us \$10.50 per thousand; and well seasoned, \$17.50 per thousand, and \$3.00 for dressing.

F. Rauchfuss—How does it run as to knots?

Mr. Gill—We picked the lumber. There are some knots, but they are tight, and do not show through the paint.

Mr. Whipple—I made 300 supers at a cost of not quite 10 cents apiece, as good as anything I can buy.

Mr. Aiken—How shall we reconcile our use of native lumber with our support of the Forestry Association?

Mr. Gill—We will observe the laws, but this is a question by itself.

H. Rauchfuss—I believe the time has come to manufacture our own supplies, not only in Colorado, but in the other western states. The manufacturers have formed a trust. Next year perhaps they will add 5 per cent to their prices, and next year again, and so on. We have to show them we are fixed for making hives. I don't think we will have to make very many.

Chas. Adams—For four years I have used Mexican or Oregon pine in making hives, and found it satis-

Mr. Gill (showing a 1 1-2 story hive)—This hive in the flat costs about 80 cents, including the pay for labor, which is 17 cents. The super-slats are 3-8 inch instead of 1-4 inch.

Mr. Aikin—This discussion is intensely interesting, but I see difficulties ahead. Where is the supply of lumber to come from, especially when our forest reserves shall be established? Perhaps the reservoir system may help out the forests. But, after all, I have never been able to make hives as cheaply as I could buy them, except once. But I am heartily in sympathy with the movement. It may bring the transportation companies to a recognition of the facts. This transportation question is no small item.

Mr. Gill—The supply is not so limited as you would be led to think. But if a large factory is established, then the place to get lumber from would be Idaho, which has vast forests. The new railroad to Salt Lake will open up many tracts not at the headwaters of streams. I think Mr. H. Rauchfuss struck the key-note in his remarks.

Mr. Morehouse—For five or six years I have made my own hives from Mexican pine, and found it satisfactory. It cost me \$24 per thousand.

Mr. Swink—The difference between lumber in the rough and bee supplies is simply enormous, so that the freight rates alone would be a big saving. There is no question but we can get the lumber as well as they can.

Next on the program was the following paper by Mr. W. L. Porter, on

#### Receiving and Packing Honey for Car-load Shipment.

Most of the honey in Colorado is produced by bee-keepers that are



making a business of it, and through the long summer months, as he is toiling at his work, he is constantly turning over in his mind, How much cash will it be possible for me to realize for my season's crop of honey? Then the question arises with him, How can I convert my honey into the most dollars and cents in the shortest time with the least labor and expense?

The honey-business has reached such a large proportion in Colorado that it is possible to market but a small portion of the honey in our state. Then, the second question presents itself, which is a very important one, How can we lay our honey down in the markets of the Eastern states with the least expense, and get the largest possible prices? This, I answer, can be done best by co-operation. We find by observance for a number of years, that the first honey ready for the market brings the highest price. My knowledge on the subject has come mostly through my official connection with the Colorado Honey-Producers' Association, and those working outside of the Association will probably coincide with what I have to say.

The inquiries for honey in car-lots for August and September are numerous, and the demand is greater than we can fill, as the supply is not as great as it might be on account of the slowness with which bee-keepers get their honey in. As the season advances, the calls for Colorado honey are less, and the price weakens. If any of us are fortunate enough to produce a car of honey, we can not have it all from the hives before Sept. 1st, and then it takes time to handle it and case it ready for the market.

Then, if we wish to avail ourselves of the best market we can only do it by co-operation—each bee-keeper bringing his honey as fast as he can

get it ready to a common point, and by so doing we can bring together a car at the earliest possible time. In this way a car may be shipped in the last part of July, a number of cars in August, and so on through September and October, until the larger portion of the crop has been sold. The bee-keeper that gets the most of his honey early is the one that will realize

[Continued next month.]

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Paid advertisement inserted by order of G. F. Davidson, Fairview, Texas.

### HO, BEEKEEPERS ATTENTION.

we are not incorporated, neither is any other bee company in Wilson county; neither have we any imperial or non-swarming queens for sale, but we did buy out the queen trade of the Hyde people, and here is the proof. G. F. DAVIDSON.

#### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that we have sold to Mr. G. F. Davidson our entire queen business, consisting of all our nucleus hives, cages, list of names and our good will.

We thank our many friends and customers and we trust that you will continue to favor Mr. Davidson, as you have favored us.

Mr. Davidson is in every way worthy of your trust, and any business entrusted to him will receive prompt and courteous attention.

Yours in trust,

O. P. HYDE & SON,

Floresville, Tex., Jan. 1, 1902

We consider it unfair now for the Hyde Bee Co use this trade.

G. F. DAVIDSON.

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## TEXAS QUEENS

....FROM THE....

## LONE STAR APIARIES.

Established 1885.

G. F. DAVIDSON & SON, Prop's,  
Fairview, Texas.

We are now ready to furnish you Queens from the best stock of any race. These queens are equaled by few and inferior to none. Write for Price List.

## GEORGIA QUEENS.

*Standard Bred Italian Queens.  
Of the Highest Grade.*

We are booking orders now for these queens.

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

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

### PURELY MATED QUEENS.

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

### PRICE OF QUEENS.

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

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

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

T. S. HALL, Jasper, Ga.

-- THE --

## Gem State Rural.

A. E. GIPSON, Editor.

Idaho's Fruit, Dairy and General Farm Paper.

Is full of of fresh matter every week. It contains extended reports of Farmers Institutes, Fruit Growers' meetings, Dairy and Seed Growers' associations, Poultry and Bee-Keepers' conventions, Stock Breeders' gatherings, Irrigation matters and scores of other subjects of special interest to farmers. It is the official organ of half a dozen of our state organizations and contains valuable information, not found in any other publication. It will save you money.

You Need This Paper.

Subscribe today. \$1.00 per year.

The GEM STATE RURAL  
Caldwell, Idaho.

## Queens! Queens!

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

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

**The Southland Queen, \$1.00 per year.**

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

## THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO.,

Beeville, Texas.

## 27th Year DADANT'S FOUNDATION 27th Year

*We guarantee satisfaction.* What more can any one do? Beauty, purity firmness, no sagging, no loss. Patent Weed process sheeting.

*Why does it sell so well?* Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other. Because in 26 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

Bee veils and veiling, both cotton and silk.

**Beekeepers' Supplies of all kinds.**

**Langstroth on the Honey Bee—Revised.**

The classic in bee culture; price \$1.20.

BEESWAX wanted at all times.

## DADANT & SON,

Hamilton, Hancock Co., Illinois.

## Honey Queens.

**Laws' Leather Colored Queens.**  
**Laws' Improved Golden Queens.**  
**Laws' Holy Land Queens.**

Laws' queens are doing business in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries.

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

Laws' queens and bees are putting up a large share of the honey now sold.

Laws' stock is being sold for breeders all over the world. Why? Because it is the best stock to be had.

Remember! That I have a larger stock than ever; that I can send you queen any month in the year and guarantee safe delivery; that I have many fine breeders on hand. Price \$3.00 each. Tested, each, \$1.25; five for \$6.00. Reduction in prices after March 15. Send for Circular.

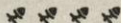
W. H. LAWS Beeville, Texas.



# The COLORADO HONEY PRODUCERS' ASS'N.

An Incorporated, Co-operative Stock Company  
of Western Bee-Keepers.

Organized for the purpose of Marketing the Products of its  
Members and the furnishing of good Bee Supplies, to its  
Members and others, at reasonable prices.

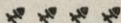


AGENTS FOR

The G. B. Lewis Co.'s Bee Supplies.

Dadant's Comb Foundation.

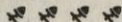
We will furnish the G. B. Lewis Co.'s goods, the  
Best Bee Supplies in the Market, at less than  
their catalogue prices. Write us about it.



We are also getting out

**COLORADO HIVES and SHIPPING CASES,**

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



Beekeepers located west of the Missouri river, write  
for our prices NOW, we can save you money.

Our 48-page Illustrated Catalogue, containing valuable  
information, to be had for the asking.

We can furnish first class Extracted and Comb Honey  
to Beekeepers wishing to supply their trade.

**Highest Cash Price Paid for Beeswax.**

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

FRANK RAUCHFUSS, Manager.

1440 Market St, DENVER, COLORADO.

# VICTOR'S

## Superior Italian Bees and Queens In Colorado.

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

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

I quote further from Mr. Hopper:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**I have a SPECIAL RATE on bees by express.**

Ask for illustrated price list for 1904.

**W. O. VICTOR, Wharton, Texas.**  
**QUEEN SPECIALIST.**



You Furnish The Money;

We Furnish The Goods.

# Bee Supply Department

## BARTELDES & CO.,

1521-25 Fifteenth St,

DENVER, COLORADO.

We are always in the Market for BEESWAX.

# SEEDS

IOWA GROWN.

300 KINDS OF FLOWER SEEDS FOR  
FIVE CENTS, POSTPAID

**OUR 49c OFFER.** 10 pkts Garden seeds, 3 Crimson Rambler Roses, 1 Cinamon Vine and a 25c rebate check, all for 49c, postpaid. We give extra pkts of seed free with every order.

1 dozen Tube Roses postpaid for only 18c. Farm Seeds of all kinds in our NEW SEED CATALOG, free for a postal.

**F. C. GRAVFS SEED CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.**



## TENNESSEE QUEENS.

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

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

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

John M. Davis,

: : :

Spring Hill, Tennessee.

## ==HAGEN'S FOUNDATION.==

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

**Highest Price Allowed for Beeswax.**

**H. F. Hagen, Denver, Colorado.**

**Factory 601 High St.**

**Beekeepers,** PLEASE NOTICE THAT  
**== WE HAVE SIX ==**  
**Large Agencies in Colorado.**

Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n, 1440 Market St., Denver, Colo.

“ “ “ “ Loveland, Colo. Branch, R. C. Aikin, Mgr.

Arkansas Valley Honey Producers' Ass'n, Rocky Ford, Colo.

Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Ass'n Grand Junction, Colo.

Pierce Seed & Produce Co., Pueblo, Colo.

Robert Halley, Montrose, COLO.

Lewis' white polished Wisconsin basswood Sections are perfect, our hives and other supplies the finest in the market. Write above agencies for prices.



**G. B. LEWIS CO.**

**WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN**







## I Can Sell Goods Cheaper

Than the majority of dealers can furnish them, and here are some of the reasons why: I am in the heart of the lumber regions, where lumber is cheap and there is no freight to pay; I am in a small, country town, where labor is cheap; I have new, up-to-date, labor saving machinery, run by water power, the cheapest power in the world. Not only will I sell goods cheaper, but ***I will pay the freight*** to Chicago, St. Paul or Minneapolis, on shipments passing through those points. My specialty is hives and frames. I buy sections just now, but as soon as the new winter sawed basswood, which I am buying near home, is dry, I will make sections.

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## The Rural Bee-Keeper

A new bee journal, will be issued from this office early in April. We will be pleased to send sample copies to all upon request, and to extend the usual courtesies. The feature of the first number will be special articles by the best men of the profession upon the subject of ***SPRING MANAGEMENT OF BEES***, a subject upon which the veteran as well as the novice can glean useful information.

**W. H. PUTNAM,** : **River Falls,**  
: **Wisconsin.**

# Down <sup>THE</sup> Trust

By Buying Your BEE SUPPLIES of a Home Factory.

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

## Hives, Supers, and Brood Frames.

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

Write for my free descriptive circular and price list.

**A. E. MORTON, :** **BOULDER, COLORADO.**

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## BEWARE THE RUT!

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

**W. Z. HUTCHINSON. FLINT, MICH.**



# BEE SUPPLIES.

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WE CARRY THE LARGEST AND MOST  
COMPLETE STOCK OF BEE SUPPLIES  
=====IN THE WEST.=====

**O**UR PRICES ARE LOW. Don't order until  
you send for our NEW PRICE LIST.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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We handle the  
**A. I. ROOT CO.'S COMPLETE LINE.**

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We are also putting in a Fine Stock of  
**FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS IN BULK.**  
Send for our Illustrated SEED CATALOGUE,  
Free To All.

**Highest Cash Price Paid for Beeswax.**

**THE L. A. Watkins Mdse Co.**

1525 TO 1531 WAZEE ST.,

**DENVER, COLORADO.**