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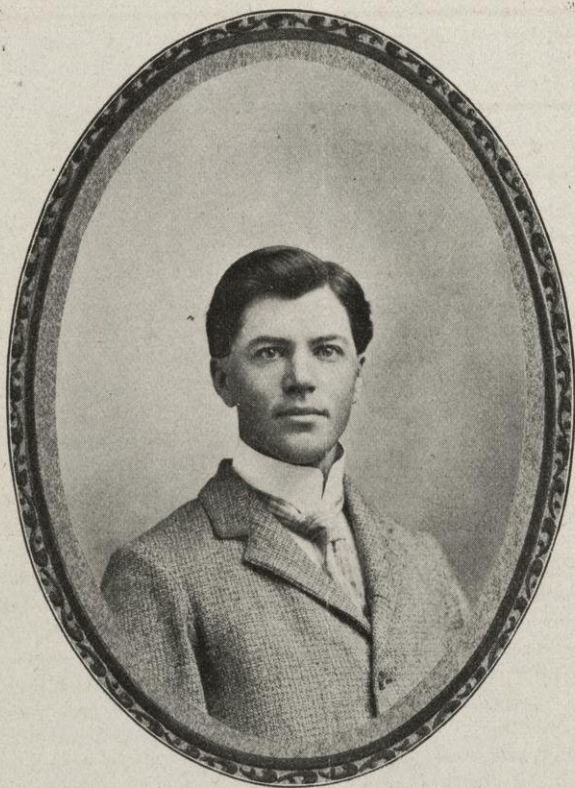
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CARL F. BUCK. (See editorial Headed "Queen Reating.")

The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

For Colorado and the Great Inter-Mountain Region.

VOL. I.

OCTOBER 15, 1901.

No. 9.

Queen Rearing—How to Secure the Best Mother Bees.

By Carl F. Buck, Augusta, Kans.

More attention is now being given to selection of stock, mating, and, in fact, to queen rearing in all its branches, than ever before. The more attention we give to this branch of the beekeeping industry, the greater will be our progress, and the better will be the results to be gathered in the years to come. Greater care in breeding from carefully selected stock, and the employment of new methods that bring about the best results, mark a new epoch in beekeeping, as great, if not greater, than the introduction of the Italian bee. Judging from the great improvement made along this line during the past few years, bees are as readily improved as other kinds of animal life. The highest aim of all queen breeders is to produce queens that excel in all the best qualities. To bring about such results, not only is the selection of the mother bee of paramount importance, but also the method and care by which the queens are reared.

It must always be borne in mind when speaking of the mother bee that the mother of the drones has just as much to do with the offspring as does the queen mother. (But by all means inbreeding should be guarded against.)

All experienced beekeepers know the importance of having a strong, vigorous mother bee. In selecting a mother bee I

make it a point to choose the largest and finest formed, other things (working qualities of her bees, gentleness and prolificness) being equal. And, as Italians are universally considered the best, the mother bee must be of pure Italian stock. Such queens from a good strain can be depended upon to duplicate themselves. During each fall for the past three years I have made it a point to requeen an out-yard of 50 to 60 colonies with two or more strains which I consider to possess superior qualities. Generally an out-yard is left to itself more than a queen rearing yard.

In the queen rearing yard where frames of brood and bees are often taken to strengthen nuclei, it is a difficult matter to test the qualities of a queen. The colonies in an out apiary are at all times provided with plenty of stores so that at no time will they be pinched for the lack of stores to carry on brood rearing. No queen is introduced to any of these colonies unless she shows herself to be of pure Italian stock, of good color, large, well developed and finely marked. Careful records should be kept of each queen so that at any time a queen of either strain is wanted, she can be selected without any danger of inbreeding, and one has the advantage of getting queen and drone mothers that are no relation. No queen should be considered worthy of being a breeder until she has been tested during a full season. During the fore part of the season, when brood rearing is such an important factor, a good queen should keep eight to ten frames well filled with brood without any stimulation other than

what the bees gather from the fields. Any one can see how easy it is to thoroughly test a queen among many by using my method in connection with the out-apiary. The queens are thoroughly tested in nuclei as to form, color of bees and gentleness—then introduced to colonies in the out-apiary for testing and comparing honey gathering qualities and hardness.

The queen whose colony gathers the largest amount of honey is preferred, as all other qualities are equal, or nearly so, the test for these having been made in the nuclei before being introduced to colonies in the out apiary. I might mention that in my out apiary I use 10-frame

hives and only one kind of surplus arrangement, so that all colonies have an equal chance.

By the above plan I get several queens that are so nearly perfect that it is a hard matter to decide which is exactly the best, and I can recommend the plan to anyone as being simple, reliable, and having many other good features besides selecting the very best of breeding queens.

I have a plan of fertilizing six queens to the nucleus which has proven very satisfactory to me during the latter part of the past summer, which I will try and explain in a future article, with the editor's kind permission.

October 4, 1901.

The Hive Symposium—Large or Small Hives for the Arid Region, Which? ❁❁❁❁❁❁❁❁❁❁❁❁❁❁❁❁❁❁

The Eight-Frame Langstroth Hive is Preferred by the Majority.

THE TEN-FRAME HIVE TOO HEAVY FOR A WOMAN TO HANDLE.

In response to your invitation to members of the JOURNAL family, to state their preferences for the eight or ten-frame hives and give reasons for such preference, I will say that I very much prefer a hive that holds eight frames, to one that holds ten, and will give my principal reasons.

In the first place the ten frame hives are too heavy for a woman to handle during swarming time when they are full of honey. I always set the old hive aside and hive the swarm on the old stand in a new hive. As I do nearly all the work with 250 colonies of bees, the weight of the ten frame hive puts them out of the question for me.

But aside from that the eight-frame hive is better suited to my needs than the ten. I produce both extracted and comb honey and have a set of small extracting

frames that fit into an ordinary comb honey super for each hive that is worked for comb honey. Near the close of the season when taking off sections we put on one of these small sets of frames to be filled with honey and left on over winter. As we have late, cold springs here the honey is needed for feed in the spring. As it is used the queen fills the cells with brood so that by the time alfalfa bloom comes on we have the small super almost full of brood, (mostly sealed) in addition to the eight frames below making more brood than a ten frame hive would have. Just before alfalfa bloom the super is raised after smoking the queen down and a super of sections put between it and the brood chamber. The bees thus are set to work at once in these sections and as the queen never goes above them the upper story can be extracted in a few days and set aside till fall unless needed, as they often are, to supply surplus room for the remnants left from swarms that are too weak to work in sections.

In this way I believe I secure all the advantages of a ten-frame hive as far as strength of colony is concerned and have some advantages not to be had in a ten-frame hive. I believe my 1½ story eight-frame hive is a warmer hive than the ten-frame, spread out as they are so that more brood is raised, thus giving a larger force of early workers. There are several other reasons why I prefer the eight-frame but as this symposium was to be short I think I have given reasons enough.

MRS. A. J. BARBER,

Mancos, Colo.

UNDECIDED, BUT STRONGLY INCLINED
TO FAVOR THE EIGHT-FRAME HIVE.

Before discussing this question at all, I desire to state that I am one of the apiarists who is somewhat undecided, with the predominance of inclination in favor of the 8-frame hive.

From my three years' experience in growing comb honey in the state of Colorado, I am thoroughly convinced that there is no danger, at least in a majority of years, of any shortage of honey in the brood nest at the close of the honey flow. This being the case it wipes out the only excuse I ever had for using the 10-frame hive, which was purely to insure my bees enough honey for wintering.

The reason for brood chambers being more uniformly filled in Colorado, is to my mind, the long, continuous flow and it matters not whether that flow is sufficient to give me a crop of surplus honey, it will ordinarily give the bees enough to fill the brood chambers sufficiently to insure the bees against starvation, and if the flow is not sufficient for that a 10-frame hive would be perfectly useless, in fact, worse than useless. So much for the food question. Now, as to the 10-frame hive vs. the 8-frame hive for the purpose of rearing brood, my experience has been, especially during the season just passed, that eight frames of brood

comb of the ordinary size furnish my best queens all they can do, and those that are not strictly first class queens cannot possibly use the space in an 8-frame hive.

Up to the beginning of the honey flow, I wish my queens to be forced to their utmost, and with 8-frame hives I seldom have a queen finish laying through the third summer, and very few of them but have some spare room at all times, even through the height of brood rearing. The fact is, I have had some of my most profitable colonies of bees reared on three and four brood frames, so that I am firmly of the opinion that the feed has more to do with producing a good force of bees early in the honey flow than the room occupied by the queen in brooding them. I should state that in producing a good, large colony on three and four frames, one must feed, or, rather, I did feed.

Thus the reader will see that as soon as he has a hive large enough to store food for wintering and for brooding in spring, that the smaller the hive for every other purpose, the better for the operator. The hive is easier handled as its size is reduced, and the smaller hive with the same sized colony, will give more pounds of surplus honey. As to the question of swarming, I wish to state that my 10-frame hives, side by side with the 8-frame hives, bothered me the most the past season, and the only way I could account for it was that having more room in the brood chamber, and having failed to produce any larger colony in the 10-frame than in the 8-frame hive, the result was that the bees in the 8-frame hive were sufficiently crowded so that as soon as the supers were placed upon them at the beginning of the honey flow, they were forced to go into the super at once, and the 10-frame hive though treated exactly as was the 8-frame hive by its side, had no larger colony of bees, therefore they were reluctant about going into the super till some days later, in fact until the honey flow was well under head way, the result being just what it will be in any

sized hive when the honey flow comes and the apiarist has failed to get his working force of bees into the super, they swarm and then swarm again if they can. Well, that is just what my bees did do, or tried to do, in my 10-frame hives the past season, and by the time they were fairly down to work the 8-frame hives were well nigh a case of honey ahead of the 10-frame hives by their side. Thus for comb honey I must prefer the 8-frame hive until I have a season far more favorable to the 10-framer than the one we have just gone through.

W. P. COLLINS.

Boulder, Colo., Oct. 7, 1901.

PREFERS THE EIGHT-FRAME HIVE FOR
COMB AND EXTRACTED HONEY.

Your reasons for preferring the 10-frame hive are good, but I think that all of your points apply with double force to the 8-frame hive, though we use both sizes. "Bees by the half-bushel and no swarming," true, but in my opinion the two-story 8-frame hive is the hive for bees by the half bushel, with less tinkering, and far less danger of chilling brood, and this last is a point of greatest importance, with the cool nights and possible late frosts of the arid region.

"A 10-frame colony will fill as many supers per season as an 8-frame colony." I have never seen it thus, never, though it may be so in a locality having a very short flow, and then only if the unsealed brood were put at the outside of the hive to prevent the storage of honey in the lower story. You must surely use some special management to secure this result. Tell us about it. We reduce those big 2-story 8-frame hives to one story, full of brood, and, in my experience they will beat the 10-frame colony almost every time, and by the time the honey flow is well begun the 8-frame colony has the most brood, for the 10-frame colonies will begin storing in the brood chamber, and crowd out the queen, unless the 10-frame hive be contracted with dummies

and that requires too much work at a time when we are taxed to the utmost. The specialist secures excellent results with either hive, but for the beginner who produces comb honey, the 8-frame hive is the best, and we prefer it for extracted honey as well. Time and again, amateurs having both in the same yard, have taken good crops from the 8-frame, yes, better by fifty per cent than from the larger hive.

The hive that will give best results, all things considered, the man, the locality, climate, least expenditure of time and labor, all must be considered. In the widely different localities of South Dakota and Idaho, our conclusions have been the same, the 8-frame hive. The 8-frame L. hive is the hive for the amateur, for the apiarist whose bees are a side issue, and for the majority of the specialists, but, after several years of trial we have decided to put all increase into the divisible brood-chamber hive, the Heddon hive; we have found in actual practice that by its use a score or more of difficulties are completely overcome.

E. F. ATWATER,
Gem State Apiaries.

Meridian, Ida., Sept. 25, 1901.

PREFERS THE TEN-FRAME HIVE FOR
VARIOUS REASONS.

I will try to outline my favorite hive and management. The hive I use I make myself, so I do not use it because, as has been said, the factories send no other kind and consequently, we have to use whatever they send. I use a 10-frame, dovetailed hive, the cover having a 2-inch cleat all around and covered with paper, otherwise the same as the standard L. hive.

In my home yard I have both eight and 10-frame hives, and as this year was a critical test (owing to the hail storm which totally destroyed our early, or first flow, coming as it did May 22d, just in the middle of fruit bloom,) I had to feed every stock in 8-frame hives, while not

one in the 10-frame hives had to be fed. For me the two extra frames are a pretty good security.

In early spring when brood rearing has cleverly begun, I turn the brood chamber end for end. This is to put the brood at the farthest end from the entrance, a position the bees do not seem to like. They at once begin to move the honey that lays between the brood nest and the entrance, and to move honey means that the queen is better fed and consequently she lays eggs more rapidly than before, and will draw the brood nest nearer to the entrance. I consider the act of turning the brood chamber end for end a very valuable kink. Nothing more is done until the honey flow approaches, at which time I take the brood chamber off of the bottom board and set it down in front. On the bottom board I put a body containing nine frames supplied with only starters of foundation. Then take the queen and a frame of sealed brood and put in the body with the nine starter frames. Over this I put a queen excluder, a super of sections filled with full sheets of foundation and a super cover, as large as the outside measurement of the hive. In the center of the front end of this cover I cut out a slot three inches long and one inch wide. A piece of wire cloth is tacked over the under side of the slot. This is to give ventilation to the story containing the remainder of the brood and bees which is now set over the super cover and also to furnish an exit for the bees as fast as they hatch to pass out of, where they enter a chute made of lath that leads to within $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch of the hive entrance. When they return honey laden they go directly in the lower chamber where the queen is and there being no drawn cells to store their treasures in they are forced to enter the supers at once. Over all put on the cover and in twenty-one days later the brood will have all hatched and the bees have joined the busy force below.

This super cover as I have constructed

it takes the place of an extra bottom board and hive cover, as used by some of our Denver friends and also saves boring a hole in the upper story.

For extracted honey I do not use either the super cover or chute and in place of the sections put a super of extracting frames.

I deem it very essential to keep a close record of each hive for the purpose of weeding out the poorest queens and to find the best ones to breed from the coming season. I have two queens that did extra good work this season, almost doubling any of the rest in pounds of honey. One was a pure golden Italian and the other was one of Dr. Miller's leather colored Italians. It will be from these two that I will breed next year.

I use the top of the cover and an indelible pencil for recording and when I see fit I give each cover a coat of paint which covers past records and does not hurt the cover one bit.

W. C. EVANS.

Ft. Collins, Colo., Oct. 7, 1901.



A Cheap Honey House.

All beekeepers have the cheapest material, and often the spare time to build good honey and storage houses. The vastness of the work and the great quantity of stone to be hauled has no doubt stood in the way.

The writer last winter stumbled onto a great scheme where an old man was putting up a lot of sticks, these sticks were in reality a light frame for the building to which the old man bolted boards, to act as forms in which he laid his rock and over the rock placed his mortar of 1 part lime, ten parts sand and ten parts small stone; this, when finished, made a fine wall from six to eight inches thick and the building stands today with walls fifteen feet high, and only cement on the outside and in the arches—not such a big job.—Pacific Bee Journal.

To the Members of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association.

Through the courtesy of the business manager of your Association, Secretary D. W. Working, you each and all will receive a copy of this issue of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL. We are exceedingly anxious to have your names upon our subscription list. We don't care so much for the revenue that would flow into our pockets, if it should come to pass that you all would subscribe, as we do to have you join the JOURNAL's family of readers. Uncle Sam won't permit us to send it to you free, so the next best thing we can do is to offer you a very low rate in connection with the renewal of your membership in the State Association. Send us \$1.25 and we will have your membership extended one year from the date of its next expiration, and in addition thereto we will enter your name as a paid subscriber to the JOURNAL for one year from date of receipt of your money. This offer must be taken advantage of immediately, as we cannot promise that it will be available after the annual meeting, November 18, 19, and 20.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL

Unofficial organ of every Beekeeper west of the 95th meridian.

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

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

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

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

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

BOULDER, COLO., OCT. 15, 1901.

GLEANINGS for October 1st comes out in a new dress of type that adds very materially to the neat appearance of that journal.

QUEEN REARING.

Queen rearing as an art has well nigh reached perfection, but queen rearing as a science, in so far as the employment of scientific principles of breeding and mating are concerned, has developed nothing worthy the name. In fact, the editor of a prominent Southern bee journal has gone so far as to say that he believes that no improvement has been made over the original colony that sipped the sweets of Eden. This is not as it should be, not as nature intended it to be, and is a sad commentary on the haphazard methods that have prevailed down through all of these centuries. All other domestic animals have been vastly improved in the features that are of utilitarian value to the human family. If bees have not it is because the right methods of breeding have not been applied.

The JOURNAL is glad to note the awakening of interest in this subject and believes the time has come when queen buyers will demand that queen breeders

be such in scientific fact, as well as in name. In anticipation of this demand the JOURNAL has opened its columns to professional breeders, whom it invites to come forward and describe their methods of procedure, and the principles of breeding and mating as understood and applied by them. This is a crucial test, to be sure, and the one who appears to best understand his business will probably reap a few extra customers. This is not done to inspire a spirit of rivalry among queen breeders, but solely to bring out the best there is known upon this subject so vital to the highest progress in apiculture.

The ball is opened in this issue by Mr. Carl F. Buck, of Augusta, Kansas, who is widely known as a queen breeder and originator of a strain of golden Italians that seem, in some respects, to approximate an ideal bee. He will, in a series of articles, describe his methods of rearing, breeding and mating. It will be noticed that he does not launch out into a fancy theory, but confines himself to a simple narrative of his modes of procedure, leaving his readers to deduce their own theory of principles of breeding from what he has achieved.

ELSEWHERE we publish the program and premium list of the annual meeting of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association to be held in Denver November 18, 19 and 20. Do not fail to be in attendance.

THE beekeepers of California are to meet at Los Angeles, October 21st and 22d to organize an association for the purpose of establishing a "uniform system of producing, grading, packing, storing and marketing of the bees' product." The plan of organization as outlined in the Pacific Bee Journal is closely modeled after the Colorado Honey Producers' Association. This is good. Co-operation is growing with mighty strides. Arizona, Colorado and California orga-

nized—and we hope Utah will follow the good example before the close of the present year.

EDITOR ROOT, of Gleanings, and his stereoptican will be in attendance at the November meeting of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association. This feature alone would make it worth any beekeeper's while to attend.

IF BRO. BENNETT, of the Pacific Bee Journal, doesn't stop bragging up the honey resources of his state and advertising so many vacant locations, somebody is bound to develop a severe case of California bee fever.

THE leading bee men of Southern Calif. are slated for a meeting at Los Angeles sometime during the present month to organize a co-operative honey exchange. The anomalous conditions prevailing in that state (small crop and low prices) have opened the eyes of these people to the beneficence of co-operation.

SECRETARY WORKING is to be congratulated for having secured so suitable a place—the Hall of Representatives, State Capitol Building—for the meeting of the State Association. That will afford plenty of room for members, visitors, exhibits, and, in fact, is exactly what will be needed, as indications point to the most largely attended meeting in the history of the association.

A CORRESPONDENT in Gleanings gives the following recipe for detecting the presence of glucose in syrup: "Take half a tumbler of water and one teaspoonful of the molasses and stir it up thoroughly, then add, say, one-tenth of a teaspoonful of tannin, or tannic acid as it is sometimes called. If there is any glucose it will turn the mixture black, and I suppose it will do it in honey."

STATE IRRIGATION.

A dispatch dated Helena, Montana, October 11th, to the Rocky Mountain News says:

What seems to be a good beginning in the solution of the great arid land problem was made yesterday by the state of Montana.

The state arid land grant commission which was created by the legislature with power to reclaim lands donated to the state by the general government under the Carey act, celebrated the opening of the great canal system in district No. 4. There were present besides members of the commission and other state officials members of the press and many representative engineers and business men. The canal intended to irrigate 33,000 acres of the Carey land was opened and water sent on its mission of making homes for the stock farmers. District No. 4 comprises 33,000 acres of splendid land in the Dearborn valley, Lewis and Clark counties. The state proposes to sell this land in tracts of 160 acres to actual settlers at only the cost of placing water upon the land, giving ten years in payment in ten equal payments at six per cent interest. Eleven thousand acres are now ready for settlement.

The land lies in small valleys surrounded by low lying hills that supply rich grass for stock. The state is building the canal system and will own and operate it in perpetuity for the sole benefit of the occupants of the land and without profit to anyone, making the enterprise entirely co-operative in nature. This is the first irrigating canal on the American continent to be built and operated by a state government, and undoubtedly marks an epoch in the great irrigation plan.

All this is of interest to beekeepers and

has great bearing on the honey production of the future. Colorado, Utah, Idaho and other inter-mountain states will doubtless in due time follow suit, and vast areas, now uninhabitable, be purpled with the bloom of the alfalfa. State construction and control of irrigation works and water-ways is the proper solution of the arid problem, and is only another form of that co-operation that this journal is striving to drive into the heads of beekeepers.



THE SYMPOSIUM.

The reader will not be long in digesting the returns and discovering that the 8-frame hive has it by a large majority. Very good. No one would ever make a mistake in adopting that style of hive, and it is the kind we would recommend for beginners every time:

In reply to Mr. Atwater, we gave the 10-frame hives no special management. They and the 8-frame hives in the same apiary were managed the same way. Our only management is to have all those solid frames of honey made into bees and brood and to put on the supers early enough to discourage swarming.

Referring to Mr. Colliins' article, we cannot comprehend how a "good" colony, in point of numbers, can be reared in three or four frames. It is simply an equation of, a given number of cells equal a given number of bees. The more comb surface filled with brood, the larger will be the colony, is an axiom pretty safe to figure by in the bee business.



THE PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

The October number of this newly revived journal is at hand, filled with matters of interest to the beekeeper. Bro. Bennett is preaching the gospel of a great revival of bee interests in California, and we trust that his most sanguine hopes will be fulfilled. He predicts a return of the old era of favorable seasons and good honey crops.

While the Pacific Bee Journal will deal almost exclusively with coast beekeeping, all will be interested in how they do things in California. The price of the P. B. J. is \$1.00 per year, but we have made arrangements to send it and the R. M. B. J. to all new or old subscribers who remit us \$1.00.



Are You Coming?

In the September JOURNAL, I asked those who are planning to attend the annual meeting of the State Beekeepers' Association to write a postal card (cost, one cent) telling me of their good intentions. I am sure we shall have a crush and a jam—if, indeed, we do not fight for standing room—for I have received word from three different persons! When I go to the railroad officials with the confident assurance that seven persons will buy tickets to Denver on November 18th, does any one doubt that they will be in a hurry to give us special rates for our annual gathering?

Of course we shall have hundreds of people at some of our sessions. We must fill Representative Hall. Others have had the assurance to ask for it. We are the first to induce the Board of Capitol Managers to permit that hall to be used for other than official functions. We must show by our numbers that no other room in the Capitol is big enough. So, to be sure of reduced railroad rates, I want to be able to show a basketful of promises to be at the meeting. WRITE A CARD TODAY.

D. W. WORKING, Sec'y.

Denver, Colo., October 12, 1901.

HONEY MARKETS.

Denver:—No change from former quotations in the local market.

COLORADO HONEY PRODUCERS' ASS'N.

Oct. 10, 1901.

Milwaukee:—The offering of honey from the different fields of production are quite liberal. The supply here is seem-

ingly enough to meet all demands and values fairly well sustained, and we will quote fancy 1 lb sections 15c, 16c; A No. 1, 14, 15c; No. 1, 13½ and 14; amber 12½ and 13 cents and not sought after. Extracted white in bbls. and cans 8 and 8½ cents; amber, in same, 6½ and 7½. Beeswax 25 and 28 cents.

A. V. BISHOP & Co.

Oct. 10, 1901.

No. 119 Buffalo St.

New York:—The New York market is practically bare of Western honey at this writing, and the dealers, manufacturers and consumers are waiting for seasonable honey weather and settled prices, and as that time is approaching there seems to be a little better demand which is causing the prices to stiffen up a little. We quote:

Water white pure extracted Calif. sage, 6 to 6¼ cts; same, light amber, 5 to 5½; same, amber, 4½ and 5 cents; alfalfa, extracted Colorado and Arizona, 4½ and 6 cents. Above prices are delivered in New York in car load lots. Comb honey, fancy, 14 and 15 cents; No. 1 white, 12 and 13 cents; amber, 10 and 11. Beeswax, 17 and 28 cents.

CHAS. ISSAEL & BRO.

Sept. 20, 1901,

486-90 Canal St.

Chicago:—There is a very good demand for No. 1 comb honey at 15 cts. per pound; that which will not grade No. 1, or fancy, at from 13 to 14 cents; some small lots of fancy have brought more than 15 cents; light amber selling at from 12 to 13 cents; The dark honey of various grades ranges at from 10 to 11 cents. Extracted sells fairly well at 5½ to 6½ cents for white, according to quality and flavor; white clover and basswood bring seven cents; light amber 5¼ to 5¾ cents; dark 5 to 5¼ cents. Beeswax steady at 23 cents.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

Oct. 10, 1901,

169 S. Water St.

WANTED HONEY...

Car lots, or otherwise. Will send man to receive when lot is large enough to justify and pay highest market price in cash. Address, stating quantity, quality and price desired at your station.

THOS. C. STANLEY & SON
FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS.



State Beekeepers' Association.

November 18-19-20, 1901.



The twenty-second Annual Session of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association will be held in Representatives' Hall, State Capitol, Denver, on the dates above given. The following program has been prepared by the Committee. It is probable that there will be a few minor changes in the program; but nearly all the papers have been definitely promised. We can be sure of a profitable and interesting meeting.

The exhibition, with cash premiums offered by the Association and special premiums offered by its friends, is a new feature. The pity is that it could not have been announced three months ago, so that the best honey could have been saved for exhibition. Members are urged to make the best possible use of the opportunity offered, to bring the best honey and other products typical of our industry, and to prepare their exhibits so that they will show to the best advantage. The place of our meeting will assure us a large attendance of beekeepers and others interested in bees and honey. The premiums are worth contesting for because of their value. The honor of winning will be worth more than the premiums themselves. The judges will be chosen with a view to secure absolute fairness as well as ability to judge justly.

D. W. WORKING, Secretary.



Programme.



First Day.

Morning Session 10:30 to 12.

INVOCATION. The Rev. Dr. Frost Craft.
Appointment of Committees.
Reports of Standing Committees.
Secretary's Report.

Treasurer's Report.

Question Box, and Topics to be assigned by the President.

Afternoon Session, 1:30.

PAPER—"GRADING HONEY." J. S. Bruce, Montrose.

PAPER—"SUMMARY OF THE RECENT DISCUSSIONS ON BREEDING."
 F. L. Thompson, Denver.

Reports of Temporary Committees.

Question Box and Topics.

Evening Session, 7:30.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. R. C. Aikin, Loveland.

STEREOPTICON TALK—Illustrating Beekeeping in the United States and
 Canada. E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio.



Second Day.

Morning Session, 9:30.

PAPER—"THE INTERESTS OF ISOLATED BEEKEEPERS."
 Frank Drexel, Crawford.

PAPER—"ADVICE TO BEGINNERS." H. C. Morehouse, Boulder.

PAPER—"METHODS OF WINTERING BEES." L. F. Jouno, Denver.

Question Box and Topics.

Afternoon Session 1:30.

PAPER—"A GOOD HONEY HOUSE." T. Lytle, Manzanola.

PAPER—"ABNORMAL SWARMING FEVER." Mrs. A. J. Barber, Mancos.

Election of Officers.

Question Box and Topics.

Evening Session, 7:30.

STEREOPTICON LECTURE—"THE ANATOMY OF THE HONEY BEE."
 Prof. C. P. Gillette Ft. Collins.

TALK—"LONG TONGUED HONEY BEES." Prof. Gillette.

Question Box and Topics.



Third Day.

Morning Session, 9:30.

Joint Session with the Horticulturists.

Question Box and Topics.

Afternoon Session.

PAPER—"WHEN TO PRODUCE EXTRACTED HONEY."
 A. F. Foster, Boulder.

PAPER—"EXTENSION OF STATE ASSOCIATION BENEFITS."
 D. W. Working, Denver.

PAPER—"THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION." R. C. Aikin.

Reports of Committees.

Question Box and Topics.

Evening Session, 7:30.

"STEREOPTICON TALK." E. R. Root.
Question Box and Topics.

The Question Box is for the use of every member. Any one may submit questions. The Topics have been prepared by the Program Committee, and will be assigned by the President at the opening of the Convention.

There will be opportunity for discussion of the several papers; and members especially interested in particular papers are invited to come prepared to give the Association the benefit of their experience and knowledge. It will add to the interest of the sessions if members will send questions to the Secretary. This will insure a supply of interesting subjects for discussion.



Premium List.

1. Best case (24 sections) No. 1 honey. First premium, \$5.00; second premium, 1,000 No. 1 white sections, given by Barteldes & Co.; third premium, one comb bucket, offered by the Colorado Honey Producers' Association.
2. Best case (24 sections) No. 2 honey. First premium, \$4.00; second premium, one Root steam wax extractor, offered by the L. A. Watkins Company; third premium, one dollar's worth of seeds, offered by The Lee-Kinsey Implement Company.
3. Best half dozen jars white extracted honey, in flint glass jars. First premium, \$3.00; second premium, one Colorado hive with slate cover, offered by the Colorado Honey Producers' Association.
4. Best half-dozen jars amber extracted honey, in flint glass jars. First premium, \$3.00; second premium, one dovetailed hive with Colorado cover, offered by the Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n.
5. Best 10 sections white honey. First premium, \$2.00; second premium, one Daisy foundation fastener, offered by Barteldes & Co.
6. Best 10 sections amber honey. First premium, \$2.00; second premium, one Higginville smoker, offered by Barteldes & Co.
7. Best five pounds of beeswax. First premium, \$2; second premium, one Higginville section press, offered by Barteldes & Co.; third premium, one annual subscription to the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, given by H. C. Morehouse.
8. Heaviest section No. 1 separated honey, fifty cents.
9. Heaviest section No. 1 honey, fifty cents.
10. Best quart bottle of honey vinegar. First premium, \$1; second premium, one No. 1 bee veil, offered by Barteldes & Co.; third premium, one annual subscription to the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, offered by H. C. Morehouse.
11. Best exhibit of honey cakes and candies. First premium, \$2; second premium, one copy Langstroth on the "Honey Bee," offered by the Colorado Honey Producers' Association; third premium, one

- annual subscription to the American Bee Journal, offered by Geo. W. York & Co.
12. Best display of comb honey. First premium, one Rauchfuss section press, offered by Rauchfuss Brothers; second premium, one platform scale, offered by the Colorado Honey Producers' Association; third premium, one annual subscription to the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, offered by H. C. Morehouse.
 13. Best exhibit of bees in observatory hives. First premium, five K. D. Colorado dovetailed hives, offered by the Colorado Honey Producers' Association; second premium, one gallon four-dollar port wine, offered by Wolfe Londoner.
 14. Judges' premiums. One swarm catcher and one Lewis section press, offered by the Colorado Honey Producers' Association; seeds worth \$1.50, offered by the Lee-Kinsey Implement Company; one annual subscription to the American Bee Journal offered by Geo. W. York & Co.; one annual subscription to the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal offered by H. C. Morehouse, and a number of other special premiums, which can not be definitely announced at this time, are reserved to be awarded at the option of the judges for creditable exhibits not named or not adequately recognized in the foregoing list.



Rules and Conditions.

1. Every article which wins a cash premium shall become the property of the association, to be placed on exhibition in the association's case in the rooms of the Board of Horticulture. Other exhibits remain the property of the exhibitors.

2. No article may compete for more than one premium. For illustration, a case of honey entered for premium No. 1 may not be included as part of a display entered for premium No. 12.

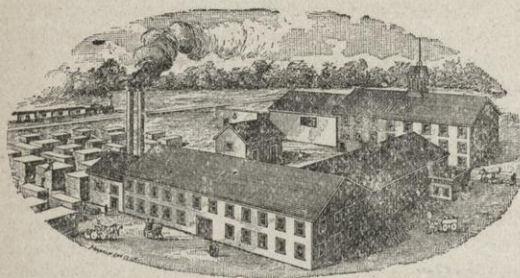
3. No honey shall be entered for a premium unless produced by the exhibitor.

4. Exhibits may be entered at any time during the first day of the session, November 18th, preferably during the forenoon. Persons desiring to send exhibits to Denver by express may send them to the Colorado Honey Producers' Association, 1440 Market street, and they will be properly entered.

5. Only members of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association may compete for premiums; but any beekeeper desiring to do so may enter exhibits by joining the association at the same time. The membership fee is one dollar.

6. Honey entered for premiums numbered 1, 2, 5, 6, 8 and 9 must conform to the grading rules of the State Association. No. 1 honey will not win the premium offered for No. 2. Any prospective exhibitor may have a copy of the rules for the asking.

7. Exhibits are to be entered by number and known only by number until after the premiums are awarded. Entry cards will be furnished and filled out by the secretary.



KRETCHMER M'F'G Co., Red Oak, Ia.

Bee Supplies!

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

Branches—J. B. Dodds, Edgewater, Colo.
Trester Supply Co., Lincoln Neb
Shugart & Ouran, Council Bluffs Ia

Has Arrived....

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

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

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beeville, Texas.

SWARTHMORE NURSERY CAGE.....75c
1-2 DOZ. FERTILIZING FRAMES..... 1.25
All postpaid by mail.

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

The Swarthmore Apiaries,

Swarthmore, Pa.

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

TALIAN QUEENS.

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

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

Our record for 1901 was 3,000 pounds of extra cored honey from 160 colonies and their increase. Send for Circular.

BARTLETT BROS. & MERKLEY,
VERNAL, UTAH.

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

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

S L. WATKINS,

Grizzly Flats, - Calif.

BERRY PLANTS.

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

S L. Watkins, Grizzly Flats, Calif.

Some Good Things

That have appeared in the Review for the present year are as follows:

A Visit to the Coggshalls. The editor visited the Coggshalls last winter, and in the January Review he gives the gist of the methods that have enabled these men to build beautiful homes—of which pictures are given—and put thousands of dollars in the bank. W. L. Coggshall says it is the best “write-up” that has ever been given of their business.

The Frontispiece. A special feature of the Review is the beautiful frontispiece that it gives each month. This month it gives a characteristic California scene—snow capped mountain peaks in the distance, valleys and orange groves in the middle distance, and an irrigation reservoir in the foreground.

Fertilization of Queens in Confinement. The special feature of the February Review is an illustrated article by J. S. Davitte, telling how he secured the mating of 100 queens in confinement. Full particulars are given.

Working According to Locality, and Killing the Queens Each Summer. The March Review has an article on this subject, and I think it one of the best, if not the best, article that has ever appeared in the Review. The methods described are probably not adapted to all localities, but the thoroughness with which the writer, S. D. Chapman, of Mancelona, Mich. has studied out the conditions of his locality, and devised a system of management adapted to the conditions, is a most interesting and encouraging object lesson.

Wake up, Beekeepers, to the Changed Conditions. In the March issue is commenced a series of articles from the men who have made money by “keeping more bees.” You can do the same. I consider these articles the most timely and helpful of any the Review has published. They will be continued into the April, and possibly into the May, Review.

Three Editors. The frontispiece of this issue is from an 8x10 photograph, taken last February at Madison, Wis., and shows the editors of Gleanings, American Bee Journal and the Review.

Special Offers. The Review is \$1.00 per year; but to each one sending \$1.00 for 1901 I am sending 12 back numbers, of my own choosing, free. For \$2.00 I will send the 12 back numbers, the Review for 1901, and a queen of the Superior, Long Tongue Stock.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Michigan.

OUR GREAT CLUBBING OFFER!

The Rocky Mountain Bee-Journal and The Bee-Keepers' Review both one year to New Subscribers to both for ONE DOLLAR. Address your orders to

The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, Boulder, Colo.

TESTED HONEY GATHERERS.

QUEENS BRED FOR BUSINESS BY PRACTICAL BEE-KEEPERS.

Bees are kept for the honey that they produce and for no other reason. Hence the strain of bees that furnishes the greatest amount of honey per colony year after year, is the one that we, as beekeepers, are seeking for.

It is our aim to have the very best bees in the known world, and should we become acquainted with any that are actually superior to those we already have, we would at once discard the old and adopt the new. We are constantly testing the bees, for which claims of superiority are made.

The strain of bees that has always given us the best results in honey is the "Doolittle" strain. They are the bees that gave us, and average last year, of 331 pounds of honey per colony. We judge bees by crops of honey, and not by color or any other peculiarity of the bees themselves.

We test all of our breeding queens in full colonies during the honey season. Any queen that we allow to bear the honored title of "Breeder" must give us a practical demonstration of the superiority of her workers as honey gatherers, as well as her ability to give us queen-daughters, a large percentage of which are equal to herself.

We are not new hands at queen rearing, as we have reared our own queens for years, and we have also reared large numbers of queens for our neighbors.

The greatest problem that we have encountered in our experience as queen breeders is the mating problem. The best that we are able to do at even this late date is to flood our apiary with drones from extra choice mothers, and to permit no others to fly.

We make no great claims as to the superiority of our stock. We simply give their record and say that in our hands they have done well as honey gatherers; yet we confidently expect them to give satisfaction wherever given a fair trial.

Be Sure to Read This.

In the past we have never received a queen during the hot months of June, July or August that ever lived very long or gave us much service. On the other hand, we have never received a queen dying September or October that failed to give good service the following summer. Last October we received three "extra choice" breeding queens from Mrs. Doolittle and today their colonies are equal to any in our apiaries.

September is the ideal month for shipping queens. We wouldn't be afraid to require an entire apiary with queens from across the continent during that month, if we so desired. It is our practice to secure to secure our queens a week from a distance at that time of the year.

Prices of Queens During 1901.

Untested	\$.00
Tested	1.50
Select Tested	2.00
Breeding Queens	5.00

We are prepared with a fine lot of young queens, all reared in top stories over our strong colonies.

BARTLETT BROS. & MERKLEY,

Vernal, Uintah County

Utah