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Vol 1 No 1

1898

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WESTERN

... Bee - Keeper

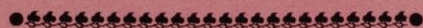
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# THE WESTERN BEE KEEPER.

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HONEY PRODUCERS.

GORDON & BAILEY,  
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Published Semi-monthly.

Office: 2341 Fifteenth Street,

● ● 50 Cents per Year. ● ●

VOL. I, DENVER, COLORADO, DEC. 15, 1898. NO. I

Proceedings of the Colorado  
State Bee Keepers Ass'n

REPORTED BY

..... F. L. THOMPSON.....

The 19th annual convention of the Colorado State Bee Keepers Association was held in Denver Nov. 30th and Dec. 1st and 2nd, 1898.

On the morning of the first day the association adjourned in order to attend the Horticultural Convention then in progress, and heard addresses before that body by Prof. Gillett, and Pres. A. Ellis, both of the State Agricultural College. Prof. Gillett's discourse was on spraying to destroy insects injurious to fruit. He mentioned in particular the law which forbids spraying until after the blossoms

have fallen, and said that it did no good whatever to spray during bloom, but that it was better to wait until several days or a week after.

Upon returning in the afternoon the first business of the association was the hearing of a paper by Mr. Honnett, which follows.

## THE BEE INDUSTRY OF COLORADO,

...BY BEN HONNETT...

It seems almost like going into the speculation of a fairy-land to review the bee industry. There is nothing more fascinating than bee culture to my mind (I might except prospecting) from the fact that you can trace the progress of a colony of bees from the time of swarming to its continued succession, and until the results in honey are removed for storage or sale.



One becomes in a manner personally acquainted with each and every colony, noting their individual peculiarities as they progress. Most critical observers will note the fact that success in bee-culture means unceasing care and watchfulness.

Location of an apiary is of paramount importance. Hives should be raised from the ground; a few inches being sufficient to allow air to circulate and prevent dampness.

As to the position of the hive, east, west, south or north of the entrance, is a matter of taste, and plays no important part. The main point is to have the hives fairly sheltered, that is the hive to have some shade during the hottest part of the day. The ideal location would be one or two hives under each apple tree in an orchard (or any other kind of a tree), the feeding ground should be near an alfalfa field, and where sweet clover abounds, our main dependence being on these plants and fruit blossoms. Very little sweet clover is planted for bee forage, and this is looked upon with disfavor by the farmers of Colorado. So far as it claims to be a honey plant, I believe there is none superior. I would rather have one acre of sweet clover for honey purposes than two acres of any other kind of forage.

The habitat of the bee is wher-

ever nectar is to be found, be it much or little. I met bees on the top of Cottonwood Mountain in 1884, when there was no known apiary within sixty miles of the place. The main apiaries are located in the St. Vrain, Big Thompson Coche, La Poudre, Boulder Valley, Arkansas Valley, Arapahoe and Jefferson Counties, and in Mesa, Delta and a few other Counties across the range. There are other isolated localities where apiaries exist, but the above mentioned furnish most, if not all, of the marketable honey. Those who make a specialty of the business are as a rule wide awake, intelligent and progressive, catering to the wants of the markets without sacrifice or detriment to the continuance of a very well regulated apiary.

I would right here sound a note of warning to the unexperienced to be careful how they follow the advice of some individuals whose name appear semi-ocasionally in the press recommending semi-invalids to engage in the bee business as being light, profitable and healthy. I know of many that have found the bee business both light and unprofitable and not so very healthy. It takes a person with their five senses about them to conduct an apiary successfully although all must begin sometime, but it should be on a small scale

and in connection with some other pursuit.

Results of this season's honey business is far from satisfactory.

In very few cases was there a full crop, some reporting half a crop, some one-fourth and a few no return of surplus, different localities give various reasons for shortage, in this section [this side of the range] in May we had frequent showers and cool weather, which interfered materially with the bees' flying. Followed then, severe drought which affected the secretion of nectar to such an extent that some of our bee-keepers put their apiaries in winter condition several months before they did last year, there being no late flow. The same trouble existed to a certain extent across the range. Cold nights and rains early in the season produced the same results in many localities. The quality of the honey crop of 1898 is exceptionally fine. The produce of the State for the year 1898 will approximate 700,000 lbs. The demand for Colorado honey far exceeds the supply. Denver in proportion to population, consumes more honey than other city in the United States.

Although some have not realized their expectations, nevertheless we must not fall out of the ranks. The price of honey is fair and we hope the next season

will meet us again as of yore, ready to assume those responsibilities which fall to our lot in upholding the good name of the Colorado Bee-Keeper.

Mrs Washburne— How do you reconcile the advantages of sweet clover as a source of honey with its disadvantages to the farmers.

Mr Honnet—Agricultural stations are disseminating the idea that alfalfa must be cut early, and this is done to some extent. We must have a permanent source of honey. Sweet clover is carried in ditches to all parts of the farm. On the other hand it has a destructive effect on grain crops, it has so many seeds. I noticed that it was a terrible detriment in an eighty acre field near Arvada. The millers object to sweet clover seed. Stock will not eat it except when it is young, and fresh cows eat it when we don't want them too. When it is old and we want stock to eat it, they will not. There are some threats of legislation to put sweet clover among weeds.

Frank Rauchfuss—Such a law could not very well be carried, as long as the agricultural statutes recommending it renovating soil and as a forage plant, especially in Utah.



D. Moon—I kept sowing it untill I had four or five acres. It does not hurt the first year, for it does not blossom then; the second season it goes to seed, my stock sometimes eat it off entirely. I had it on heavy clay five years, and then raised the best crop of corn I ever saw on that land.

Some seasons the bees don't get much honey from it.

J. B. Adams—I have had twenty years experience with sweet clover, and have fed tons of sweet clover hay.

Mr. Honnet—I stated that cattle would eat it when it was young.

Mr. Adams—I don't know how young it has to be, to be eight feet high, but it was all eaten off. Why should we not utilize our wagon roads for growing it? I know of a large pasture of sweet clover in which it never gets higher than six inches to two and one half feet, as there was not cattle enough to eat it all off. I have never known it to cause hooven, though it does in the east. As for injuring grain, that depends on the farmer himself. It won't get high enough the first year; and if the farmer does not plough properly, then it does injury. But it does not harm our crops; we don't consider it a weed; in cannot be beaten as a green manure. It is better for that pur-

pose than alfalfa.

Mr. Honnett—I stated I would rather have one acre of sweet clover than two acres of any other honey plant.

R. H. Rhodes—I question the amount of honey from sweet clover. We never have any distinctively sweet clover honey in our locality. But it the best fertilizer, and makes one of the best fall pastures. I am acquainted with a cattle man who sowed a patch of wet land to sweet clover. It grew fourteen feet high. He never had any pasture equal to it, it is a marvel of feed if only taken care of, making one of the best adjuncts to a stock ranch. Another cattleman says "give me sweet clover rather than all the other weeds", there is nothing better to prepare the ground for potatoes, to plow it under, put it on a log chain and a four horse team.

L. Booth—I don't dispute Mr. Rhodes' truthfulness, but I want to ask whether fourteen feet is correct?

Mr. Rhodes—It is correct.

Mr. Adams—I can go fourteen feet and two better.

Mr. Booth—I believe the bees do get considerable honey from it.

Pres. Aikins—A year ago my crop was one fourth or one

third sweet clover honey, this year it is about two-thirds, I believe it is a good honey plant.

Minutes of the proceeding meeting, and of the joint meeting of the State and Denver Associations for the purpose of devising a plan for marketing, were then read and approved. Mr. C. B. Elliot, the chairman of the marketing committee of this association, then read his report as follows:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MARKETING.

Our committee, with a like committee from the Denver Bee Keepers' Association, after weeks of labor and a very careful canvas of this question concluded that in our judgement the most feasible plan of co-operation in marketing honey was in the formation of a stock company as outlined on the back of this sheet [which is hereby made a part of our report.

Your committee sent out nearly three-hundred of their circular letters to bee-keepers throughout the state at an expenditure of \$10.90, these circulars were sent out about the first of June. Up to the first of August the committee had received returns from twenty five of the three-hundred circulars sent out, with a guaranteed subscription of stock to the amount of \$160.00, of this amount \$55.00,

was of certain members of their committee, leaving \$105.00, from bee-keepers not members of either committee, of the whole amount of \$160.00, in subscriptions about two-thirds was subscribed to be paid in honey, the balance to be paid in cash, with such a showing before us your committee concluded for the present at least to abandon any further efforts in this work. Very much regretting that we are compelled to make such a report, realizing as we do the necessity of, and the advantages to be drawn from such an organization

We are your servants,

State Committee.	{	C. B. ELLIOT,
		J. E. LYON,
		W. W. WHIPPLE
		J. M. PEASE.

Denver Committee	{	R. C. AIKINS,
		W. L. PORTER,
		H. RAUCHFUSS.

Mr. Elliot, Chairman of the State Committee, then read the circular letter referred to, the substance of which was a proposal to form a Stock Co-operative Company to be called "The Colorado Bee-Keepers' Exchange" and to be capitalized for \$5,000. to be divided into 1,000 shares at \$5.00 a share, thus giving a commercial standing with a fair rating.—CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE



# The Western Bee-Keeper,

A Semi-monthly Journal  
devoted to Apiculture.

GORDON & BAILEY, Editors and Publishers,

Office 2341 Fifteenth Street,  
Denver, Colo.

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Subscription price 50 cents per year.

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Dear Friends and Brother Bee-Keepers;—We beg to call your attention to this our first issue of The Western Bee-Keeper, we expect to make this Journal second to none. We shall devote the columns of this journal exclusively to the interest of the Honey Bee and its keeper, and especially to those of the arid regions of the Western part of the United States. We ask the support of every Bee Keeper west of the Mississippi River, and shall be glad to receive communications and subscriptions from brother and sister bee-keepers east of the "Father of Waters". If you bee-keepers favor us with your subscriptions you will find that it will be worth many times its cost to you.

We have engaged some of the best and most able writers in America to contribute to its columns regularly, such noted writers as Hon. R. C. Aikins, President of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association, Mr. F. L. Thompson, Mr. M. A. Gill of the Western Slope, and others equally as well known.

We ask every bee-keeper to send us something for the columns of our paper for it will do you good to see your experiences in print, and it will do others good to read them.

We shall keep our readers posted as to the price of honey, and of all new devices pertaining to their interests.

Please write us and tell us what you think of it, if you like it say so—if not say so and tell us why.

We have some valuable articles crowded out for the want of space.

According to the inspector of Mesa, County, there is but very little foul brood in that section of country.

There has been three carloads of honey shipped east by the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association

The Denver Bee Keepers will hold their annual Convention in Denver some time in February 1899. The date we will give later.

Brother and Sister bee-keepers send us the picture of your apiary and tell us all about it and we will publish them as fast as possible with half tone illustrations etc.

We wish to extend our thanks to Mr Frank Rauchfuss for his kindness and the assistance he has given us in getting our first number ready for publication.

Foul brood is reported to be very bad in the neighborhood of Boulder.

The bee-keepers must stamp it out or it will stamp out the bee-keeping industry.

Read our series of letters written by Aunt Sally, they will be interesting and instructive, giving the full accounts of bee culture from our grand fathers down to the present time, just as she tells it herself.

Mr W. L. Porter has a letter in this issue. In our next he will tell us how he winters his bees. Mr. Porter is one of the largest bee keepers in the state. He has six apiaries and his discourse on wintering will be of great value to all western bee keepers



## WINTER WORK FOR BEE-KEEPERS

.....BY C. H. GORDON.....

When you have your bees already for winter, the next thing to do is to get ready for next summer. But first be sure that your bees are alright before you let them go for the winter. See that they all have honey enough to carry them through the winter. See that they all have some warm packing on top of the brood frames.

The most of the diseases of bees I think are caused by not giving the bees proper care in the winter and spring. Your packing should be of such a nature that it will take up all the moisture that arises from the brood nest, during the winter and cold spring months. Now that this has been called to your attention we will go on with our winter work.

Get your hives ready for next summer; put your foundation in your brood frames; make what super cases you will need for next summer now; paint all hives that need painting and clean everything up for next summer, as when your bees go to swarming you will not have time for such work, especially if you have a large apiary.

I would advise you to make some nucleus hives for queen raising, and all practical bee keepers will keep a few extra queens on hand all the time for you can't tell when a colony is going to be queenless, if you have a queen in a nucleus to put into the hive as soon as they lose their queen that colony will get along just as well, and perhaps better, than some of the rest while on the other hand if they have to wait to raise one for themselves, it sets them back, about four weeks and the loss of four weeks in the spring during the honey flow, means lost money to the bee keep-

er. For a nucleus hive I prefer three frames the same size as the brood frames in the other hives.

Another important part of your winter work is to get your ground ready where you intend to put your new swarms, plant there some kind of shade for the hives as shade to the bees in the hot summer months is dollars to the bee keeper.

This winter is the time to buy what supplies you will need for next summer as you can buy at a discount in the winter and also you do not have to wait for them when you want them.

Another important thing to do is to purchase a bee book and study it thoroughly read everything on the subject that you can find for there is something new to learn nearly every day in bee culture.

And next when you find out something that you think of value to yourself and think it may be valuable to others write it up and send it to some paper to be published, for that is the way we learn from others. If no one would tell their experience I don't think there would be much progress in this world, it does you good to write such articles and it does others good to read them.

If bees are handled right there is very big profit in them in comparison to other stock on the farm. Every colony in the apiary, spring count should clear their owner five dollars each summer besides there increase if properly handled and I have known them to do twice as well under certain conditions.

Now stop and think sixty pounds of honey per colony, spring count is, a very moderate estimate and you ought to be able to sell it for ten cents a pound.

Your winter work around the bees is to get every thing ready for next summer now as time is very precious in the swarming season and during the honey flow in the summer.

Denver, Colo.

### To Western Bee Keepers.

I would like to call your attention to the vast differences in Apiculture in the arid region to that of the Eastern States. You all know that our seasons are entirely different from those of the east. Our honey comes from different flowers. There are flowers which produce nectar here which do not produce it in the Eastern or Middle States. Alfalfa for instance, then again winter treatment which will make a success in this state will make a failure there, and vice versa. Spring management must be much different in our arid region than it is with our Eastern Brother. Our western honey is considered the best in the world and brings the best price in the eastern market.

There is a long felt want for a Western Bee Journal in the arid region devoted to the interest of the arid Apirists.

We are here to fill that want and here to stay.

We take pleasure in calling our many readers notice to the ad of Bon I. Look on our back cover. We have known Mr. Look for years and are glad to recommend him to our readers as honest and reliable. This table is worth all that he says, for it is a dandy.

We are also glad to recommend Hyde & Joy to all, in fact all our advertisers are reliable and honest.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. W. Van Horn, representing the firm of Peycke Bros. of Omaha, Neb. he gave us the names of some Bee Keepers on the western slope, and told us something about the honey business that his firm was doing. He said that they had shipped out of this western country, twenty-six cases of honey. Of this amount Colorado had furnished three cars, the rest came from Utah, Nevada, Idaho and California. He is here arranging to ship another car from here soon. He quotes honey No. 1 @ 11½ cts. per lb in Omaha

Subscribe for the Western Bee-Keeper and keep posted on apiculture of the west, as it is vastly different from eastern bee-keeping.

Ye editor has been a bee-keeper since 1880, in Colorado—No tenderfoot you see.

The Colorado State Bee-Keepers Association held their annual convention in the State Capitol Building, Nov. 30th. and Dec. 1st and 2nd, this year with a good attendance.

Those who sold their honey through the marketing committee of the association, this year got a better price for their product than those who sold at the home market.

We will give in our next issue, the rule for grading honey, as adopted by the Colorado State Bee Keeper's Association, with cuts to illustrate it.

### The Busy Bee

"After Dr. Watts or Governor Merrill of Maine, I disremember which, a long way.

By Aunt Sally.

How doth the little busy bee

Improve each glittering minute;  
And rush to every flower she'll see,

To steal the sweet that's in it  
She works with all her might all day,  
As if her toil was pleasure,  
Until enough is stored away  
To fill a bushel measure.

She steals the nectar from the flowers;  
Her keeper steals her honey,  
And off to market gaily goes;  
He knows t'will bring the money.

So hurry Bridget build the fire;  
The Buckwheat batter stir up.  
We'll have some honey with our cakes,  
Its better than syrup.



## WINTERING,

How temperature and Ventilation effects Bees.

BY R. C. AIKINS.

December 9th, and 19 degees below zero. Surely Colorado has been breaking her record the past few weeks. Usually we do not expect much winter till Christmas or later, but this year it began with November. Wonder what will be the effect on our bees. Such intense cold will surely cause much weakening of the colonies, by cutting off small clusters of bees around the outskirts of the main cluster.

We can console ourselves with the thought that now the colonies are yet strong and vigorous, they can endure much cold, but I fear for February and March. To me, it seems very desirable that the fore part of the winter be mild: But had I my choice, to take cold weather in November and Dec. and mild in February and March or November and December mild and February and March cold, I would choose the former, because we so often have very cold snaps in March, and I now have fears that this will be a hard winter on our bees. The past six weeks has been zero temperature at least three times and should the next six weeks be as cold many colonies will be by

that time much weakened in bees, for nearly every very cold spell catches some bees away from or so nearly out of the main cluster that they are frozen, thus reducing the strength of the colony till they are not able to withstand the very severe snaps that are almost sure to come with the closing of winter. Besides this difficulty, a small cluster in early spring means that the colony cannot keep heat for brood rearing. Reduced to this state a colony is at a double disadvantage when not able to generate sufficient heat for brooding, they are also not able to keep themselves sufficiently warm to maintain a healthy condition of the colony. Just as in old people with weakened vitality a chill is often the final turning point, so with the bee.

I always look forward with fear and trembling to zero temperature in late winter and early spring. Should mid-winter January and February - be warm and pleasant so that brooding progresses to that point at which many bees are emerging from the cells to supply the places of the old ones dying, then the colony is most safe against the rigors of March. On the same principles severe cold steady winter in January and Feb. must be followed by a mild March or winter losses are almost certain to be heavy.



March is the critical month in wintering i. e. is the month which settles the doom of more colonies than any other month in the year so far as wintering is concerned. True many colonies that have "live bees" the first of April will finally succumb later, many that a favorable March would have helped to such strength that April would have found on the ascendancy

A warm January starts breeding. This whole month warm, with bees flying every week in the month and no very cold dips, will induce brooding so that February first should find mature brood.

A spell of three to four weeks of warm weather in January, February or March will start brooding in nearly all colonies having bees sufficient to generate the heat necessary day and night.

A colony that cannot start brooding the later part of February or first of March and have mild weather to mature some of that brood will be almost sure to succumb later.

For successful wintering the first and prime condition is a strong vigorous colony. There should be bees enough to make it easy for them to keep warm.

These bees should not be very aged for if old and worn they die before the colony gets started, in

spring every colony should reach its minimum of strength not later than March 1st to 15th, for if later than that they are too aged to withstand cold or labor. 4 to 6 weeks of continuous mild weather in Feb. and March or say the last of Feb. and all of March will frequently make all the difference between successful and very poor wintering, and the reason is that the mild weather gives them a chance to mature brood and have young bees to supply the loss of old ones by death, principally because of age.

The next very important matter is a plenty of stores close to the bees and very easy for them to get at. The colder the weather the more important that the stores be very close to them.

Ventilation is also important; the object of ventilation is not so much to furnish the bees fresh air to breathe as to carry away the dampness in the air already exhaled. If this damp air is not allowed to promptly escape it condenses into the honey and upon the combs and upper part of the hives, then the next thaw causes it to change from frost or ice into water and drips upon the bees and honey causing the bees to suffer with cold just as would their owner if sent out all wet and more, the bees endeavor to dry one another by licking up

the moisture; the water also runs over the combs and into the honey. Surely if good thick well ripened honey is a factor in successful wintering, the melting of frost and thinning the honey thereby is a serious detriment. It seems to me that a bee cannot take up the surplus moisture either in the honey on the combs or on their bodies without detriment to their health. The remedy for this is ventilation that immediately takes this without the hive or into some very porous absorbent above. Better a whole lot of ventilation than none at all in very cold weather. The moisture does not condense in warm weather.

In spring when frost or drops do not collect about the hive ventilation is not important, but on the other hand the conserving of heat to aid in brooding is the thing most needed.

Loveland, Colo.

## FOUL BROOD

—BY—

M. A. GILL.

There is perhaps no one thing along the line of disaster that threatens the Bee Keeping Fraternity of Colo. to-day as does

the question of Foul Brood among bees and why not: We have only to look over the history of the past and see the destruction and blasted hopes it has caused in California, Wisconsin Illinois and other states where thousands of colonies have been kept with profit as they now are in the alfalfa fields of Colo.

Colorado being a fruit state badly needs this little helpmate of nature to assist in the fertilization of the fruit bloom.

But the germ of the above disease is abroad in the land and will if left alone entirely depopulate the hives in many localities of the state.

Our Legislators have wisely given us a law and placed it upon the statute book whereby we can protect ourselves if we can receive the hearty co-operation of all the men.

The disease is a germ disease and is found in the honey of all infected colonies so it is rational to suppose if none of this infected honey finds its way into a healthy colony there will be no spread of the disease and right here plainly lies the duty of every person who keeps bees let it be one colony or one hundred colonies.

It is always the safe and proper thing to do whenever a colony dies from any cause to remove



the hive or close it bee tight if it is left upon the stand, most assuredly is this true if foul brood is known to be prevalent in the vicinity, a lack of the above precaution is the greatest menace to stamping out the disease and the most prolific source by which the disease is scattered.

It would not seem necessary in this article to take up room telling the different treatments for the disease for that is a thing patent to every intelligent bee keeper in the state of Colo. I will venture the opinion that if the above precaution is carried out and the County Bee Inspector does his duty that the disease can be kept well in hand in this state.

'There is a disease quite prevalent in parts of Colo. called Pick-eled Brood' which might be taken by the novice for foul brood but if upon examination of the dead larvae you find the ropyness the coffee color and the glue pot smell be sure you have foul brood for these symptoms are always present.

Again I will say an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, cure the disease by preventing its spread.

Hoping that every person interested will do all in their power to stamp out the disease.

I am yours for the success of Apiculture in Colorado.

Boulder, Colorado.

## QUESTION BOX.

I have three colonies of bees. I increased from one this spring the last swarm that I hived in July the bees swarmed out about the middle of September. I put them back and they came out again, what was the cause?

Answer.

They were probably short of winter supplies, as the summer has been so dry that late swarms got but little honey or they might have been weak in numbers or queenless. It is better to have three good strong colonies in the fall than six weak ones, so therefore double up all weak colonies in the fall.

How do you keep the moth out of your hives?

Jefferson.

It is easy enough to keep the moth out of the hives. Have your hives good and tight so that there are no cracks they can get in at except the entrance, have the entrance contracted according to the strength of the colony and keep all colonies strong. If you do that, you will have no complaint to make about the bee moth.

I bought some bees of a neighbor who lives one half mile from here, what is the best time to move them so so that I will not lose any of them?

Jefferson.

Answer.

I should move them during a cold spell. Tack a piece of wire cloth over the entrance so they can't get out if it has been too cold for them to fly for some time pull off the wire cloth as soon as they are moved, but if they have been flying inside of two weeks before moving I should leave the cloth on until some warm day so when the bees try to come out they will find the the fence in the way, be sure and take it off when they have a chance to fly.



## CONTRIBUTORS ARTICLES.

A Letter From W. L. Porter.

It is with great pleasure I learn of the new enterprise The Western Bee Keeper I hope it may be successful and profitable to its managers as well as to the Bee Keepers it seems to me we need an organ of just this kind. The Bee Keepers of the Rocky Mountain Slope are so situated, and our interests are so associated it is necessary that we work together especially in this time of marketing honey. In bee keeping we find that localities differ and manipulation of bees differ accordingly.

We congratulate ourselves on the prospect of having a bee journal that will keep us in close touch and keep us posted on what is going on in our own locality.

Wishing prosperity and a long life to The Western Bee Keeper.

Dec 10th

Denver Colorado

## To Authors and Writers.

We will be very glad to pass upon the merits of any article of any nature for publication but will not be responsible for the return of the same. Communications from our readers will be published from time to time as space will allow.

Write only on one side of the paper. All communications should be addressed to the Western Bee Keeper,  
2341 15th Street Denver, Colorado.

Now is the time to sell your honey prices are good and if you keep it to long it is liable to candy.

The Apiary Building at the Omaha Exposition was 148 feet long by 75 feet wide, and a skylight on each side of the ridge pole extending the whole length of the building.

AUNT SALLY TELLING HER  
EXPERIENCES IN  
BEE-KEEPING.

Mr. Editor:

I heard through the little girl who brings our milk to us that you was going to start a bee paper. She heard her father tell her mother that he heard some men talking about it at the post office, they said the paper was going to be a big thing and that you wanted all the Bee Keepers to help you make it bigger. So as I am an old Bee Keeper I thought may be you would like me to speak in meeting and give my experience as we used to do in class meeting so if it is agreeable I will try to send a few letters to the paper and may be I can give some good points about bees, by the way I can tell you where the point of a bee is but I wont tell this time. the first bees I ever had any thing to do with were some my Grandfather had in old Kentucky they were black as the Ace of spades and as sharp as shoe tacks and a good deal sharper too, Grandfather had a lot of awful nice gums. He made them himself out of nice clean straw and some of them were two or three storries high. He used to wash them with salt and water before he put the bees into them this was to make shure that the bees would stay put, well I'll tell you more next time.

Aunt Sally.

Yes Aunt Salley send on your letters and we will be glad to hear from you maby be we might learn something from you.

Editor.

## Denver's Honey Market

Comb honey scarce.

Comb no 1 per lb.....	10½
Comb no 2 per lb.....	9½
Extracted white per lb.....	7
Extracted amber per lb.....	6

## Omaha Market

Supply light,  
Demand good

Comb no 1 per lb.....	11½
Comb no 2 per lb.....	10
Extracted white per lb.....	6½
Extracted amber per lb.....	5

The honey crop of Colorado amounted to over one million pounds of honey this year and has been sold at price ranging from eight to eleven cents per pound.

No small item in this,

## Advertising Rates.

All advertisements will be inserted at the rate of ten cents per nonpareil line each insertion. twelve lines of nonpareil space makes one inch. Discounts will be as follows; ten lines and upwards four issues five per cent. Six times, ten per cent. Twelve times fifteen per cent. One year twenty four times, 25 per cent. On twenty lines and upwards, four times, ten per cent. Six times fifteen per cent, twelve times twenty five per cent, twenty-four times or one year, thirty per cent. On thirty lines and upwards, four times fifteen per cent. Six times, thirty per cent. Twelve times, thirty per cent. Twenty four times or one year forty per cent.

All advertising must be paid for in advance, unless other arrangements are made.

## 10 cents per Copy.

For a book or Journal of this size, would be cheap, but we are going to give you 24 copies for 50c. or 2c. per copy.

## Subscribe Now.

## FOR SALE.

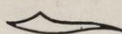
Choice white extracted Honey.  
40,—3 frame Nucleus Hives.

A. I. Roots' Make

10 Ally Drone Traps.

Hives in good order.

Also Belgian Hares

 **Rauchfuss Bros.**

P. O. Address, Elyria, Colo.

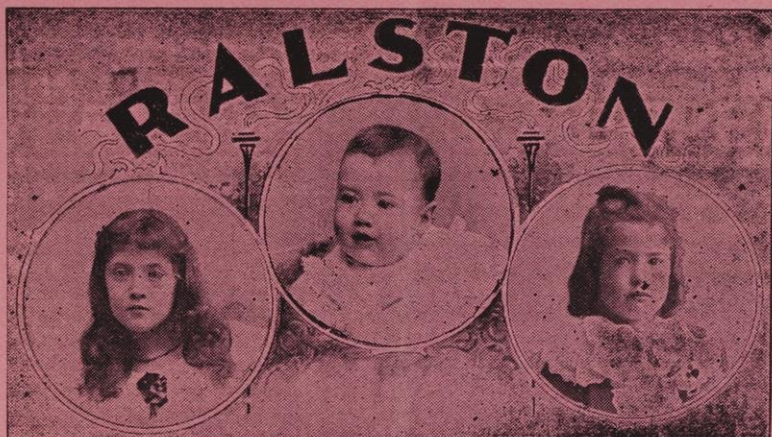
## Soldiers and Soldiers' Widows, ATTENTION

All soldiers who served 90 days or more in any war, and the widows and minor children of such as have died, if unable to earn a living, and entitled to pension. I meet comrades every day who are drawing either too little or none at all. This is not right. Everyone should have what he or she is entitled to, be it original or increase. Claims properly presented and vigorously followed up are easily gotten through.

Some people imagine that it is necessary to have a "pull" in order to get claims allowed. The only pull required is a proper presentation of claims. All ex-soldiers and especially widows who believe themselves entitled to pension or increase are requested to call or write for particulars. Bring or send all your papers and write fully all you know about your case.

Cyrus Chapin, Co. "E" 10th Ill.,  
Room 22, 1624 Curtis St.  
Denver, Colorado.





# Hyde & Joy Commission Co.,

Butter, Eggs Poultry and Cheese.

Headquarters for **HONEY.**

And all kinds of Colorado Produce,

Write us for Information.

1508 Blake St., Denver, Colo.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED RALSTON HEALTH CREAMRY.

## Bert Palmer.

IMPORTER AND  
BREEDER  
OF



PET STOCK  
SPECIALTIES

My Stock is the Finest that money can buy.

3608 CLEAR CREEK AVE.

DENVER



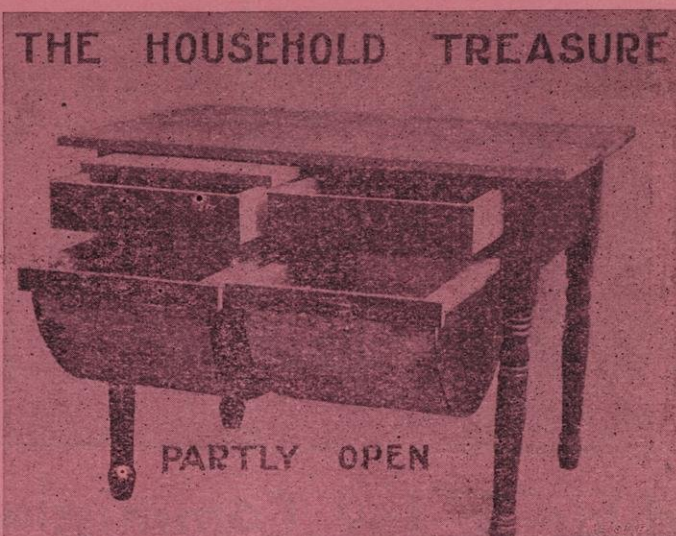
# THE HOUSEHOLD TREASURE Is a combination patent Kitchen Table.

A necessity and a luxury at the same time.

Many thousand are in use, and no house-keeper who has it wouldn't part with it for many times its value, if she could not get another.

It has a galvanized iron bin which holds 50 lbs of flour, and another like it partitioned, to hold 25 lbs of oatmeal, corn, meal or sugar, etc. There is a drawer for napkins and towels and another partitioned for spices, salt etc.

There is a bread board which can be drawn all the way out and used on top of the table. The back legs only have castors, making it easy to move and at the same time steady. The top is of unfinished white wood and the balance is of Oregon pine—the best wood for the purpose—handsomely finished, natural color, with the best of varnish. While baking or cooking everything is at hand, thus saving thousands of steps in the pantry. This table is elegantly made. Never before has it been as well made for less than \$8.00, and with the workmanship better and the price so greatly reduced, it is sure to become universally used.



Price \$5. or FREE with \$15. Grocery Order Sample Order "A" if accompanied by cash.

BON. I. LOOK, 16TH AND BLAKE STS.

DENVER, COLO.

To quickly introduce my popular plan of selling direct to consumers at strictly wholesale prices, and to make customers at once, I give this table FREE to each purchaser of this sample grocery order

## I Sell you the Groceries, I Give you the Table.

I sell groceries at wholesale prices and I want to place this sample lot in your home. I can save you from 10 to 25 per cent on all your purchases, and to prove my statement have made up what I call a "sample order," itemized in this ad, which amounts to \$15. I want you to try the groceries and convince yourself that my goods and prices are all that I claim. I know that you will help advertise me and will buy all your supplies from me after receiving this sample lot to be used as a test trial and returned if not as claimed.

50 lbs best granulated Sugar.....\$2.95  
3 lbs fine Mocha and Java Coffee. .90  
2 lbs very best Tea gun powder,  
English breakfast or Japan Tea. 1.50  
2 lbs Perfection. grt'd baking Pwdr. .80  
3 lbs best head rice......30  
1 lb best corn Starch......10  
5 lbs box gloss Starch......25  
2 lbs choice Raisins......25  
2 pkgs new cleaned Currants......20  
32 bars laundry Soap.....1.00  
6 brs W. floating or tar soap (10c size).50  
10 pkgs Amoline 16 oz, washing  
Powder same as Pearline.....1.00

12 boxes 200s parlor Matches......25  
1 lb best shredded Coconut......35  
1 bx stove Polish Rs'g Sun or Enam.10  
1 large box shoe Blacking......0  
1 lb best black Pepper.....  
1/2 lb best ground cinnamon......25  
1/2 lb ground mustard......25  
1/2 lb best ground ginger......25  
1/2 lb best ground cloves......25  
1/4 lb extra large nut megs......35  
1 full pint triple extract of lemon 1.20  
1 full pint triple extract of vanilla 1.35  
1 pint best liquid blueing......10  
1 pint household ammonia......10

These Groceries amount to \$15. Kitchen table sells for \$5. Both would cost \$20.00

Our sample order only \$15.00.

Send Draft, Express or Postoffice Money order; or if you prefer can Ship C. O. D. by freight to your nearest railroad station, with privilege of examining the goods. I refer you to the National Bank of Commerce or any Express Co. Or Commercial Agency in Denver, CO.

Send for sixty four page monthly Catalogue, mailed free to any add. ess.

BON. I. LOOK, Consumers Wholesale House

1555-57 Blake St., and 1593-10 Sixteenth St.

DENVER, COLO.