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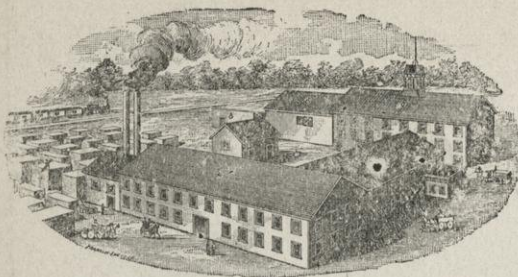
Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

*A Monthly Journal De-
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Whole No. 18.

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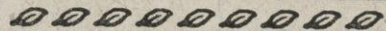
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These three requisites alone constitute the desired honey bee. I have given these my special attention. If you want Honey, Strong Colonies and Gentle Bees, try a Queen of this famous strain.

PRICES—Untested 75c; 6 for \$4.00

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

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PRICES

Golden and Leather Col. Queens after July 1.

Select warranted—1 for 75; 6, 4.00; 12, 7.00

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T-h-e

Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

VOL. 2.

JULY 15, 1902.

WHOLE NO. 18

A TALE OF BLASTED HOPES!

Early Drought, Late Rains and Wintry Weather Cut the West- ern Honey Crop More than One- Half Short.

The JOURNAL, at some considerable expense and work, has undertaken to furnish its readers with reliable information as to the size of the Western honey crop. We believed it best that the truth be known. If the crop was a large one, a fair statement of its size would forestall any possible exaggeration. If small, the producer is entitled to the benefits accruing from a scarcity of his product and the fact ought to be known before it reaches the hands of the middleman. In order to ascertain the exact truth of the matter the following circular letter was mailed to reliable correspondents in the chief honey producing sections of the Rocky Mountain states:

Dear Friend:—

Will you kindly answer the following questions on the enclosed card and return to us at the earliest possible moment? This information is asked, that the misrepresentations and exaggerations of Eastern buyers regarding the size of our honey crop may be met and dispelled with the truth.

1. Has a full crop been gathered up to date?

2. If not, to what do you attribute the dearth of nectar?

3. From present indications, what percentage of a full crop will you harvest this season?

Fraternally Yours,

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.

Boulder, Colo., July 7, 1902.

From the multitude of answers received we cull the following as fairly representative of each section.

*

No surplus at all expected this year and doubtful whether my bees will get enough for winter. F. L. THOMPSON.

Denver, Colo., July 11,

*

There has not been one-half a crop of honey gathered to date in Montrose county. I attribute this to low temperature accompanied by high winds. Conditions have improved since July 5, but alfalfa is all cut and no water to make a second crop, so unless we get very good rains I cannot estimate our output at above one-half what we get in average years. We might get rains in time to help us, but can't count on them.

J. S. BRUCE.

Montrose, Colo., July 9, 1902.

*

1. Not a case yet, nor a single swarm in 300 colonies.

2. Weather too cool, rainy and windy.

3. Prospects poor for one-half a crop.

A. F. FOSTER.

Boulder, Colo., July 8.

*

1. No.
2. Atmospheric conditions.
3. None. Bees robbing—starving.

T. LOHF.

Brighton, Colo., July 8.

*

1. We have had a very good flow to date—fully up to the average, if not better.

2. Lack of bees (weak colonies). I have one yard in that condition.

2. Dry at present and water short. Prospect not so good. I expect about three-fourths of a crop.

A. LEHMAN.

Rocky Ford, Colo., July 9.

*

1. No.
2. Cold weather.
3. Indications poor for over one-fourth of a crop.

HARRY MCCOMBS.

Sterling, Colo., July 11.

*

1. No. Nor any part of it.
2. No water in ditches, cold, dry weather and grasshoppers.
3. No surplus crop-expected.

CHAS. ADAMS.

Greeley, Colo., July 8.

*

1. About one-half.
2. Lack of water to irrigate, and last two weeks cold weather. No comb building and no nectar at present.
3. If weather comes dry and warm, one-half crop. If present conditions continue ten days a complete failure.

W. HICKOX.

Berthoud, Colo., July 9.

*

It is a little too early to make any definite answer to the questions at hand.

D. F. MOON.

Golden, Colo., July 11.

1. We do not know.

2. Scarcity of bees and cool, cloudy weather.

3. We should say full, though we have but last season to judge by.

THOS. C. STANLEY & SON.

Manzanola, Colo., July 9.

*

1. No.

2. Cool, rainy weather.

3. Probably three-fourths average crop. My main hopes are based on sweet clover.

W. C. EVANS.

Ft. Collins, July 8.

*

As far as surplus honey is concerned our bees are doing nothing. The weather has been dry, cold and windy. If the weather would settle and turn off hot we are in hopes of taking off some surplus, but do not expect the crop we had last year. This locality is becoming a little overstocked, which has something to do with present conditions.

S. FRANCIS.

Erie, Colo., July 7.

*

1. No.
2. Lack of winter and spring moisture and abnormal condition of the weather since honey season began.
3. Less than one-half.

M. A. GILL.

Longmont, Colo., July 8.

*

1. No.
2. Dry weather in early spring and cold east winds later.
3. About one-half.

J. B. ADAMS.

Longmont, Colo., July 9.

*

1. Not one-twentieth of a crop.
2. I do not know unless it is the cold wet weather.

2. Present conditions do not warrant my saying that I will get over one-fortieth of a crop. I still hope for one-fourth of

a crop from the late flowers—sweet clover and Rocky Mountain bee plant.

W. P. COLLINS.

Boulder, Colo., July 8.

*

1. No.
2. Cool, changeable weather.
3. One-half to two-thirds. We cannot tell much about it. Rather blue just now. Possibly sweet clover may do well. Hurrah for the convention!

R. C. AIKIN.

Loveland, Colo., July 7.

*

1. No.
2. The season was backward with late frosts, and the bees almost starved.
3. Perhaps one-half. If we have summer rains, more than half. If not, less as the season has been very dry.

MRS. A. J. BARBER.

Mancos, Colo., July 11.

*

1. No.
 2. No rain for the arid lands.
 3. Three-fourths. J. U. HARRIS.
- Grand Junction, July 10.

*

I have but very little honey, in fact none to speak of. Cold and windy weather is the principal cause. With the best of conditions from now on we can not expect over one-half crop. Hoppers are thick and water scarce.

R. C. CLARY.

Ft. Morgan, Colo., July 9.

*

1. Up to date have gathered fifteen supers of honey from eighty colonies.

2. I fear there will be no blooming of the second crop of alfalfa on account of the many hoppers. Being so cold and windy for the past eighteen days bees could not work at all.

In this county beekeepers can be glad if they get one-half crop. Sweet clover is our only hope, but there is very little of it here.

W. H. LUEBKERT.

Brush, Colo., July 10.

In some sections, yes, in others no.

2. Lack of moisture in some localities and hail.

3. From three-fourths to as much per colony as I had last year.

Las Animas, Col. July 9.

E. E. BUTCHER.

*

1. No honey.
2. Too cold, and grasshoppers.
3. Prospects very poor for any honey at all.

L. F. JOUNO.

Denver, Colo., July 11.

*

1. No.

Backward condition of bees in spring. Wind and cold weather from 2d to 5th of July. Light frost morning of the 5th.

Not to exceed fifty per cent of a good crop.

J. ROSCOE MILLER.

Uncompahgre, Colo., July 11.

*

1. Very little honey finished up to date.

2. Can answer this by using Dr. Miller's phrase, "I don't know." It was not so much a dearth of nectar as lack of bees old enough to gather. The wind blew and does yet and the nights are cool. The ranchmen all had good mowers and no breakdowns, making short work of the alfalfa.

3. Hard to estimate. Things must change for the better if we get half a crop, but it is possible to do better.

WM. BROADBENT.

Ordway, Colo., July 10.

*

1. Yes, some places, others no.
2. Grasshoppers and drought.
3. One half of a full crop. While it is early to predict results, indications are that some sections of the state will produce only one-third of a crop, but others will give one-half of a fairly good crop. The drought is not as severe as last, but the grasshoppers are bad in some sections.

In this county our old saviors, the gulls, are devouring them, having commenced about a month earlier than usual, but we still have our worst enemy, the smelter smoke to contend with.

E. S. LOVESY.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 10.

*

Prospect for honey crop is poor this year, principally due to killing frosts in May, also one on the 3d of July which destroyed the honey producing flowers and weakened the bees. Some of our beekeepers have had heavy losses of bees. We are now having a long dry spell, yet if rain and good weather should come soon it will be possible to get half a crop.

CHRISTIAN OTTESON.

Huntington, Utah, July 10.

*

1. The honey flow in Utah up to date is very much above that of last year.

2. Answered by first.

Present indications are that we will have a larger crop than last year.

WM. ROYLANCE,

Provo, Utah, July 9.

*

Too cold up to the last five days; good since that time.

2. Good at the present.

3. A fair average crop.

G. W. VANGUNDY.

Vernal, Utah, July 11.

*

1. No.

There is no lack of nectar, but there is a lack of bees to gather it. Cellar wintered bees spring dwindled badly—about twenty per cent loss. On bees wintered out of doors the loss will run from twenty-five to one-hundred per cent. One of my neighbors lost all he had—27 colonies. Another one has three weak ones left out of 50. My own loss was 25 per cent. Some still weak.

3. The first crop of alfalfa is being cut.

Will get no surplus from it. Probably one-half to two-thirds of a crop may be harvested.

T. W. LEE.

Iona, Idaho, July 12.



A Good Word of Advice.

If we were advising the honey raisers of the West, we would say, Be careful of your first quotations and sales. To a great extent these fix the price in the eastern mind. Last season Chicago and St. Louis brokers were quoting California white comb, fancy, at 10 cents per pound and No. 2 at 8 cents. We ordered all they could get at this figure and proposed to go to California to receive and pay for it on the spot. This remedied that evil, and we got but one car from that source and at these prices. There was, however, several carloads of elegant comb honey that the producer got but 7 to 9 cents a pound for. They eventually wended their way east and demoralized the markets toward the close of the season to such an extent that considerable money was lost by holding of honey.

The entire crop of comb honey could have been handled last season without a furore, had there been a little better understanding among them or, rather, between the buyers and sellers, and, above all, DON'T CONSIGN. These lots do more damage (we mean car lots) than anything else. It will be apparent that if a man invests his money in purchases outright that he will stand tooth and toe-nail for prices but when he strikes a car lot consigned, in most cases and in most markets, he is up against a loss, for the dealer with but two-thirds of value in a car of honey, can and will do a little better to effect sales. Thus it is imperative that the outright purchaser must reduce his quotations.

THOS. C. STANLEY & SON,

Manzanola, Colo.



Premium queen offer is withdrawn.

Long Tongues Extraordinary.

The Rauffuss Bros. of Denver Colorado, are importing queens from the Caucasus, in Asia Minor. They have been testing these bees for several years, and they find them to be more amiable than the Carniolans, good workers and only moderate swarmers. Besides possessing these desirable qualities, according to measurement of Prof. C. P. Gillette, they have exceedingly long tongues. Following is an extract from the Professor's letter reporting his measurements of the tongues of several cages of these bees:

I measured the tongues of ten of the bees which you sent with the queen. The tongue reach varied between 19 and 22.5 hundredths of an inch with an average of 20.65. The ligula alone varied between 16.5 and 17.5 hundredths, with an average of 16.95 hundredths. The total tongue length varied between 25 and 26.5 hundredths with an average of 25.9 hundredths.

The bees in cage No. 1 gave a tongue reach varying between 20 and 25 hundredths, with an average of 21.5. The ligula alone varied between 16.5 and 17.5 with an average of 17.15 hundredths. The total tongue length varied between 25.5 and 26.5 with an average of 26.2 hundredths.

The bees in cage No. 2 had a tongue reach varying between 18 and 25 hundredths with an average of 21.5. The ligula alone varied between 17 and 18 hundredths and gave an average of 17.4. The total tongue length varied between 26 and 27 and gave an average of 26.45 hundredths.

I think you understand that I put almost no importance upon the tongue reach as obtained in these measurements. I believe that the bee's power to reach depends wholly upon the total tongue length, and what I obtain in my measurements of the tongue reach is only the apparent tongue reach, and is quite variable.

C. P. GILLETTE.

Ft. Collins, Colo., June 26, 1902.

Report from Uintah Co., Utah.

Bees are in fine condition considering the cold weather and the winds. I took off 1,000 pounds today, but had to quit on account of the wind. I got 10 to 75 pounds per colony. I have sold 3,000 pounds, at 5 cents per pound and find the cans, to go to Colorado. In my out-yard I have had 120 per cent increase; in my home yard about 70 per cent, which reduces the bees and consequently the yield. I am going to try to be at the big convention at Denver in September.

G. W. VANGUNDY.

Vernal, Utah, July 11, 1902.

[We hope that not only friend Vangundy, but a large delegation of beekeepers from the Vernal, Utah, country may be in attendance at the Big Joint Convention. ED.]

**From Washington Co., Utah.**

I thought I would send you a few items from "way down in Dixie," the most distant part of the state of Utah. The same thing is at fault here as elsewhere. My bees were doing well and I was going to have some very early honey, when the farmers started in and cut all their lucerne in about ten days. We have had no rain and no wild flowers, and the honey flow slackened to such a degree that the bees went to robbing the weak stands. Prosects are better now. Wild clover is coming out in bloom and the bees are working hard.

R. A. MORRIS.

St. George, Utah, June 13, 1902.

**How Much Honey from an Acre of Alfalfa?**

How much honey from each acre can bees get out of the second crop of alfalfa if it is allowed to go to seed? I mean an average crop.

HENRY H. SWEETLAND.

Brush, Colo., July 7, 1902.

(We know of no way in which even an estimate can be made of the yield of

honey per acre from alfalfa or any other crop. This is an interesting question but a hard one to solve. Candidly we do not know. In locating out apiaries of say 100 colonies we should want at least 1,000 acres of alfalfa within a radius of one and one-half miles. This might be more than necessary and it might not be enough. We do not know. If any of our readers can throw any light upon Mr. Sweetland's question we solicit them to do so.—ED.)



NOTES AND COMMENTS.

BY X RAYS.

July 14th. Bees and beekeepers loafing, and both cross.

New honey is retailing at 15 cents (no "two for a quarter") in Boulder.

Local demand will very nearly absorb the Colorado honey crop this year.

With bees enough to gather ten car loads of honey, Boulder county will not export to exceed two cars this season.

Now is a good time to dig up the Colorado grading rules and read them over again.

Carbolic acid is mentioned as a remedy for robbing in a recent issue of the Irish Bee Journal.

Do not store honey of any character in the cellar. A warm, dry room, mouse-proof and dust-proof, is the ideal place.

Paper bags are being used to some extent in Colorado as market packages for extracted honey.

Carniolans seem to be coming into favor again. Handling an apiary of them a la Gill might curb their swarming propensities so as to render them enduring.

There has not been a day since bees began flying in the spring that the exposure of honey in the apiary would not start robbing.

Heat should never be applied direct to a vessel containing extracted honey. Set the honey in a second vessel containing water.

The worst thing about the Gill plan of managing swarming in out apiaries is that it spoils the illusion of the man who thinks beekeeping an "easy job."

Leather colored strains of Italians seem to outstrip the goldens in the gathering of honey. The latter are far prettier, but the bees that secure the most honey are bound to become the most popular.

Do not grade honey in a slipshod manner. Carefully (yes religiously) assort the various grades, and see that the weights of the cases hold out according to rule. Anything doubtful should be consigned to the next lower grade. Selling by the case is bound to come into disrepute unless the grading rules are rigorously adhered to.

The big joint meeting of the National and Colorado State Beekeepers' Associations will soon be on the carpet in Denver, and take my word for it, brother beekeeper, if you miss attending you will have something to regret all your life. It is the one grand, big opportunity for Colorado beekeepers to attend the National Association.

The plan of running an out apiary as outlined by M. A. Gill in the *JUNE JOURNAL* is, I believe, eminently practical. If increase is wanted the hive containing the brood can be carried to a new stand and given a ripe cell. If not, it can be placed close by the side of the "shook" swarm, and in 21 days when the brood will be all hatched united with it, thus preventing increase and keeping the working force together.



Upon receipt of 75 cents we will extend your subscription one year and mail you a copy of *Advanced Bee Culture*; or, extend you two years and the book for \$1.

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARE you preparing an exhibit of bees or bee products for the Big Convention? Bring along the best you've got and let's make a big showing.

THE bee exhibit at the Colorado state fair at Pueblo will be in charge of J. N. Harris, of Grand Junction. This exhibit which is to consist of bees, honey, wax, etc., and apiarian appliances, will probably be brought to the Big Convention.

A CIRCULAR, for which, presumably, some one in Delta county, Colorado, is responsible, reprinted in Gleanings May 1st, places the honey product of that county at twenty-five carloads for this season. We are sorry that Bro. Root allowed this to go in without comment. The fallacy of such a statement is notoriously apparent. It would be untrue if applied to the whole state, of which Delta county forms a very small part. This county in the best season it ever had never produced one-fourth of this amount. Such statements have a tendency to bear the market, and we hope our eastern friends will be more guarded in the future.

THE season for grading and casing honey is upon us, and lest some of our many new subscribers may not be informed, we republish the rules and recommendations adopted by the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association for the grading of comb and extracted honey.

UNDER the title of "Foul Brood, the Disease, the Symptoms, the Cure, the Foul Brood Law," the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association has recently issued a neat little pamphlet that ought to be in the hands of every beekeeper in the state. It also contains the Colorado grading rules. Copies may be obtained free by addressing the secretary, D. W. Working, box 432, Denver, Colo.

THE Denver, Northwestern and Pacific will soon be completed to the summit of the continental divide. The funds for its construction are available as fast as needed, and next season will probably witness the completion of the line to Salt Lake City. This new railway will open rich, virgin beekeeping territory in the valleys of the Bear and White rivers in Colorado and the great basin of the Green river in Utah.

We hope none of our readers will risk putting extracted honey in cans that have once been used for oil. It is well nigh impossible to remove the taint and smell of the kerosene, and the honey will quickly absorb it, rendering it unfit for use. The editor of the American Bee Journal recently received a consignment of honey in second hand oil cans, much to his disgust and loss. He comes down pretty hard on the thoughtless consignor in an editorial. None too hard, however, when one considers not only the financial loss, but the incalculable damage done to the extracted honey market by such worthless stuff reaching the consumer's table.

ONE good piece of work done by the late congress was the passage of the Western irrigation bill. The bill as finally passed, appropriated no money directly from the treasury, but hereafter all funds that accrue from the sales of public land will be available for the construction of irrigation works. The cost of such works will be taxed directly upon the lands they benefit and returned to the treasury, thus making the ever increasing fund perpetual. While the irrigation bill was not such as the people of the west desired, it is better than nothing, and is an entering wedge to more liberal appropriations in the future. With the opening of new lands to settlement will come new fields for the conquest of the honey bee. Beekeepers, be on the alert. Our industry is upon the eve of an era of gigantic development.



BEEKEEPERS living in the near vicinity of Denver who are willing to entertain those from out of the state (members of the National Association) who will be in attendance at the Big Convention, are requested to communicate said fact to Secretary Working. Those who receive this paragraph marked are solicited to write the Secretary in regard to the matter.



ARE you going? To the Big Convention, we mean. You can't afford to miss it, brother beekeeper.



CHAS. DADANT DEAD.

The death of the noted and veteran apiculturist occurred July 16, 1902, at his home at Hamilton, Illinois, at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. Mr. Dadant is familiarly known in every American household interested in bee-culture, both because of his numerous writings and the popular brand of foundation that bears his name. He was probably equally as well known in Europe, being a frequent contributor to the French bee periodicals. Thus one by one the fathers of modern apiculture are

crossing the great divide, the misty highlands that mark the boundries between the world material and the world spiritual.

Mr. Dadant was born in the province of Champagne, France, in 1817. He came to the United States in 1863. One year later he took up the study of bee culture. By 1876 he had established five apiaries. In 1878 he began the manufacture of comb foundation. He is the author of a book in the French language dealing with apiculture, and he revised "Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee" which he subsequently translated into the language of France.



SECRETARY Working is engaged in the very laudable task of issuing a beautiful art souvenir booklet in commemoration of the approaching Big Joint Convention of beekeepers. It will consist of the program of the three days meeting, some advertising, and will be embellished with fine half-tone views of the leading apiarists of the state and some of their apiaries. There will also be some descriptive matter. The printing will be of highly attractive design and will be upon 140-pound enamel book paper. It will be not only a "thing of beauty" but a joyful reminder of a delightful occasion to all who are fortunate enough to secure one.



THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The executive committee of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association met at 1440 Market St., Denver, Thursday, July 17, and disposed of a large amount of business. The principal business at hand was completing arrangements for the joint meeting of the National and Colorado State Beekeepers' Associations, which will take place at Denver, Colorado, September 3d, 4th and fifth.

The first day will be devoted principally to the business of the Colorado Association.

The Board of Capital Managers has kindly donated the use of the hall of Representatives for this meeting, which will give ample room.

A half rate for this occasion has been asked of all the railroads entering Denver, with excellent prospects of its being granted. A large attendance is promised from the Western Slope if this rate is made.

A free excursion from Denver to Ward, Colo., will be given members of the National from outside of Colorado—provided the funds can be raised. Ward is 54 miles from Denver, in the midst of the grandest mountain scenery on the continent. This trip will be worth coming a thousand miles to enjoy.

The following committee on Reception and Entertainment was appointed:

Herman Rauchfuss, chairman, Denver; Miss Mary Porter, Denver; Miss Emma Evans, Denver; Miss Susie R. Cook, Littleton; Mrs. Sarah Mac D. Martin, Denver; Harry Crawford, Broomfield; F. H. Hunt, Edgewater; D. F. Moon, Golden; M. A. Gill, Longmont; W. A. Brace, Longmont; R. C. Aikin, Loveland; H. C. Morehouse, Boulder.

F. Rauchfuss and D. W. Working were appointed a committee to devise and secure suitable badges for the occasion.

Official headquarters will be at the American house.

H. Rauchfuss, F. L. Thompson and D. F. Moon were appointed to assist the legislative committee in preparing a substitute for the present foul brood law.

The following resolutions were read and adopted concerning the late Charles Dadant of Hamilton, Illinois:

Whereas, we have this day received notice of the death of the venerable Charles Dadant, of Hamilton, Ills., at the ripe old age of eighty-five years:

Whereas, the services of Mr. Dadant to the science and art of beekeeping have been of the first order and his life has been a benediction to all associated with him in business and in social life.

Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the members of the Executive Committee of

the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association hereby express our appreciation of his character as a man and a friend, and that we unite with his friends and admirers everywhere in testifying to his worth.

Resolved, that the secretary of this committee be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mr. C. P. Dadant with the condolences of this committee.

D. W. WORKING,
J. U. HARRIS,
FRANK RAUCHFUS.



THROUGH the courtesy of its publishers Geo. W. York & Co. of Chicago, Ills., we are in receipt of a copy of the newly revised edition of "Cook's Manual of the Apiary." This valuable work is now fully up to date, there having been added about 80 pages and 75 engravings. Besides being a practical guide in the apiary, it includes a large amount of matter on the natural history of the honey bee and allied insects. It also contains a good description of the anatomy of the bee. The price is \$1.20 post paid, from the publishers.



The advertisement of J. W. Miner, of Ronda, N. C., has been expunged from these columns. To put it mildly we do not approve of his way of doing business, hence cannot recommend him. The advertiser that tries to beat the publisher will beat his customers, every time.



Honey Markets.

DENVER—New No. 1 comb honey is scarce and quotable at 3.00 per case of 24 sections. Extracted, white, 7 and 8 cts. Beeswax 24 to 27.

COLORADO HONEY PRODUCERS' ASS'N.
July 20, 1902., 1440 Market St.

CHICAGO—The honey market may be said to be on a vacation so far as actual business is concerned. Should the harvest of 1901 be practically a failure there will be no dearth of extracted honey, as there is more of it in storage than we have ever known at this season of the

year. If the consumers are not too greatly impressed with the idea that the honey harvest is a failure this season it may be worked off at an advance in price. Beeswax is lower yet sells well at 30 cents per pound. R. A. BURNETT & Co.,

July 7, 1902. 199 S. WATER ST.

WANTED.

Quotations or offers of car lots of Honey, especially Comb Honey. Cash paid on delivery at your Warehouse or Station. Address

THOS. C. STANLEY & SON,
Apiarists & Honey Buyers,
Manzanola, Colo., or Fairfield, Ill.

Colorado Grading Rules.

No. 1. Sections to be well filled and capped, honey white or slightly amber, comb white and not projecting beyond the wood, wood to be well cleaned; cases of separated honey to average 21 pounds net per case of 24 sections, with a minimum weight of not less than 20 pounds for any single case; cases of half separated honey to average not less than 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds net per case of 24 sections, with a minimum weight of 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds for any single case; cases of un-separated honey to average not less than 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds for any single case.

No. 2: Includes all amber honey of a pronounced tinge, and all white and amber honey not included in No. 1; to be fairly well sealed, uncapped cells not to exceed fifty in number exclusive of the outside row, wood to be well cleaned; cases of separated honey to average not less than 18 pounds net per case of 24 sections.

EXTRACTED HONEY RULES.

Extracted honey shall be classified as white and amber, shall weigh 12 pounds per gallon, shall be perfectly free from particles of wax, and shall always be marketed in new cans. All rendered honey, whether obtained by solar heat or otherwise, shall be classed as strained honey and not as extracted.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended to sell all cull honey around home as much as possible; to grade only in daylight, near a window; to use the standard 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inch section and the 24-pound double-tier shipping case, in order to have uniformity in

loading cars; to stamp all cases of No. 1 honey with the owner's name above the handholes. To mark all cases of No. 2 honey with two dashes in the handholes at each end of the case, and with no other marks whatsoever; to use no second hand cases for No. 1 and No. 2 honey; to pack all sections with paper above and below and in double-tier cases to put a sheet of paper between the tiers; to store comb honey in a warm, dry place, protected from flies and dust; and to haul carefully, well protected from dust and rain.

Have you all received your premium queens? Please report.

Golden Queens

One of the oldest and most persistently bred strains of bees in existence.

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

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

Prices as follows:

Untested	each \$1 00;	six \$5.00
Tested	" 1.50;	" 7.00
Select Tested	" 2.00;	" 9.00

Breeding Queens \$5.00

Bartlett Bros. & Merkley,
VERNAL UTAH

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It will tell you about hundreds of the finest bee locations in the world yet unoccupied. See what its editor has to say about his extended trip through this wonderland. Send us your name and address for a sample copy at once.

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Buy the BEST and be pleased. Cost trifling. **Three Banded Hustlers. Five Banded Dandies.**

Talk of the country; no better hatched. Untested 75c each; 6 for \$4.00. Select tested \$1.50. Safe arrival guaranteed.

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HONEY QUEENS.

Law's Long-tongue Leather Queens. Law's Improved Golden Queens. Law's Holy Land Queens.

Laws' queens are the standard bred queens of America. The largest honey producers use them and praise them. Law's queens go everywhere, and can furnish you a queen every month in the year. Four apiaries. Queens bred in their purity. Prices October to April: Tested or untested, \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5. Breeders, none better, \$3.00 each. Address

W. H. LAWS, Beeville, Texas.

ADVANCED BEE CULTURE.

This is a book of nearly 100 pages [the size of the Review] that I wrote and published in 1891; and I will tell you how I gathered the information that it contains. For 15 years I was a practical beekeeper, producing tons of both comb and extracted honey; rearing and selling thousands of queens, reading all of the bee books and journals, attending conventions and fairs, visiting beekeepers, etc. etc. Then I began publishing the Review, and, for several years, each issue was devoted to the discussion of some special topic: the best beekeepers of the country gave their views and experience. **Advanced Bee Culture** is really the summing up of those first few years of special topic numbers of the Review; that is, from the most careful examination of the views of the most progressive men, and a thorough consideration of the same in the light of my experience as a beekeeper, I have described in plain and simple language what I believe to be the most advanced methods for managing an apiary, for PROFIT, from the beginning of the season through the entire year.

A new and revised edition, which includes the improvements of the past ten years, is just out and is as handsome a little book as ever was printed. The paper is heavy, extra machine finished white book, and there are several colored plates printed on heavy enameled paper. For instance, the one showing a comb badly affected with foul brood is printed in almost the exact color of an old comb. The cover is of enameled azure, printed in three colors.

Price of the book, 50 cts. The Review for one year and the book for only \$1.25.

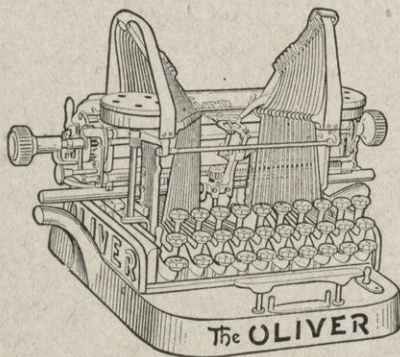
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Flint, Michigan.

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TEXAS QUEENS From the LONE STAR APIARIES.

G. F. DAVIDSON & SON, Proprietors.

Have made great preparations for the coming season to accommodate their many customers with either **Long Tongue, Imported Stock or Golden Queens**. They have bought out the queen rearing business of O. P. Hyde & Son, of Hutto, Texas, and by buying more bees and increasing the number of nuclei they are better prepared than ever to cater to the trade of the beekeeping public.

One of Root's Long Tongue Breeders. Imported Stock direct from Italy. Golden from leading Breeders.

Fine breeders of each of the above have been added to their yards. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Queen Circular and Price List.

G. F. DAVIDSON & SON, BOX 190, FLORESVILLE, TEXAS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:--This is to certify that we have sold to G. F. Davidson our entire queen business, consisting of all our nuclei hives, cages, list of names, and our good will. We thank our many friends and customers for past favors 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,
Floresville, Texas, January 1, 1902. O. P. HYDE & SON.

BEE-KEEPERS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We have Five Large Agencies in COLORADO.

Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n, 1440 Market St., Denver, Colo.
Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n, Loveland Col. Br., R. C. Aikin, Mgr.
Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Ass'n, Grand Junction, Colo.
Pierce Seed and 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. Writethe above Agencies for Prices.



G. B. LEWIS Co.,
Watertown, Wis.



The Rauchfuss

SECTION PRESS and FOUNDATION FASTENER.

If you produce Comb Honey you need one of these machines. Folds any width of the 4x4 section and fastens the foundation at one operation. Capacity 1,000 to 3,000 sections per day, according to experience of operator. Used and endorsed by all the large comb honey producers of Colorado. A wonderful time and labor saver. Send for circulars and testimonials.

We also have Italian Queens for sale.

RAUCHFUSS BROS.

Sole Manufacturers and Patentees,

1440 Market St., Denver, Colo.

Our Machines are sold by the following dealers in beekeepers' supplies:

G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wis.
W. T. Falconer Mfg Co., Jamestown, N.Y.
Chas. Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Ill.
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Delta Fruit & Prod. Co., Delta, Colo.
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The Colorado Honey Producers Ass'n, 1440 Market St, Denver, Colo.

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