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Boulder, Colorado: H.C. Morehouse, April 15, 1902

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Rocky Mountain Bee Zournal.



A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Interests of Western Beekeep: ers. Terms: Fifty Cents per Annum in Advance.

APRIL 15.

0-2.

Boulder, Colorado. Vol. 2. No. 3.





"Colorado's Characteristics; the Advantages of Irrigation, and How Western Bee-keeping Differs From that of the East."

This the title of a a six page editorial in the Jan. issue of the Bee-Keepers' Review. The editor spent nearly two weeks, last November, with his camera, among the beekeepers of Colorado; and this "write-up is the result." It is illustrated by several pictures taken by the editor, showing the mountains, alfalfa fields, "ricks" of alfalfa hay, herds of cattle, apiaries, hives, etc.. Mr. M. A. Gill, who last year managed 700 colonies in Colorado, producing two carloads of comb honey, begins a series of articles in this issue. His first article is on "Hive Covers," and is the best of anything that has yet appeared on that subject.

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W. Z. Hutchinson,

Flint, Mich.

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THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.



44

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.



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45

Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

For Colorado and the Great Inter:Mountain Region.

VOL. 2.

APRIL 15, 1902.

WHOLE NO. 15.

"WESTWARD, HO!"

The Next Meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association to be held in Denver During the First Week of September.

Denver has been selected as the place for holding the next meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association-time, the first week in September. The exact date has not been decided upon, but the first session will probably be held Tuesday evening or Wedne day morning. The West has several times asked for the convention, and been put off with promises -that we must follow the G. A. R., or something of this sort, in order to secure the needed reduction of railroad rates. This year the G. A. R. meets at Washington, away to one side of the country. We met there several years ago, and only about twenty members were present-the most of those from near by. The West has been going ahead with great leaps and bounds, and can rightfully claim The Colorado State conrecognition. vention last fall was the equal of many meetings of the National Association. And in all probability the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association will meet with us in joint convention. If held in Denverthe beekeepers of Utah, California, Texas and all of the great West will be able to "get there." I firmly believe that a convention can be held at Denver that will be the equal of any ever held.

Of course, the first question asked will be: "What about rates?" "Well, they are all satisfactory, or, of course, we could not have gone to Denver, as a convention

without low rates on the railroad was never a success. The National Letter Carriers' Association holds its annual convention in Denver during the first week in September, and an open rate to everybody will be made at that time. A representative railroad man told Mr. Working. the Secretary of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association, that the regular fare outside of Colorado would be one fare, plus \$2.00 for the round trip, with a regular rate of one fare for a round trip in Colorado, while there have been made some specially low rates from some points in the East. From Chicago the fare will be only \$25 for the round trip. From St. Louis it is \$21. From St. Joseph, Kansas City and Omaha, it will be only \$15. Rates from points still further east have not vet been definitely settled.

Beekeepers in the West will need no urging to come; to the bee-keepers of the East I will say, take the trip. It will open your eyes, not only in regard to beekeeping, but the wonderful possibilities of the great West. Your tickets will give you all of the time yon wish to see Colorado's wonderful mountain scenery— "The Switzerland of America." Don't miss this opportunity of seeing its wonders, and mingling with its beekeepers the men and women with great big hearts. W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

President.

[Just as we were at the point of whetting our pencil on the "blarney stone" and firing a whole broadside of arguments at the national executive committee in an earnest effort to induce that honorable body to locate the next meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association the above announcement in Denver. was received from President Hutchinson. This is, indeed, good news, and we congratulate the beekeepers of the West, not only that justice has finally been done to their well-merited claims for recognition, but that an opportunity will be afforded them to meet in a national gathering of their brethern. The success of such a meeting rests largely in local hands, Naturally, much will depend upon Colorado, so friends, let's all pitch in and make it the biggest and best beekeepers' convention ever held in the United States. ED.]

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"Ideal" Nucleus Hives.

BY H. H. HYDE.

In a recent issue of the ROCKY MOUN-TAIN BEE JOURNAL, I notice an article from the pen of Mr. Carl F. Buck, in regard to nucleus hives and frames, to which I desire to reply. During the past few years I have been extensively engaged in queen rearing and have made it a very careful study. One of the most important questions that comes up is the best size of frame for queen rearing.

In a good locality where there is something coming in all the year, and where, if we have strong nuclei, we may expect, also, some extracted honey from them, then the regular Langstroth frame is none too large, using three to five frames to each nucleus. For these nucleus hives I like the regular dovetailed bodies with channels cut in the end pieces to receive the partition boards, which can be made of any thin lumber, but the channels should not be larger than the thickness of the partition boards-just so they will fit nicely. With this kind of a partition we can have two nuclei in the same body, and should we later decide to double up, all we have to do is to slip out the partition boards and we have the regular body.

In localities where it is necessary to

feed for a part of the year, if we are to rear queens all the time and where we could not count on any honey from the nucleus colonies, then a smaller frame than the regular Langstroth is desirable. A regular frame cut half in two will require only two additional end pieces and we have some nice size frames and, by making some bodies a little longer and a little over half as wide as the regular bodies with partitions in the middle we can have two nuclei in the same box, and these two can be run with no greater expense of bees and honey than would have been expended on one full size nucleus. Of course these small nuclei will require more work and attention than the full size, but with the right attention they can be made to work nicely. In cutting the top bars in two they should be cut so that if we desire to do so at the end of the season we can put two of these frames back together and they will again be as one solid comb with the exception of the two end bars in the middle. Nuclei could thus be doubled up at the end of the season and wintered; then in the spring as fast as the queens build up they can again be thrown into nuclei. This size of nucleus frames is good and ought to give good satisfaction in the hands of the careful man.

The best and most satisfactory nuclei hive and frame is what is known as the Ideal 8-frame super shell which is put on a regular bottom board and side pieces have channels cut in them as before described to receive the partition which is placed in the middle running across the super. The sides of the super are also rabbited and regular ideal frames are used except they are just long enough to go cross wise of the super, three to six of them being used in each frame of nuclei. In the fall the partitions are removed, the bottom board removed from one hive and four nuclei thrown together for wintering. In the spring they are again divided up into nuclei as fast as they become strong enough. This frame is a very pretty size and is almost in the same proportion as is the Laugstroth and it has given good satisfaction wherever it has been used. Two or three years ago I discovered the merits of this size frame and arrangements and wrote several of my queen rearing friends about it, asking them to try them and report, and I think that I can honestly claim to be the originator, the claims of all others notwithstanding.

In starting a lot of nuclei on these frames, we can either cut out the regular combs, one of them just filling three of these small frames, or we can buy up box hives and cut the combs out, placing the good ones in these small frames, or we can the season before have our frames filled with comb and honey during the honey season, and then in the spring when we desire to make nuclei all we have to do is to shake some bees in each nucleus and give them a virgin queen, and we will soon have our nuclei under headway.

In queen rearing the heaviest cost is the bees to hold the young queens until they have mated, and any sized nucleus that will do that with the fewest number of bees ought to be the size used. In the matter of securing queen cells I believe that I can claim to stand head and shoulders above all others, with a method of my own originating, and which upon further testing this season will be given to the public, but I am already satisfied that it is all that I think it to be.

Asking the pardon of the readers of the R. M. B. J. for this appearance in the JOURNAL, I will wish you one and all a good honey crop this year and bid you "Quo Vadis."

Floresville, Tex., March 14, 1902.

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Losses from Queenlessness.

Last Monday I examined the colony spoken of in my article in the March JOURNAL as having been stimulated during the winter by frequent feeding of sealed stores. They had six frames well filled with brood, from four of which young bees were hatching quite freely. They are very strong in young bees.

My bees have wintered well and are brooding pretty heavy. They have been getting a little honey and pollen the past week. I have been through the best part of Weld, Larimer, and Boulder counties. Bees are all doing well and have wintered nicely where proper care has been given them, but there is an unusual complaint of heavy losses from queenlessness. In one large apiary the loss from that cause alone was twenty per cent.

J. B. ADAMS.

Longmont, Colo., March 15, 1902.

[Losses from queenlessness seem to have been quite general in Colorado during the past winter. In three hundred colonies that have been under our close observation the only loss was of that character and it will average about three per cent.—ED.]

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Treating Foul and Black Brood.

I will tell how we treated foul and black brood the past season with the best results. We had about fifty colonies that had the disease in all stages, and, after thinking the matter over, decided to try a way of our own.

The first thing was to get them strong by uniting and otherwise before the honey flow was on; then when the honey was coming in fast we took an old hive where the bees had died of foul brood and cut out all of the combs, scraped the frames as well as we could, and put in 2-inch starters for the brood nest.

Next, going to the hive we wished to treat, we first smoked, then llghtly jarred the bees so as to get them to load, as we think it best that all bees carry as much honey to the new hive as possible. We then moved the old hive away a few feet, front or back, set the new hive with the starters and a super of drawn sections in its place, then shake the bees out before it and let them run in, being careful that none of the young bees go into another hive, and the work is done.

The reason for it being a success, is, the loaded bees at once store above all foul honey in drawn combs, and commence to clean house, and as there is no comb below, if there is any honey on the hive or frames it also goes above. I omitted to say there should be an excluder between sections and brood nest.

Now if the flow should stop before the super is filled and capped, it should come off, otherwise we have a good super of honey and the bees never stop work. Out of 50 colonies so treated the bees did not appear again.

This year (1901) has not been a good one for beekeepers around here, but we are hoping 1902 will be better.—W. J. STEWART, Spanish Fork, Utah, in American Bee Journal.

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Pioneer Beekeeping.

BY DR. E. GALLUP. [Conclusion.]

Well, to get back to my story, some time in April, in going to church on Sunday morning, I went straight through the woods instead of going around the road. There had been a light fall of snow over night, and I stumbled onto a few dead bees in the snow, and lookng up saw the bees flying out and into a hole in a butternut tree. Well, early on Monday morning I took a team, sled, and all the necessary tools; cut down that beehive: lowered it onto the sled with a rope without disturbing the bees one particle: drove home, and set them up in the front vard. I cut off the top of the tree with a hand saw and let it fall. Then cut off a chunk containing the bees, about three feet long, and lowered that about 20 feet with a rope, onto the sled. Did not chop down the tree. Took a swarm or colony from an oak tree in Wisconsin in the same manner, and the colony was located 35 feet high. The tree

was located near the road, and when people would ask what that stump and platform was for, I would reply that it was to make a stump speech from, and was free to any one who wished to use it. Well, I sent to Wisconsin for two queens: in May got up my moveable comb beehive and transferred both colonies. Did not receive my queens until the 3d day of July; removed the old queens and introduced the new ones: on the fourth morning found dead Italian queen in front of colony transferred from the log; found combs well filled with fresh laid eggs, Here was a poser, for I had always preached that there never were two laving queens in a colony at the same time. But on looking carefully I found a part queen and part drone, and was so provoked that I killed her at once without stopping to think. The whole front part, head, legs and wings were those of a perfect drone, and the abdomen was that of a perfect queen. But the whole business was extra large, and I noticed that her workers were extra large and very active. Have often thought that if I had not been so very hasty in killing her, I probably might have improved the race of bees from her. I mentioned this peculiar queen at the Cincinnati national convention, and some one made the remark that he guessed that was one of Gallup's big varns. But Father Langstroth got up and said he once came across a similar one. So that settled it. I exchanged brood in those two hives and succeeded in raising six young queens. Of course they were impurely mated, but I went into winter quarters with seven good colonies, with abundance of bees and stores, and all came through the winter in splendid condition.

Up to this time I had gained all my knowledge principally from actual experience. Had never read Langstroth or any other work on bees, except Quinby's and Week's small pamphlets, and as they neither of them at that time had experience with the movable combs, it was

49

ather up hill work. Quite a contrast between beginning when I commenced and now. The beginner now can commence right where we old heads leave off.

Now for my reason for getting up the Gallup hive. Bear in mind that I knew nothing of Mr. Langstroth until his agent came around in Northern Wisconsin selling the "L" hive and right to use it. He was a glib talker and sold sample hives right and left all through the country. and the following season there was not a live colony in a single "L" hive. A11 had perished over winter just as I had told the agent they certainly would. I informed him that the moveable comb feature was correct, but the shape of the hive was entirely at fault. That in that cold climate we must have more depth of comb so as to have honey above the cluster of bees in winter or they would starve, and perhaps abundance of honey in the hive. In Mr. Langstroth's locality, near Cincinnati, where they would have thaws often enough for the bees to move from one part of the hive to another, the hive was probably all right, etc. But in Northern Wisconsin or Northern Iowa it was all wrong. Then with my idea of making a rapid increase, I wanted a different frame, so as to build up from nuclei.

The "L" frame is all right for the climate. At that time I had not known or thought of cellar wintering.

With the Gallup hive in Iowa I once made sixteen good, strong colonies in one season from one and all made their own honey to winter on and all came through the winter in splendid condition. Wehad no comb foundation to help us out at that The large Quinby or Dadant time. frame was far ahead of the "L" frame for wintering in a cold climate on the summer stand. I obtained my first Italian queens from W. W. Carey of Colrain Mass., and the plan of raising queens in small nuclei boxes. I went side of the mountains most of the time into that plan with a rush and a vim that

very nearly ruined my apiary before I discovered my mistake. I was not satisfied with the queen from Carey, as she was not prolific and died the first season after obtaining her, so I sent to another party for a queen; killed a queen of my own raising to introduce her. She was not accepted so I hunted through the hive for the cause, and found another queen mistress. Then I began to smell a mouse and hunted through 12 colonies that had queens of my own raising, raised the season previous, and found two queens in each hive; found only one queen in Carey hive examined; that had a naturally reared queen. Lost several nights' sleep pondering over that question and reasoned it out to my own satisfaction, and I still am satisfied on that question yet. This past season I purchased eleven queens from five different breeders, and not one of them came up to my standard; one never laid an egg and one that I received in her place only lived three months; died of old age. Queens raised in small boxes are but very little longer lived than a worker. Found a swarm on the 19th of April; hived them on empty frames, and by attending to them and having all frames filled in the center of the hive, the queen fully occupied 16 frames in 21 days; took out frames of brood at different times to build up other colonies. The swarm was evidently a second swarm with a young queen, as they built all worker comb, filled the super solid full of sealed honey and was far ahead of any Italian colony I had out of eleven.

Natural queens will live four and five years, while the most of artificial queens are worthless after the second season; and they are never what they should be. I once had an Italian queen six years old and she was as good at five years as any ordinary queen I ever had. When the Peabody extractor was first invented he sent me one as a gift, and that raised my idea to a high notch. I was then using the Gallup hive, containing 12 combs.

and for the extractor I wanted a large hive and I wanted to get at all parts of the hive without having to take off a super to examine the brood nest, so I built me a hive containing 48 Gallup frames, all on the ground floor. Hived a good strong swarm in it on the 10th day of May, and as soon as they commenced building drone comb, filled out the balance of the hive with empty, ready made worker comb, and the queen spread herself splendidly. When the basswood commenced to produce honey I took out 600 pounds in thirty days and 175 pounds of fall honey. That season I made six other hives containing 36 frames each, and two Adair Long Idea hives, containing 36 combs each. The following season all my large hives produced lots of honey but no swarms. Then was the time that Gallup helloed before he was out of the woods, for he had got up a house warming hive. But the third season after these colonies had raised new queens to suit the size of the hive, all the large hives swarmed from ten days to two weeks before the standard hives cast a single swarm, and the swarms were so large that I had to use a standard two and three stories high in order to make room for them. Here was a good lesson for the queens raised in those colonies were large, extra prolific and long lived. Second swarms from those hives were larger than first swarms from the standard hives.

In taking a swarm out of a hollow basswood log that a Mr. Drake had sitting in his yard for seven years and had never swarmed, I found a very large and prolific queen. The log was about six feet high and the hollow averaged about 20 inches in the clear, filled with comb, brood and honey from top to bottom. They furnished four good strong swarms of bees and four extra large and nearly mature queen cells. I showed Mr. Drake one of the cells and showed the young queen with her extra large amount of royal food, showed the string attached to her abdomen and explained how the young embryo queen drew in sustenance through that string into her abdomen until she was nearly mature from that extra amount of roval food. The bees in feeding a worker larvae only feed a sufficient amount, so the larvae consumes all up clean. In raising queens in small boxes, the embryo is stinted in her amount of food, consequently her life and prolificness is lessened in proportion. I once took a colony out of a small house built on purpose, four feet square, and six feet tall. Here I found nearly a barrel of bees, and an extra large and prolific queen. Bees from such a queen are extra long lived and better workers than bees from the stunted queens. When I first came to this state I went into an apiary of 300 hives. The owner raised the queen on the nuclei plan and had not one single colony that would begin to come up to my standard. I then took an apiary on shares of 48 colonies, and only six colonies out of the 48 worth anything for profit as they were until they were remodeled and requeened, but I soon brought them up to the standard, made 108 colonies and five tons and a half of honey, and had all in first-class condition.

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Notes from Uintah Co., Utah.

The bees of this county have wintered fairly well. A few, however, report some losses. Our bees have wintered exceptionally well. We are beginning the season with 500 colonies. Last season was a severe disappointment to us. We secured about one-third of a crop, or about 120 pounds per colony, spring count. This is the worst showing that we have ever made, but we trust that 1902 will be a more favorable year. We have great hopes, whether they are realized or not. Our plant for the manufacture of hives and frames is now in operation, but the regulations of the timber reserve are such that we are permitted to supply our local beekeepers only. When Mr. Moffat completes the "short line" railway from Denver to Salt Lake, we will, doubtless be among the supply manufacturers who will cater to the wants of the honey producers of Colorado and Utah. The proposed railroad, if built, will bring western Colorado and eastern Uta h into prominence as honey producing districts. Hoping that the JOURNAL will receive the loyal support from western beekeepers that it so richly merits we are, yours fraternally

BARTLETT BROS. & MERKLEY. Vernal, Utah, April 7, 1902.

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN ##BEE JOURNAL.##

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

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OUR experience has been that clipping the wings of the queen is a great labor saver as well as other points being in its favor. During fruit bloom is the best time to do it—when the hives are least populous and the bees not inclined to rob.

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At this date it is too early to prognosticate the honey prospects for the present season in the region of the Rockies. Reports from Utah indicate fairly good wintering of bees and plenty of irrigation water in sight. In Colorado bees have wintered well, but owing to the mild open winter have consumed large quantities of stores. In the mountains of northern Colorado the snowfall is lighter than usual, but about the headwaters of the Arkansas the continental divide is manteled with the deepest snow for years.

1.

THE NATIONAL AT DENUER.

As elsewhere announced, the next meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Denver, Colorado, during the first week of September, next. This is fortunate for the beekeepers of the Rocky monntain country, as it will do them good to imbibe, first handed, wisdom from the apicultural sages who dwell bevond the Mississippi-and it is none the less fortunate for our eastern friends that an opportunity is decreed them to jostle against their western kinsmen. Some of the motes of hereditary conservatism may get cast out of their eves in the grand, glad meelee of handshaking and getting acquainted, and upon the other hand, some of the ultra-strenuous features of western beekeeping may become more docile for having assimilated with more staid and philosophical minds.

Beekeepers of the nation, Colorado and the Great West invites and cordially welcomes you. Here are the keys, and you are tendered the freedom of the whole of this great big country. You are promised a good and profitable time, not only at the convention, but after that is over, in viewing the wonderful scenic attractions and magnificent natural resources of the "grand old Rocky mountains" and their intervening valleys. To those whose eves have never feasted upon the kaleidoscopic panorama of mountain and plain, this will easily be the trip of their lives.

The next thing is-business. The Colorado State Beekeepers' Association should consider the advisability of holding its regular annual meeting jointly with the National. Two conventions in Denver the same fall would be an obvious folly. All members of the State Association from afar and near will want to, and should, attend the National, but probably comparatively few of them would feel like incurring the expense of attending a second meeting at the usual time in No-Consolidate the two into a vember. mammoth convention. In point of numbers it would be the largest meeting of beekeepers ever held in this or any foreign country. Numbers are what count, and the moral effect of such a huge gathering would be incalculably in our favor hereafter, especially when dealing with railway companies and others who do not appreciate the magnitude of the beekeeping industry. The meeting is already attracting the attention of railway circles and will be well advertised in the next issue of the Railway Tourists' Gazette, a Denver publication.

We presume that one of the features of the meeting will be an exhibit of bees and bee products. We trust that local and state associations in the inter-mountain states will make it a point to be creditably represented in this list.

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TREATING FOUL BROOD.

A number of beginners have written the JOURNAI, stating that some of their colonies were afflicted with foul brood, and have asked for the best method of treatment we can recommend to inexperienced persons. While we have nothing to offer that is new to the veteran beekeeper, we cheerfully respond to these inquiries for more light upon a subject that is all too dark to a large class of small beekeepers, and to others who are manfully striving to learn the business, and learn it right.

There are two classes of foul broody colonies at this season of the year, each demanding different methods of management.

I. The colonies that contracted the disease last season. These are either dead now, or they will be before the honey flow. Almost every cell in the brood nest contains the spores of these bacterial organisms, and as very little of the brood will ever hatch, the colony soon dwindles and becomes the easy prey of robbers. This robbing is what scatters it among the healthy colonies. This class of colonies can be detected by their

weakness in bees and by the usual signs of disease covering the greater portion of the comb surface in the brood nest. Don't attempt to doctor them. Burn bees, combs, honey and frames; do it at night when no bees are flying, and be sure that the whole mess is totally consumed.

2. Colonies that have contracted the disease since the beginning of brood rearing this season. These may be determined by the presence of only a few cells of diseased brood in two or three combs in the center of the brood nest. Such colonies will build up with nearly the rapidity of healthy colonies. Mark them and let them alone until the honey flow is well on. In most localities in Colorado and Utah this will not be until about June 15th. Begin operations by first hunting up the queen and caging her. Move the old hive back a few feet and invert a box about the size of the brood nest on the old atand, raising it an inch or so in front so as to allow the bees to enter. Tie the queen cage to the top of the box on the inside and when everything is ready shake the bees off of the infected combs in front of this box, but leave enough bees in the infected hive to care for the brood, and close it up bee tight. At night, when the bees have all entered the box, shut them in for two days and nights. At the end of this starving period remove the box and set in its place a clean hive filled with frames containing only starters of foundation, a queen excluder over these and a super of sections filled with full sheets of foundation Now shake the bees from the box in front of this new hive and let the queen run in with them, having previously clipped one of her wings to prevent absconding.

Next, dispose of the brood by placing the foul hive by the side of the new one, about eighteen inches from it. Construct a conduit by nailing four pieces of lath together, edge to side. Connect one end with the entrance to the foul hive and so adjust it that egress can be had only by passing through this tunnel. The other end should reach to the alighting board of the new hive. The young bees as they come out will land at the entrance to the new hive, and when they return from their first flight will join the main colony. In three weeks the healthy brood will have all hatched. The foul broody combs may then be burned and the hive purged by scorching.

We will guarrantee that this plan will cure foul brood, and if the colony is a fairly strong one, two or three supers of section honey may be secured. But a word of caution should be added that that this plan should be attempted only during a good honey flow.

**

OPENING A BEE "PARADISE."

Developments of the past few weeks indicate the speedy construction of an air line railway, the Denver & Northwestern, from Denver to Salt Lake City. This new line reduces the distance between these two points to practically an air line, saving close to 250 miles of useless travel, and opens to civilization and progress a vast empire that hitherto on account of its remote isolation has not attracted the attention of homeseekers and investors to any great extent. This country (that portion west of Steamboat Springs) has an equable climate and is well watered by the Yampa (Bear), White and Green rivers and their numerous tributaries. Alfalfa raising is already well under way in the valleys of these streams, and now that an outlet is to be afforded for the products of these ranches, much larger areas will doubtless be sown.

The JOURNAL is in receipt of a great many eastern inquiries asking to be directed to a suitable location in the alfalfa belt. Here is an undeveloped country that seems to have a great future. The honey resources are probably only fair at present, but with the rapid settlement that is sure to ensue, they will improve right along for many years to come, and in a short time be as good as any portion of the state. This is the only section of the state liable to become honey producing, but unoccupied, that we know of, and it is to this land of fair promise that we would direct all seekers after new bee locations in the Colorado alfalfa fields. By locating there you will crowd no one; the country needs you, and there are opportunities for expansion of your business not presented elsewhere in this state.

A word as to "bee paradises." As F. L. Thompson well hints in the Progressive the "paradise" part of it is somewhat elusive and mythical. Every locality has its drawbacks. These far western localities are far distant from the markets that will be called upon to take their honey. There is also an additional disadvantage in the high freight rates, both ways. Other disadvantages may be mentioned in the present lack of religious, educational and social privileges, but these will all come in due time. There will also be a disadvantage in having to adapt your apicultural knowledge and experience to strange conditions and environments.

The opportunity is a great one for the industrious man or woman who desires to follow Horace Greeley's advice to "Go West and grow up with the country." But do not expect to find paradisical conditions. You will have to pitch in and help create the "paradise."

**

LOW PRICES OF BEE SUPPLIES IN DENUER.

We believe that the retail price of bee supplies is cheaper in Denver than any other place in the United States—and this over a thousand miles from the nearest sources of timber supply. For example the Root catalogue quotes No. I sections at \$3.50 per thousand; Denver sells them at \$2.70. Hoffman frames at \$18 per thousand; Denver sells at \$17. Extra thin foundation \$0.55; Denver sells at \$0.51. Prices of other goods run in about the same ratio, with the difference greatly in favor of Denver.

This inspires the question Why? Are eastern bee supply dealers making an exborbitant profit, or are there other influences at work in favor of Colorado consumers? Not being in the supply business we cannot speak authoritatively, but our theory is that the presence of a cooperative supply store in Denver has something to do with the matter. We do not know what percentage of profit is charged upon such goods in Denver. If the bee supply people are making a satisfactory profit, then it strikes us pretty forcibly that retail dealers elsewhere are making a bigger profit than seems warranted.

Then, again, most Denver transactions approach the wholesale scale. It is not uncommon for \$100 to \$500 worth of supplies, or even more, to be sold in a single bill. This would make a difference. The percentage of profit does not need to be so large on bills of this magnitude as it would have to be on bills, the bulk of which range from \$2 to \$25.

Certain it is, however, that prices are much lower in Denver than they were four or five or even two years ago. We believe this is due solely to the fact of co-operation. This is hard on the private retail dealer, it is true, but it is doing the "greater good to the greater number," so it must be right in principle.

While the prices of supplies are much lower, the prices the producer has received for his honey have very materially advanced within the time noted above. The producer surely has the long end of the lever in Colorado, and it is all due to co-operation.

**

AN EXPLANATION.

We have received letters from Thos. C. Stanley & Son, of Fairfield, Illinois, in which they request that we publish the following paragraph. This is a portion of the letter of I. H. Stanley, which, on account of the great length of that article, was omitted from the February JOURNAL:

"First of all, the writer of this article wishes to preface it with the statement that he does not own, nor has he any interest in, the ownership of a single colony of bees in Colorado, or anywhere."

In further explanation Messrs. Stanley & Son state that they are not responsible for the statements contained in that article, nor do they wish it to bear even their seeming endorsement. Taking this view of the matter the omitted paragraph was of some importance, and we cheerfully give it publication.

We believe the name of the firm of Thos. C. Stanley & Son has never been mentioned in the JOURNAL, in connection with this controversy.

The article of I. H. Stanley was a criticism of the JOURNAL'S position on the question of overstocking and the paramount rights of those first in the field. Mr. I. H. Stanley certainly has the right to criticise, but when he does so in print he must take his medicine if some one sees fit to "come back at him."

Messrs. Stanley & Son also further state that they will not knowingly locate their apiaries so as to overstock any locality, and that if such a condition becomes apparent. it will be quickly corrected. This is good, and if all beekeepers will adhere to this principle there need never be any trouble over range.

**

WE are indebted to the Pacific Bee Journal for the interesting narrative of early-day beekeeping, by Dr. E. Gallup, that terminates in this issue.

**

SINCE February 23d both honey and pollen have been gathered in this locality every day that bees could fly freely. There were probably not to exceed half a dozen such days in March, but April has brought an almost continuous succession of warm, bright days, and colonies are rapidly expanding their brood areas. THE worst foul brood hole we know of in Colorado is the east half of Jefferson county. This is not written for a personal reflection upon the bee inspector of that county, but as a mere statement of fact. If we were running bees in that locality we would see that it had a drastic cleaning up.

**

THE Barber plan of clipping queens while crawling over the combs, it seems to us, is the best. It requires a steady hand, but after a little practice can be done very quickly and neatly, and with no danger of frightening or pinching the queen.

**

STILL they come. This time it is the National Bee-Keeper, and it hails from Dinero, Live Oak county, Texas. C. B. Bankston is the editor. The first number, which is before us, bears evidence of the handi-work of a practical beekeeper. We wish our new contemporary abundant success.

**

ARE you getting ready for the harvest? The prudent beekeeper will provide three supers and an empty hive for each colony, spring count. To make safe a few extra supers and hives additional should be allowed. Have the supers filled with sections and foundation and the hives outfitted with frames containing starters. This work should all be done by May 1st. After this date the apiarist should devote all his time to the bees.

**

REGARDING the honey crop prospect in Texas, Mr. Homer H. Hyde, of Floresville, writes: "We are very busy now, Bees breeding up some; have seven frames of brood at this writing and in two weeks our first honey flow will be on and as we have all told now about 900 colonies and expect to increase them shortly to 1400, you can form an idea of the work required in their management. We have very good prospects for honey this year, and although it is a little dry now we expect an average crop."

**

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In regard to transfering bees to hives with starters of foundation to produce nice, white comb honey, allow me to ask when this should be done?

Do you extract the honey from the old combs?

How do you dispose of the brood? I like the JOURNAL very much and get some new ideas every month. C. E. B.

Littleton, Colo.

I. Two absolutely necessary conditions determine the proper time for such transfers. The first is, the colonies should be strong, and the second is, there should be plenty of honey in the fields. The earlier this combination of favorable circumstances can be secured the better.

2. By uncapping (as described in March number) all old honey should by this time have been consumed in brood rearing. After the brood is all hatched, if any honey remains it can be extracted, or if the combs are rendered in a solar extractor, the honey and wax will separate and the honey (if not foul brood) may be fed back for winter stores.

3. The combs of brood with enough bees to care for it should be left in the old hive. Set the old hive by the side of the new one, but foot or eighteen inches from it. Connect the entrance of the former with the alighting board of the latter by nailing together four pieces of lath so as to form a tunnel. Allow no means of exit except through this tunnel. The bees as they hatch will gradually join the colony in the new hive. In twenty-one days the brood will be hatched and the remaining bees may be shaken in front of the new hive.

1. If I extract what honey I can from combs where the honey is more or less granulated, is there a better way to clean up the combs than to put a little water in the emptied cells and hang the combs over a full colony of bees?

2. When is the best time to look for queens, now, or a little later when pollen

is coming in from the sand hills?

3. As I expect to run for extracted honey had I not better melt up such undesirable combs as I cannot patch up with pieces from other combs, and fasten foundation in the empty frames?

Brush, Colo. H. H. S.

I. We know of no better way. If some reader of the JOURNAL does, please let us know about it.

2. The best time to look for queens is in the early spring when the colonies are not very populous. A warm, quiet day should be chosen, when there will be no danger of chilling the brood. Probably better wait until they are busy bringing in pollen, as they will then be less liable to start robbing.

3. If time is valuable, do not spend much of it patching up old combs. Combs built from wired frames of brood foundation are ideal for extracting. Where one has the time and patience fair combs can be made by carefully fitting pieces together, but in this country where we do things in a hurry and on a large scale it hardly pays.

I am interested in the oil strike near your town. Is it genuine, and what are the chances for making money by investing in the Phenomenal, which I see advertised in the JOURNAL?

Hastings, Nebr.

W. H. W.

The genuineness of this oil field is best attested by the two pumping wells and by the two other wells that have just tapped the pay vein and will be pumpers as soon as they are cased and pumps installed. The record so far is no dry wells. The Phenomenal is favorably located, and its stock will probably more than double when it reaches the oil, which it ought to do in the next thirty days.

I. I want to invest in Colorado oil stock. Would you advise me to invest in Phenomenal, which is being advertised in your paper?

2. Is that well located right to get oil? 3. Will the stock raise when oil is struck? A. C.

I. It is not the business of the JOURN-AL to give advice regarding investments in stocks. We will say, however, that in our judgment Phenomenal stock is as safe as any.

2. It is located in the region which, according to geological surveys, is underlaid by the cretaceous formation, which is the oil bearing strata of Colorado.

3. The stocks of the other wells have invariably doubled and thribbled when the drill entered the pay vein. Phenomenal will doubtless do the same.

** HONEY MARKETS.

DENVER:—Demand for strictly No. I comb honey is fairly good; off grade and No. 2 selling slow, and prices on these have to be shaded to effect sales. No. I white comb \$2.65 to \$2.85 per case; No. 2 2.25 to \$2.50. Extracted 7 to 7½ cts. Beeswax 24 to 26 cts.

COLORADO HONEY PRODUCERS' ASS'N. 1440 Market St.

CHICAGO:—Choice white comb honey produced from basswood and white clover is scarce, and brings 15 cents per pound. All other kinds of white is in over supply and the market is weak at 12 to 13; light amber grades 10 to 11, dark 8 to 9, candied and mixed lots 7 to 8 cents. Extracted weak, white 5½ to 6½ cents, amber and dark 5 to 5½ cents. Beeswax selling at 32 cents and in good demand.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.,

199 S. WATER ST.

**

OIL STOCK FOR SALE.

1000 shares of the capital stock of the Phenomenal Oil and Gas Co. Owner needs money unexpectedly, and offers all or any portion of the 1000 shares at 5c per share. The company will not sell a share of this stock for less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ c, but to get quick money the above price of 5c per share will be taken. Act quick; the first one gets it. Make remittances payable to and address A. P. NILES,

Boulder, Colorado.

P. S. This stock is full paid and non-assessable.

Yes, cut and slash sweet clover down— Dont stop to ask its name;

- Call it a weed and grub it up, And throw it in the flame.
- Let bigotry and ignorance Have now their fullest sway;

Don't stop to get a new idea, But mow the plant away.

- Let fragrant rag weed, burdock sweet. And prickly lettuce grow;
- It wreathes the mossback's face with smiles To see such things, you know.

Just find the rut that father trod.

And be content with that;

He always cut sweet clover down,

And that is what we're at.

-Stenog, in Gleanings.

بربر

Change of advertisement for Bartlett Bros. & Merkley, the Vernal, Utah, queen breeders, was received too late for this issue. We have three of their queens, introduced early last fall, in our own apiary, and their colonies have wintered finely and are building up very fast. The strain of bees they breed is from the famous Doolittle stock.

33

I notice that of late there has been some discussion in the journals about the distance bees fly to work profitably, and that there is quite a diversity of opinion on the subject, and that while some claim that bees have been known to work to advantage at a distance of seven miles, others claim that they will not work to any advantage at a greater distance than three miles; the latter dist. ance is one that I have always regaaded as being about right, and in establishing out apiaries we have always tried to place them from 2½ to 4 miles apart.—H. H. Hyde in Lone Star Apiarist.

**

Please let us have your prompt renewalsr Notice our clubbing rates and take advantage of them.

Wanted, For Sale or Exchange,

Notices inserted in this column at rate of 1 cent per word, each insertion.

FOR SALE:-Fifty colonies of bees in good condition, one mile north of Peckam, Weld county, Colo.

D. R. Sylvester.

1037 West 10th Ave., Denver, Colo.

WANTED—An apiary in Colorado on shares. Fifteen years experience. Best of references and endorsements. Address L., care Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, Boulder, Colo.

FOR SALE—A 100-egg size Sure Hatch Incubator. Only been used for six hatches. Works perfectly and will hatch every fertile egg. For sale cheap for cash, or will trade for anything of use about the apiary. Address T.

Care Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, Boulder, Colo.

We will club the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal with you choice of the following publications at the prices set opposite to each. The offers are available to either old or new subscribers.

QUEENS.

JASPER. GEORGIA.

From a superior strain of Golden and Leather colored stock. Try our mountain bees on

T. S. HALL.

mountain bees on your alfalfa. Their tongues are long enough to get the honey. The largest, the finest looking and very prolific. None better. Tested queens \$2, select 2.75, best \$4. Unitsted, one for \$1; six for \$5; 12 for \$9; full colonies \$6; 3-frame nuclei without queen \$2; one two-frame nuclei \$1.50, Add price of queen wanted to price of nuclei

Write for discount on large orders and circular.



QUEENS

Buy them of H. G. Quirin, the largest

Buy them of H. G. Quirin, the largest Queen Breeder in the North. The A. I. Root Co. tell us our stock is ex-tra fine. Editor York, of the A B. J., says he has good reports from our stock from time to tim, while J. L. Gandy, of Humbolt Nebraska, has secured over 400 pounds of honey (mostly comb) from single colonies containing our queens We have files of testimonials similar to the above. Our breeders originated from the high-est priced Long Tongued Red Clover queens in the U. S. Fine queens, promptness and square

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

PRICES

Golden and Leaather Col. Queens before July 1.

Select warranted-1 for \$1; 6, 5.00; 12, 9 50 Tested - -1 for \$1.50; 6, 8.00; 12, 15.00 Select Tested -1 for \$2.00; 6, 10.50 Extra.select tested, the best that money

can buy, \$4.00 each.

We guarantee safe arrival to any State, Continental Island or European country. Can fill all orders promptly, as we expect to keep three to five hundred queens on hand ahead of orders. Special price on 50 to 100. Circulars free. Address all orders to



W. C. GATHRIGHT, Los Cruces, N. M.

TENNESSEE QUEENS.

Daughters of select imported Italian. Select long tongued (Moores) and select straight 5-band queens. Bred three and one fourth miles apart and mated to select drones. No bees owned within two and one half miles. None impure within three and but few within five miles. No disease. Twenty nine years experience.

Warranted queens 75 cents each. Tested \$1.50 each. Discount on large orders, Two-hundred choice tested, reared last season ready today. Contracts with dealers a specialty. Discount after July 1st. Send for circular.

JOHN M. DAVIS.

SPRING HILL, TENN.

OUEENS. QUEENS.

We breed Italians, Cyprians, Holylands, Carniolans and Albinos, in separate yards 5 to 2) miles apart. Prompt service. Safe arrival guaranteed. Bees by the pound, nucleus, full colony or by the carload.

PRICES: Tested, \$1.50 each; 8.60 for six; 15.00 perdozen. Untested, March, April, May, \$1.00 each; 5.00 for six; 9.00 per dozen. Fine breeders 5.00 each. Send for our cat-alogue, free by mail, tells how to rear queens and keep bees for profit.

Agents for Dadant's Foundation and Gleanings. Premiums given. Don't fail to get our printed mater. It is ALL free. Bee supplies of all kinds. 14 6t

The Jennie Atchley Co.

Beeville, Bee Co. Texas

The Rauchfuss

SECTION PRESS and FOUNDA-TION FASTENER.

If you produce Comb Honey you need one of these machines. Folds any width one of these machines. Folds any width of the 4¼ x4¼ section and fastens the foundation at one operation. Capacity 1,000 to 3,000 sections per day, according to exper-ience of operator. Used and endorsed by all the large comb honey producers of Col-A wonderful time and labor saver. orado. Send for circulars and testimonials. We also have Italian Oueens for sale.

RAUCHFUSS BROS.

Sole Manufacturers and Patentees, 1440 Market St., Denver, Colo.

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

Geners in beckeepeits supplies. G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wis. W. T. Falconer Mfg Co., Jamestown, N.Y. Chas. Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Ill. Rob't Halley Montrose, Colo. Delta Fruit & Prod. Co., Delta, Colo. Barteldes & Co., 1521 15th st. Denver, Colo. L. A. Watkins M'd'se Co., Denver, Colo. The Colorado Honey Producers Ass'n, 1440 Worket St. Denver, Colo.

Market St, Denver, Colo.

THE LONE STAR APIARIST.

The new Bee Journal of that "great Southwest Texas beekeepers' paradise.

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.

A dollar a year monthly; subscribe now.

The Lone Star Apiarist,

Floresville, Texas.



HONEY OUEENS.

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

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

LAWS, W. H. Beeville, Texas.

OUEENS AS GOOD AS THE BEST

My Golden and Leather colored

.....Long Tongue Strain.....

Of bees are bred with care. Queens sent by return mail

Tested Queens, before June 1, \$1.50 each; after June 1st \$1.00 each.

Untested Queens, before June 1st, \$1.00 each; after June 1st, 75c each.

One Frame Nucleus, with queen, each, \$1.50 Two " \$2.50

Three " .. 44 \$3.25

Sat sfaction guaranteed. A full line of Supplies. Send for catalogue.

J. W. MINER, Ronda, N. Carolina.





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

Mechanic Falls, Me., Feb. 28, 1902.

The A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—I am very, very pleased that you are willing I should recommend the Danz. hive. I have had a great many inquiries regarding it, and have not felt at liberty to recommend it over our regular hives. At first I was prejudiced against it, but the sales have increased without recommendations, and wherever I have sold they have bought again and praised the hive with extravagant claims, and I am forced to the conclusion that it is the best comb honey hive on the market. J. B. MASON,

Manager Northeastern Branch The A. I. Root Co.

The above unsolicited testimonial speaks for itself.

M. H. Mendleson, of Caifornia, has just ordered 700 Danzenbaker supers. Sales are doubling every year. Still the demand for honey in Danz. sections is greater than the supply. If you are wise you will raise comb honey in Danz. hives.

The A. I. Root Co., Medina, O.



Bee Supplies!

We have the best equip-ped factory in the West and ped factory in the West and the one **nearest** to you, car-rying 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 shipment. We want every beekeeper to have our Free lilustrated Catalog, and read description of Alternating Hives. Ferguson's Supers, etc. Write at once for a Catalogue. BRANCHES-B. P. Critchlow,

KRETCHMER M'F'G Co., Red Oak, Ia, Ogden, Utah; Trester Supply Co., Lincoln Neb Shugart & Ouran, C'ncil Bl'fs la

ITALIAN QUEENS.

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

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

Our record for 1900 was 53,000 pounds of extracted honey from 160 colonies and their increase. Send for Circular.

BARTLETT BROS. & MERKLEY, VERNAL, UTAH.



HERE IT IS!

YOU are looking for Foundation to use this year? Then, don't look any farther, as Dadant's has now been before farther, as Dadant's has now been before the beekeeping world for many years and stands without a rival today. If you nev-er saw any of Dadant's Foundation, send a postal for free sample together with their catalogue. Every inch guaranteed good as sample sent, and no complaints have ever come in against it. They have also revised "Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee," and you can scarcely afford to do without this large and valuable book. Post paid \$1.25. We sell everything need-ed in the apiary. Post paid \$1.25. ed in the apiary.

CHAS. DADANT & SON. Hamilton, H ncock Co., Illinois.

Do You Read the

MODERN FARMER?

If Not, Why Not?

Perhaps you have never seen a copy. If not send for one now, its free, or you can get it a whole year any time before Janutry 1902 for 25cents. Send today for a sample, or send 25 cents and take it a year, and we will refund the money if you are not satis fied. Or, send us 10c, and the names and addresses of 5 farmers, and we will send you the paper one year. Address

The Modern Farmer. St. Joseph, Mo. Western Bee-Keepers

-CAN SAVE MONEY BY BUYING THEIR-

SUPPLIES

AT FACTORY PRICES FROM

BARTELDES & CO.

1521 15th St. and 1516-18 Wazee St.,

Colo.

Denver,

Our Hives are made to our order with Colorado Covers and Improved Higginsville Covers, also with the new Reversible Bottoms, and also the common Solid Bottoms.

We have the best Wisconsin Sections, Dadant's Foundation, our own make Silk Face Bee Veils, and every thing else First Class.

Let us figure on your wants.

.....

WE BUY AND SEL

BEESWAX.