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ISSUED MONTHLY.

50 CENTS A YEAR.

PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER.

SEPTEMBER 1892.



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mails as second class matter, by

E. F. QUIGLEY, Editor and Publisher,
UNIONVILLE, MISSOURI.

THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER.

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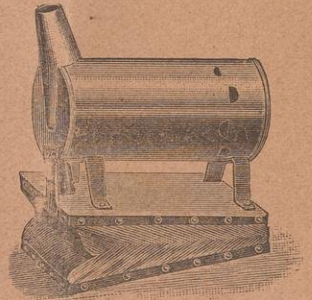
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PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER.

A Monthly Apicultural Journal.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

E. F. QUIGLEY, Editor and Publisher.

VOL. II.

UNIONVILLE, MO., SEPTEMBER 15, 1892.

NO. 8.

Mrs. Atchly has resigned as editress of our southern department, and is now conducting Sunny Southland in American Bee Journal. The Progressive Bee-Keeper wishes her success.

We would be pleased to hear from those that bought five banded queens this season. How they panned out, as to color, etc. Tell us how many you got, who from, and how they are as honey gatherers.

We rendered over one hundred pounds of beeswax, in our solar wax extractor this season. It is so handy that we would as soon do without a smoker as it. The wind blew off the glass cover lately and broke it, so when we fix it up for next season's work we will put on a double glass as recommended by A. I. Root.

Last season we bought a few pounds of brood foundation of a neighbor, who had bought it five or six years ago, but had never used it. We have been using it for comb guides, but concluded to try some full sheets in brood frames. The bees seem to work it as well as fresh made foundation. This was made by A. I. Root. We were comparing it with some we received

this year, and there is a big difference in workmanship and purity of the wax.

There is one feature of the Hill smoker that the discussion in the Review failed to bring out, that of holding the smoker between the knees while handling frames, it saves stooping to set the smoker down every time you want to use both hands.

B. Taylor, Forestville, Minn. and G. H. Ashworth, Sedalia, Mo., are both working on the problem of preventing swarming, by mixing the bees of one colony, with another near it, both are confident of success, although they are working on different principles.

We have been shipping queens promptly all this season, up to Sept. 5th, since that time we have been behind on our orders. We ordered a breeding queen of a prominent breeder and commenced to rear queens from her at once, after we got a large number of fine cells from this queen we found soon as they began to hatch that 90 per cent. of them were quite dark, this was considerable loss to us as well as disappointing a number of customers. We have got a quantity of fine cells hatching now and some

very choice drones, with no other drones anywhere near us.

G. W. Demaree, of Christianburg, Ky., in making his report, says his apiary contains Italians, Blacks, Punics and carniolans. The carniolans are a little ahead of the others, but he thinks it is due to the yellow blood in them borrowed from the Italians.

The farm journals are about all running a bee department. A bee-keeper depending on this source for his knowledge, would have to live many hundred years before he would get any information, and then it is generally copied from some of the bee journals.

Dr. Miller is stuck on the problem of preventing swarming. He says in Gleanings, as a general rule the first thing in attempting to remedy or prevent disease is to find out the cause. You have the cause doctor, "nature," and in this case you will find it hard to remedy.

Punics bees are getting hard hits from all quarters. A number have written us thanking us for the warning sounded through the Progressive Bee-keeper the past year. And yet a large number have been swindled out of \$5.00 for one of these tested queens, said to be very gentle.

Our golden bees have made a splendid record this season. They have stored as much honey as any of our leather colored stock, from imported mothers. The shower of golden bees loaded with golden nectar that rained down on the

alighting board of the hives, was a sight that was pleasant as well as profitable. Our crop for this season will be at least 100 pounds per colony. Clover and spanish needle all extracted.

As we were going to press last month, we received a letter from A. D. Ellingwood stating the price he asked for the White Mountain Apiarist subscription list. We wrote him we would take it, but before a remittance was sent him he changed his mind and concluded he would publish it himself.

Our queens in the season of '91 were nearly all reared by the Alley plan. This season we would keep trying the Doolittle method until now we use it altogether. We get a better lot of queens, that is, they are more even. We can stick these little wax caps on to a comb anywhere and pick them off when ready to hatch.

Reports received from bee-keepers, show that nearly all have secured a fair crop of fall honey. With the small amount of white honey there is on the market, the darker grades ought to find ready sale. We are having inquiries for honey, and we wish those having any to sell would let us know as we may be able to send them a customer.

We have been removing our fall surplus with the bee escape, getting ready to extract. Sometimes these cases of honey are left on for a few days. We have to watch the covers closely for the hot sun warps them so that bees can get under

them. Coming home one evening we found the bees at work removing the honey from one of these cases at a lively rate, this cover was good straight grain pine painted white on both sides.

HANDLING FARM PRODUCE is a neat little book sent out by A. I. Root, of Medina, Ohio. It describes the methods of handling and how to realize a better price for your produce. It contains prices and illustrations of the implements used. All that are interested should send for a copy its free.

We are often asked late in the fall about feeding a late swarm of bee to keep them through the winter. Our advise is generally to let them go and buy more bees in the spring, for the reason that nine out of ten will feed them enough to buy a good colony at swarming time, and they will die before the season opens up, or if they live they will be so weak that they would be of little use that year.

IMPROVED THE HILL SMOKER. One trouble we have with the Hill smoker is the blast tube filling up. We took the bellows apart, drove out the old blast tube and bored a new hole with a one inch Fostner bit, then we made a new blast tube, one inch at the large end and long enough to just reach through the barrel of the smoker. Now we have a much better smoker. No charge Bro. Hill, just try it.

FEEDING FOR WINTER.

We believe nearly every one feeds at a loss, by feeding each col-

ony separate. We have done what little feeding we had to do by having a few strong colonies fill the combs and cap them over, removing them as soon as done, giving them to the colonies needing it. By this method the bees were not stimulated at a time not desirable, and their stores lasted much longer and for spring feeding this is much the best plan. You commence to feed a colony in the spring and they will use the feed up as fast as you give it to them, if neglected for a few days will starve, while you can hang in a comb of honey with very little disturbance to the colony. The syrup used should be about as thick as honey, and poured in the feeder while warm, not too hot for the bees to handle. As to the kind of feeder to use, there are several good ones, it should be large so as to hold a quantity. We used four to six Hill feeders on a colony, the Soper, Hastings and Miller feeders are good.

SECURING LATE DRONES.

Some bee-keepers are troubled to keep their drones late in the season, so as to get some purely mated queens, after other drones are gone. A drones life is short, and those reared at swarming time will die before fall. So to have them after others are gone you must get them hatched, say by the first of September. Now here is something you don't find in books about getting late drones, and that is, don't try to get a queen to lay drone eggs in the fall that has furnished the colony with them early in the season.

Take a young queen that has never layed any drone eggs that season, and if you have a late honey flow you will find plenty of drone brood if there is any place to put them. In localities where there is no fall flow of honey you will have to feed the colony regular until the brood is capped over, then it should be placed in a strong queenless colony so they will preserve them. By careful watching most bee-keepers could save choice drones and rear queens enough for their own apiary, either between the summer and fall harvest, or after the fall crop was gathered. We fed our nuclei and drone colonies when our queens are old enough to mate so as to have all flying at once and lessening the chance of any mismating.

FINDING A QUEEN.

The novice is often puzzled to find a queen and especially if it is a black one. At this time of the year they are not laying much, so they are quite small. Take an empty hive, put a strip of perforated zinc over the entrance, move the hive containing the bees to one side, put empty hive in its place. Now lift out the frames, commencing at one side, shake the bees off at the entrance of empty hive and put the comb into it. After shaking all the bees off and putting the combs in put on your cover. When introducing new queens we put the caged queen in between the frames before closing the hive. Sometimes when busy we do this work after dark by using a lantern, we can find the old queen with very

little trouble. If you don't care to wait to find her, you can get her next morning. Another plan we use quite often, is to open the hive and blow smoke down between the frames driving the bees down to the bottom, then quickly lift the hive off the bottom board and you will generally find the queen there. This plan works better with blacks than Italians.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

ELEYVILLE, ARK., Aug. 9th, 92.

MR. E. F. QUIGLEY,

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 5th inst. at hand, contents noted and will say that I am due you nothing, as I never have received any of your papers or your book either. I ordered it but I never got it, and I hope you do not want me to pay for anything that I never got.

Yours truly,

JAS. W. HOOD.

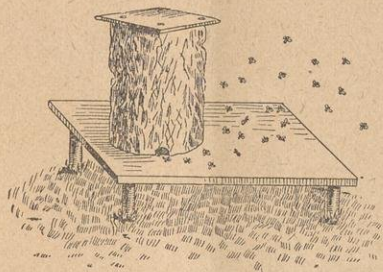
The above party ordered the BEE-KEEPER and a twenty-five cent book, saying he would remit in a few days. We sent the book and added his name to our subscription list for one year as he requested. The book had our return card, so if not delivered it would return to us. We wrote him that we did not send out books on time, but as he had ordered the BEEKEEPER we would do so in this case. We write the wrappers and mail the P. B. K. so we know it was correctly addressed. After the year was up we sent a statement with results as the above card explains.—[Ed.]

Now is a good time to send in your subscriptions.

Communications.

THE NEW HIVE FOUNDED ON OLD PRINCIPLES.

BY "AMATEUR."



Here it is. Isn't it a daisy? I should say so. The first sight will convince any man that it is the hive we have been drifting to for the last five years. Now I will go on and tell you how to manipulate this hive:—

Don't it admit of handling hives more and frames less? In fact you don't need no frames in this hive. It is the best wintering hive. All you have to do, is to dig a hole in the ground and pile the hives lengthwise on top of each other untill the hole is filled up. and then put a plank or straw roof over it to keep the weather out. It is a first class hive for the queen breeder, or rather for his patrons, because the queens reared in this hive are reared under the swarming impulse only. It is the best honey producing hive as it produces honey cheaper than any other hive. You need not use any comb foundation, queen excluders, drone traps or anything of the sort. but when ever you want to take out the surplus honey just knock off the top and scoop it

out. You can sell it for comb honey or you can press it out by hand and sell it as extracted honey. It is the cheapest honey producer as it dont cost a man but the work of sawing it off the tree, no expense attached to it at all. For moving to outyards it has no equal, unless the tree you cut it out off had the hollow to big. If you want to practice contraction just saw it half in-to and nail the top on the lower half and your are done. If you want to expand just put another section on top of the first one. And isn't this hive of neat and tasty appearance? Just look at the above cut, I think it looks very neat and tidy. Now brother bee-keepers it will not cost you a cent to use this hive as I give it free to every one who wants to use it. Just procure the hollow logs and you have a perfect right to use the "new hive founded on old principles."

LARGE COLONIES NOT BEST FOR WINTER IN THE SOUTH.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

On page 116 Progressive Bee-keeper for August, I find an article on fall work in the Apiray, all of which I heartily endorse, except the closing part of the valuable letter. While it may, and no doubt does, pay to have strong colonies in the north, it will not pay, as a rule, here in the south to winter strong colonies. Anything above an ordinary colony or about a half gallon of bees is wintered at a loss in the south, as a moderate swarm will build up sufficiently strong,

long before the honey flow. It is worse than useless to have a powerful colony as the writer suggests in his article. The late Judge Andrews, of McKinley, who is high authority on bees, has well said that it was better to burn your bees off in the fall rather than have them hang around idle all fall and winter, using honey at a great loss to the owner. This I have found to be true in this country. We need the honey here, especially in the spring, and all the rest of the advise is good but it is best only to have a fair colony of bees, a good queen and plenty of honey in Texas, or the southern states.

We are having a beautiful fall, splendid showers and warm sunshine, which I think will insure us a good fall flow of honey.

"INTRODUCING QUEENS."

I do not like the directions that go out with the Candy plan. I have learned that there is no danger of loosing a queen if we only take the old queen out and place cage on frames, as directed, but let it alone at least a week. Do not touch the hive under any circumstances, and not one queen in 50 will be lost. Now this is the only part of the directions I do not like, as introducing directions are mainly for the inexperienced, and of course they are the ones I am giving advice to. It is supposed by us that the veteran will introduce safely, most anyway. I sometimes turn a queen loose at once, but this will not do to send out as general instructions. Now I had rather you would not take the old queens out until you get the

new ones, and make one operation do both, as I am well satisfied that I have had hundreds of reports where the parties have made their hives queenless before receiving the new queen and it turned out that they were a few days later receiving their queen than was expected, consequently a virgin of their own raising would be hatched before the new queen was released and as a natural consequence was killed, but, the novice soon after finds his young black queen laying where he introduced his fine Italian and at once sets up a claim that he received a black queen for an Italian, hence the poor breeder must at once send another or suffer the consequences of being called dishonest. It is far better to leave your old queens in until new ones arrive, for then the new queen will be out before there is a chance for a queen to hatch and a great many times she is out and laying before they even have time to start cells. Of course if you, at any time, find a hive queenless, get a queen as soon as possible by all means, and give the hive a frame of brood at the time you give it a queen is very valuable and pays well for the trouble. Now the claims set up by our inexperienced customers are honest as they fail to see where the mistake lies, and I want the directions on my cages to read let the hive alone one week and do not take old queens out until new ones are received. There is a great deal to be learned about introducing queens as none of us know it all by any means and probably never will,

but I believe in following the plan that is best known to bee-keepers.—*Floyd Texas.*

Mrs. A. it seems to us you could use a contracted hive with profit in the later part of the season, or just before the close of the main honey flow. Here we must winter a good colony in order to have them build up early, then a large colony does not use as much honey to the amount of bees as the small one.—[Ed.]

USES THE ALLEY METHOD.

C. B. BANKSTON.

I notice an article, by Mr. Garrett, on queen rearing in August issue of P. B. K., wherein he states his objection to my method of preparing bees for cell building. In reply to his article I will say that I rear my queens by the Alley method, the only difference is in the way the bees is prepared to receive the eggs in order to rear first class queens. By artificial means the queen breeder must first understand the nature and characteristics of the honey bee. Almost any bee-keeper can rear queens under the swarming impulses, but a man must have a thorough knowledge of the habit of the bees, and their nature combined, with a reliable stock of natural bee science to successfully rear them artificially. My experience, as well as what I have read on queen rearing, teaches me that eggs hatch in four days from the time they are layed, they are sealed four days thereafter and eight days from the time the cell is sealed the queen comes forth, mak-

ing sixteen days from the time the egg was layed. According to Bro. Garrett's statement, the egg hatches in three days and are fed six before it is sealed and the queen hatches seven days after the cell is sealed, making sixteen days in all. Now in order to rear first class queens by any of the popular artificial methods it is absolutely necessary to know how long it takes the eggs to hatch and how long the larvæ is fed, when the queen will hatch and so on. As friend Garrett does not seem to understand these most essential points to successful queen rearing I would kindly advise him to continue to rear them in the natural way, until he gets them as big as scaly lizards.—*Thorndale, Texas.*

We think Mr. Garrett's objection to your plan was in using queenless bees to build and finish the cells. Mr. Alley only uses queenless bees to start cells with and then lets another colony finish them above a queen excluder, which is the better plan.—[Ed.]

REPLY TO O. F. WILKINS.

GIVE BREEDERS A FAIR PLAY.

BY S. F. & I. TREGO.

On page 111, P. B. K., O. F. Wilkins reports queens bought of several breeders and is careful to describe the queens but he does not say he never reported the so-called worthless queen, in whose death he took such great pleasure; now is it fair to send in such a report, name and all, after trying a single queen and not even reporting to the breed-

er? We will say that we reared over 500 queens in 1891 and know of but three (including the one to Wilkins) that reared cross bees, and on examining the bees closely we found some bees with but 2 bands, showing that they were impure, which accounts for their temper.

This thing of some fellows jumping up and yelling "fraud" without giving the breeder the least chance to right the matter is all out "played out." But what does it matter, these croakers only advertise the ones they seek to injure. Now the gentleman "over the line" may smile, but it is a fact that no shrewd man will attack a rival and give his name for he knows he is only giving the other fellow a free ad.

Please allow us to give a table showing how our trade has grown in the past three years, through our "false pretense," as the gentleman calls it.

Number of queens sold in 1890.....	187
" " " " " 1891.....	543
" " " " " 1892 (to date).....	859

And by the way we have just booked 19 to one man in Mo. who ordered a few in '90, and in 91 he ordered 15 and this year we have sent him 7 and will send 19 more soon. In his last he said:—"I let Mr. R. have one of the queens of 1890 and he got two swarms from the colony and they are the only bees that have got him any honey."

Now about Mr. W's "black list." Allow us to suggest a list of exchanges among queen breeders to contain the names of undesirable customers. We are glad to say that out of our 400 customers we

could put in the names of but three.—*Swedona, Ill.*

No one should complain until he has reported to the breeder he bought his queens from, and in the case of Mr. Wilkins we supposed he had reported to you and you had considered the queen all right. A queen may die in a week after being received, and the breeder is not responsible only for safe delivery at the purchasers post office. You are probably aware that but a small per cent of queens sent out by breeders that produce five banded bees in 1891. We have not bought any but tested in '92, but we got but one in ten in 91 that produced any 5 banded bees, the balance all were 3 banded, and some of them rather cross. No doubt all have improved their bees this season, or got the flight of drones under better control which has caused all this trouble. We never heard of a dissatisfied customer of yours before, and we think you done well not to have no more dissatisfaction than this, considering the number of queens sold. We cannot say so much of our business.—[Ed.]

OUR BEES.

C. L. STRICKLAND.

Well, my bee-keeping friends, I wonder how the rapidly passing summer has been using you, and your bees. In this state the yield of surplus honey has been to some, quite satisfactory, while to others not so. Those located near large fields of alfalfa were in luck, if their bees were strong at the right time. Alfalfa is the coming honey pro-

ducing plant for Kansas. Being a great hay and pasture plant, farmers are learning its value rapidly, more being sown every year. It produces gilt edged honey. If my bees had been able to filled the brood chamber during the fruit bloom I should have been in luck, but the season was cold and damp and so the nectar passed into the air instead of into bees, at our loss. I had to feed them until June 7th, when alfalfa and clover came to my relief, and the bees bid good bye to syrup. Some gave a surplus, others only built up. Very few swarmed by July 1st. It was good bye until a fall rain. Plenty of rain, or one good one, will start the fall sources. Bees are working some now. That great honey plant, mentioned by me last year, has been in constant bloom since May first, and at this writing is full of bloom and will be until frost. Bees have worked every fine day on this plant since the 5th day of last May; hot or dry, wet or cold, it is the same. One more season for the gray coat Carniolans, helps them in my favor. As rustlers, what can beat them? For my surplus comb honey, I received 15 to 20 cents per pound. In uniting bees I find that tobacco smoke used with ten pounds of judgment is just the article. How soon it changes the bee scent and all are alike. I can't see where golden rod comes in as a honey plant. I have not seen a bee on that plant in this state. Great amounts of pollen going in daily, from one to four colors in the forenoons, mostly, I hope for a fall run

like last September gave us.—*Peabody, Kansas.*

THINKS WE DID WRONG.

A SIDLER.

Bro. Quigley, I see in August number of your paper, an article by O. F. Wilkins, which I think would have been better if it had not been put in print, in my opinion it is injustice to some parties, which by the way are paying you the hard cash for their "ad" in your paper, and have helped to build up your paper to what it is at present. I am not a fault finding fellow, but when ever I think anything is not right I am not afraid to say so. I don,t know your motives, but I do know that your queens don'tall produce 5 banded workers, and I don't think you warrant them to, or any other breeder of goldens.—*Thayer, Mo.*

Friend Sidler, if the report of Mr. Wilkins had been against us it would have been published just the same, perhaps if we had known that no complaint had ever been made to S. F. & I. Trego it would made some difference to us. There is a thing about this five banded business that we never liked, breeders continue to advertise five banded bees and at the same time not one in ten queens sent out produce any five banded bees. Now then which shall we do, work for the few breeders, or for the thousands of people who receive these disappointments, what say you readers. We have no "grudge" against any of the queen breeders, but what is the use of paying 25 per cent more for golden

queens and then only get three banded workers. We never advertised five banded bees as they hardly can be called banded at all.—[Ed.]

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

BY S. P. RODDY.

It is encouraging indeed to see that the American Bee-Keeper is the first journal to courageously denounce dishonesty and wrong doing. Unfair dealing has done more to discourage the inexperienced and retard the industry of bee culture than all the unsuccessful seasons put together. When we have a bee journal as outspoken in regard to truth and honesty, and to the interest of the people whose industry it advocates, as the Farm Journal, then will apiculture thrive.

Many of our new bee journals, it seems, are little more than high colored exaggerated advertising sheets. They give us a "Crash of Prices;" "Leather Colored Queens;" "Bees for Business," etc. All have the "best strain," as they claim, and all have the cheapest. In the White Mountain Apiarist a few months ago the Punics were lauded so highly and the demand seemed to be so great that none could be got at less than \$40 to \$100 each, unless ordered the previous year. That 75 to 100 per day was all the apiary could furnish.

Of glowing, exaggerated ads. we are disposed to grow suspicious, since they convey to the practical mind one of two things: either that the goods are inferior and will not sell upon their own merits, or that the firm advertising does not retain

custom beyond the first order. In bee business, as in all else, "Honesty is the best policy." Advertise merely what you have. Give your price, and when you sell goods make it a point never to fall short of your advertising, but rather do a little better, and be assured your goods will merit trade in the future.

By the strict abstinence of this method we feel grateful and thankful, too, in stating that we now enjoy the patronage of many customers whom we furnished with queens sixteen years ago. Even the inexperienced will be swindled but once by the same shark. But even this, as before stated, has discouraged many beginners of limited means. The presses, however, have a power for good and evil, and it is hoped that honesty and fair dealing will ever be demanded by journals devoted to bee culture. Then there will be an inducement for those to begin and a reason to continue. When we are sure that the press is ever advocating our interest by the standard of honesty and fair dealing to all, when we are certain that there is no risk in buying or selling, then we will not hesitate to order what we need nor fear to fail in the future. Then, too, will our favorite industry, Apiculture, keep pace with the times.—*Mt. St. Marys, Md.—American Bee-Keeper.*

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND HONEY ADULTERATION.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

It is well known that sucrose or cane sugar is chemically distinct

from glucose; that unlike glucose it will not reduce the copper salts, and has a strong right-handed rotation. The nectar of flowers is largely cane sugar.

Commercial glucose reduces the copper salts, and because of the presence of dextrose, gives a right-handed rotation.

Invert sugar—cane sugar that has been reduced by heating with an acid—is left-handed in its rotation. It is usually given as -250.

Bees gather the cane sugar of nectar, and while gathering and passing to the hive, they reduce it by digestion, or change it to invert sugar. Thus honey contains from 2 to 3 per cent. of sucrose, 60 to 75 per cent. of reducing sugar levulose and dextrose, and gives a left-handed rotation rarely higher than a -200.

As bees digest the nectar of flowers, we would suppose that honey gathered very rapidly would be less perfectly digested, as it would be a shorter time in the digestive canal, and so would contain more sucrose, and less reducing sugar. As bees gather sweets from such varied sources—widely different flowers, sap and secretions from various insects—we would suppose that the honey might vary not a little. Thus I have long wondered if the formulæ depended upon by our chemists were entirely reliable, and sufficient to always determine the genuine from the adulterated.

To determine this point, I recently sent over 50 samples of honey to three of our ablest chemists, viz: Dr. R. C. Kedzie, Prof. H. W. Wiley,

Government chemist, and Prof. M. A. Scovell, of Kentucky. I have preliminary reports which are exceedingly interesting.

The samples which I sent were simply numbered. There were honeys from all our noted honey-plants, several samples of honey-dew, honey stored rapidly from pure cane syrup fed very rapidly to the bees, and mixtures of honey and glucose.

The samples of honey adulterated with glucose, were detected, but with them was classed a sample of aphid honey, which our bees gathered from bark-lice, and which was rank and entirely unmarketable. Two other samples of honey-dew were pronounced genuine honey. One of these was from cynip infested oak acorns. Both were pleasant to the taste.

The samples of honey from cane sugar syrup, one extracted the next day after it was stored, and the other not until it was capped, were both detected. But with them were classed genuine honey from basswood, white clover, both were very fine, and one from horse-mint, all very rapidly gathered. Thus my opinion, often expressed to my students, that our chemists could not distinguish genuine honey which was rapidly gathered from that secured by feeding cane syrup, is fully sustained.

Three samples, one white clover, one golden-rod, and one white sage, all very rapidly gathered by the bees, gave such a high left-handed rotation that there was a suspicion of adulteration, with invert sugar. Yet these were all genuine honey of superior excellence.

Three other samples, one from black mangrove, one from an unknown source, stored in Louisiana, and which never granulated, and one from horse-mint (the latter gathered very rapidly), deported themselves exactly as would invert sugar.

Thus we see, that while the chemists can detect adulteration, even with one-third or one-fourth glucose, they could not distinguish honey from flowers, from that secured by feeding bees pure cane sugar syrup; that while they now can detect adulteration by use of commercial glucose (that most if not always used), they cannot by use of present methods, detect honey produced by feeding bees wholly or in part on cane-sugar syrup.—*College Speculum*

Agricultural College, Mich.

HONEY VINEGAR.

When large quantities of extracted honey are made the cappings and broken comb which accumulate contain considerable honey even after they are drained. They may be washed in a tub of clear water which, after cappings are removed, makes excellent vinegar. To determine if the liquid is strong enough for vinegar try it with a fresh egg which should float at the surface of the liquid. Fruit juice of any kind may be added to the honey water; it will improve its flavor and assist in fermentation.

TO STOP ROBBING.

We would suggest that any person who finds a large number of robbers around a hive, to remove

it, and put a decoy hive in its place, with a bee escape at the entrance, but turned so that the bee could get into the hive, and not get out. Keep them there a day without giving them anything to eat, and let them out at night. We think you could return the old colony to its stand after one or two days, and not be troubled with robbers.—*The Canadian Bee Journal*.

ALL DEAD.

Last march 1 and three other men sent to Italy for some queens, and when they arrived at the post-office we found them all dead. We returned them, and a second importation was sent us and they were dead when received.

Yours truly

Bronson, Kans.

W. H. BERKEY.

A great many have reported an unusually large quantity of dark honey this year. It is owing in a measure to the scarcity of honey in clover and basswood, and the bees gathering in from various other sources; also from buckwheat and fall flowers being mixed with the earlier honey, which was not in the hives in sufficient quantities to be extracted.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 20.—Choice extracted is scarce at 7@7½c., and d mand havi r th'n supply. Choice comb, is not scarce at 10@12c. a c rding to quality, 1-lbs. Beeswax is neglected at 22@23c.
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16 Drumm Street.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—D mand moderate, and supply reduced, with no more glass d 1-lb. nor paper cartons. 1-lb. We quote: Comb, 1-lb., 14@15. Extracted—Basswood, 7½@7¾c.; bu kw at, 5½@6¼c. Mangrove, 6¾@7½c. p r gal. Good d mand for dark extracted hon y. Beeswax, in fair supply, with small demand, at 26@27c. F. G. S. ROHMEYER & Co.,
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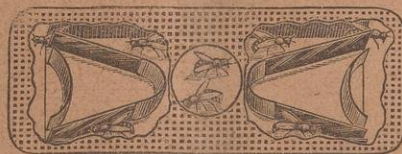
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