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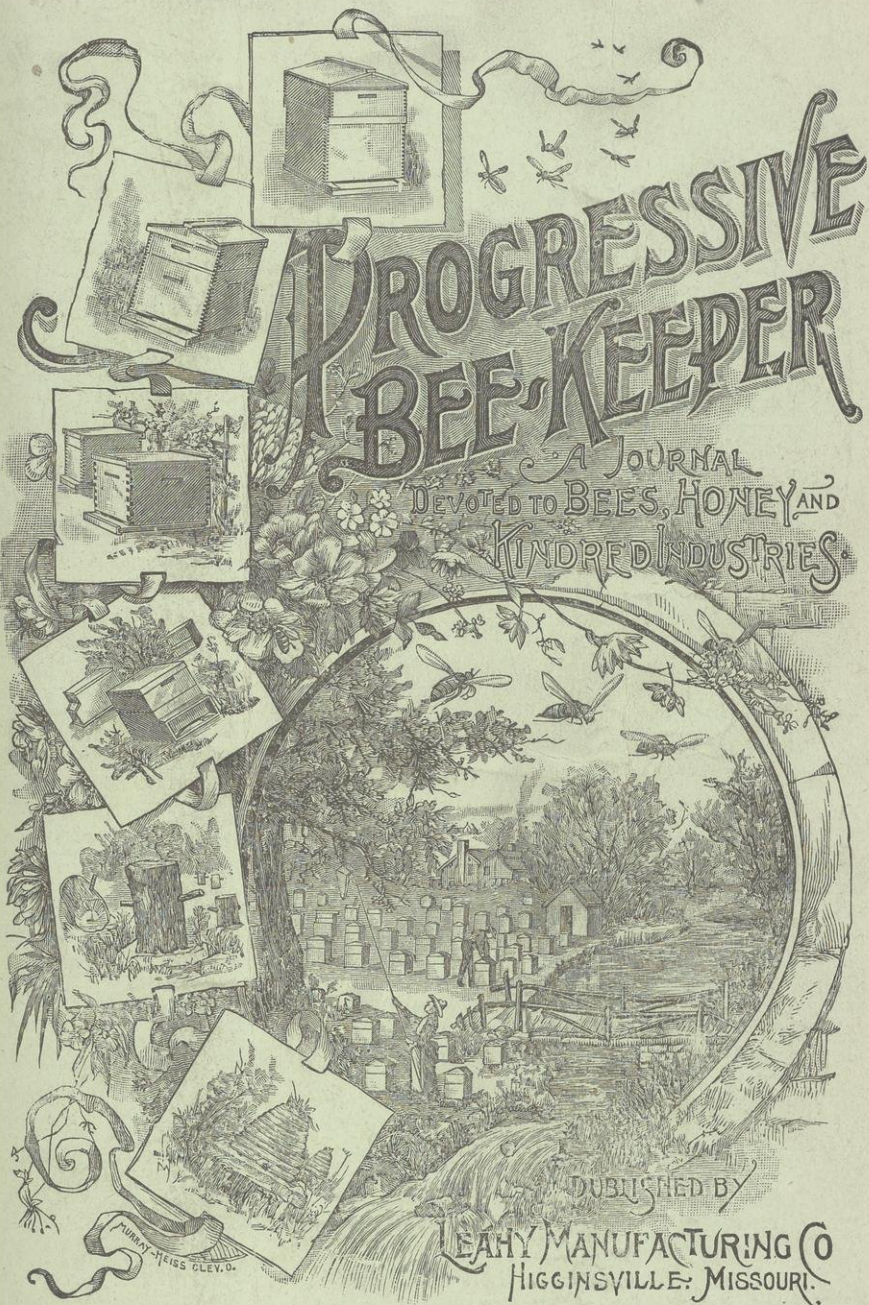
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OCTOBER 1903



THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

PUBLISHED BY

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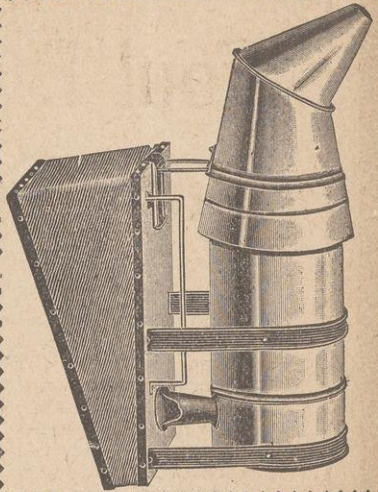
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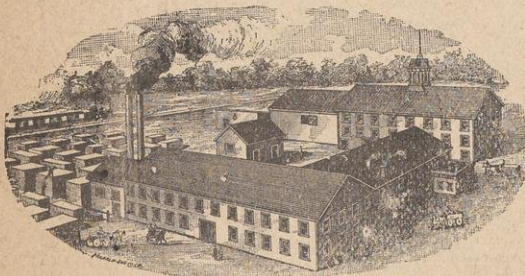
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Foul Brood May Come

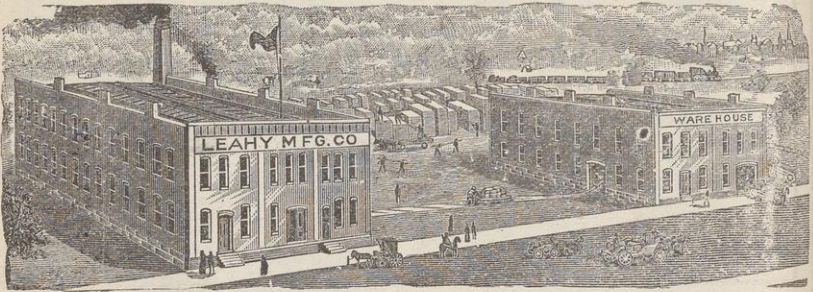
into your apiary when you least expect it. The sooner you discover its presence, the less difficult and expensive will be its eradication. If you know exactly what to do when you discover it, much valuable time may be saved. No better instruction and advice on these points can be found than that given in a five-page article written by R. L. Taylor, and published in the February Bee-Keepers' Review. It is comprehensive yet concise. The description of the disease, the instructions how to detect it are the best and most complete of any I have seen. No one need be mistaken in indentifying foul brood after reading this article. Mr. Taylor then goes on and tells how to hold the disease in check, prevent its dissemination among other colonies, bring all of the colonies up to the honey harvest in a prosperous condition, secure a crop of honey, and, at the same time, get rid of foul brood.

If you wish to know how to recognize foul brood, to know how to get rid of it with the least possible loss, if you wish to be prepared for it should it come, send ten cents for a copy of this issue of the Review. With it will be sent two or three other late but different issues of the Review; and the ten cents may apply upon any subscription sent in during the year. A coupon will be sent entitling the holder to the Review one year for only 90 cents.

W. Z. Hutchinson.

Flint, Michigan.

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50 Cents per Year.

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NOTES FROM THE STAR APIARY.

S. E. MILLER.

RENDERING WAX.

Up to a short time ago I used to wash the cappings and then squeeze them into balls with the hands, after which I placed the balls in the kettle for rendering. A month or two ago I adopted a different method which I consider an improvement, and as it may be of interest to some of the readers I will here describe it. In the first place I leave

the cappings in the uncapping can for several days, sometimes for a week or two and occasionally take the honey knife and cut down through them, and stir them about so as to liberate as much of the honey as possible. When ready to render the wax I take a tub and put in it rain water equal to about two-thirds of the amount of cappings I intend to washing in it (by measure). I find that after the cappings have been well drained there still remains in them sufficient honey to make good strong vinegar by using the above proportions of water and cappings.

The water should be of a temperature soas to feel slightly warm to the hand. I have not tested the temperature but think it should be little if any above 100 degrees Farenheit. If too warm it will soften the capping, and this we do not want. They should remain somewhat brittle. If too cold it will not readily free the honey from the cappings.

When the water is ready the cappings are thrown into it, thoroughly washed and stirred about and well broken up with the hands. After the cappings are thoroughly washed instead of pressing them into balls as I used to do I throw them back into the uncapping can to drain and allow them

to remain as loose as possible. After they are well drained they are put in the pan or kettle for rendering.

The advantage that I claim for this method over the one of squeezing them into balls is: First, the water drains from the capping much sooner and, second in this loose form they are more readily attacked by the heat and will therefore melt in a shorter time. Any one who has never tried this method I think will find it an improvement.

MAKING HONEY VINEGAR.

As I have discribed my method so far I may as well tell what I do with the water used for washing the cappings. As this sweetened water will make excellent vinegar it would certainly be a great waste to throw it away. I therefore put it in a barrel or keg having the head removed, and also add to it the water that is used for washing or rinsing the extractor and other utensils that have become daubed with honey. At times we also have small quantities of honey that are off in color or for some reason not fit to offer for sale and if not needed to feed to the bees, this is used by mixing it with the proper proportion of clean water. All odds and ends of honey are used in this way. The barrel is placed in an out of the way position in the honey house and a piece of chese cloth thrown over it and a board laid over this to keep it in place, or else the cloth is tied in place. We should aim to exclude flies and all insects and yet expose it to the air as much as possible.

If the weather is warm, fermentation will set in in a few days and in a week or two we will find a thick scum on the surface of the liquid. This I remove about every week or ten days, or as often as it accumulates to a considerable extent. Each time after removing the scum I take a dipper or cup and dip out a cup full and pour it back from a heighth of two or three feet. This I repeat some ten or twelve times. It

also hasten fermentation if a quantity of mother from old vinegar is added. Some may claim that it is not necessary to remove the scum as it will finally settle to the bottom of the barrel and do no harm, but I once made a lot and neglected to remove the scum and this was so bitter that it was not fit for use and I see no use in having it in the vinegar when it can be so easily removed. If the barrel or keg is removed to a warm room on the approach of cool or cold weather the vinegar should be fit for use within six months after the time it was made. When it is finished it should be carefully dipped or poured off into a clean receptacle, or what is better, draw it off with a hose, being careful not to disturb the sediment at the bottom of the barrel. When you have this you have an article that you know is pure and good and do not have to go to your grocer and purchase so-called "pure cider vinegar" that is more than likely made of water and poisonous acids that are not fit to be taken into the stomache.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. Editor: Your devil played (h—) the mischief with my article, page 217 August Progressive. First column fifth and sixth lines from top of 217 he makes read like a Chinese puzzle and I have no doubt the readers wonder what in the nation I was driving at any how. I don't know but I think he mislaid, lost or throwed away one or two sheets of my manuscript. Probably the machine ran away for the engineer of the printing press. If there was a patent medicine advertisement like "I cure Fits" "Lost Manhood Restored" or "take Peruna for kidney and all other troubles" intervening I would guess that a section of it went into "pi" after it was set up and he filled up the gap with the most available thing at hand, but as the advertisement is not there I conclude that he cut out a part of the article. I should like to know whether he ever "fights booze."

Bluffton, Mo.

REPORT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL
APIARY OF THE TEXAS A. & M. COL-
LEGE, 1902-3.

WILMON NEWELL.

BOTTLING HONEY.

[Continued from last issue.]

It is a well-known fact that when honey is bottled at a temperature of 160 degree or thereabouts, and sealed while still at that temperature, it will remain liquid indefinitely. It seems likely that the temperature at which granulation can be prevented, will vary with honey from different sources. At the same time, two high a temperature when bottling, will impair the flavor of the honey. To determine at what temperature honey of different kinds could be bottled to best advantage, experiments were begun in February, 1903. Eysenhardtia honey, procured from Louis H. Scholl of Hunter, Texas, was bottled and sealed at the following temperatures: 150 degrees, 155 degrees, 158 degrees, 160 degrees, 163 degrees, 165 degrees, 168 degrees, 170 degrees, 173 degrees, 175 degrees, and 180 degrees. Six bottles of each temperature were corked and sealed with sealing wax, the intention being to open one bottle (each temperature) six months after bottling, one a year, one two years, one two and a half years, and one three years after bottling, and make comparisons of the flavor and keeping qualities. A bottle of honey, corked but not sealed and without being heated, and also preserved. Within three months the unsealed honey was thoroughly granulated. Up to June 1, none of the sealed honey had granulated. On June 17, the first series of bottles were opened and examined by Prof. Sanderson and Mr. Scholl, and upon these Mr. Scholl reports that "The honey bottled at 150

degrees had retained its flavor, while the higher temperatures of heating had impaired the flavor. This was noticeable with only 5 to 8 degrees difference in heating, and that bottled at 180 degrees was very strong and scratched the throat badly." In this lies the suggestion of future experiments with honey of different kinds. Experiments could also be conducted to ascertain the most economical methods and mechanical arrangements for bottling, and the profit to be derived from placing honey on the market in this form. There is no doubt that honey in small neat packages will bring a higher price than in bulk. Whether or not the increased price would be sufficient to make the increased work profitable, remains to be clearly demonstrated.

WAX EXPERIMENTS.

A series of experiments were undertaken recently to determine the proportion of wax in comb of different ages, and the best methods of removing same. The intention was to make the tests both accurate and extensive, but the scheme was not entirely completed, and it is hoped that this work will be continued to an exhaustive degree at the Experimental Apiary. The details of these experiments would be somewhat cumbersome, and as they will be submitted for publication elsewhere, only a summary of the results thus far obtained will be given here.

Old brood comb, the age of which was undoubtedly five years or more, was analyzed and found to contain 36.3 per cent of wax, 17.3 per cent of soluble (in condensing steam) matter other than wax, and 46.4 per cent of solids (ble).

Brood-comb two years old was found to contain 47.2 per cent of wax, 21.1 per cent soluble matter, and 31.6 per cent solids. One year old brood-comb contained 57.8 per cent wax, 22.1 per cent soluble matter, and

20 per cent solids. "Slum-glum" (refuse from solar wax-extractor) contained 24 per cent wax, 40 per cent soluble matter, and 36 per cent insoluble matter. New comb, built upon full sheets of thin super foundation the present season and which had never contained brood, contained 86 per cent wax, slightly over 11 per cent solids, and less than 1 per cent soluble matter.

In a test of the Root-German steam wax press, this machine, under full head of steam and careful operation, removed from the old brood comb (5 years or more) 80 per cent of the wax contained. From two year old brood comb the machine removed 89.5 per cent, and from new comb 98 per cent of the wax contained therein.

The solar wax-extractor was tested with brood-comb one year old and removed only 77 per cent of the wax contained. It is also worthy of note that even from very old comb, bright yellow wax was secured by using the steam wax press, especially if the melted wax as it comes from the press be allowed to drip into cold water. The result of these experiments, when tabulated, appear as follows:

As the bees in any colony always attempt to maintain the normal temperature within the hive, a comparison of covers, made upon hives containing colonies, would not be accurate accordingly six empty supers, each having upon it a different cover were exposed May 30th and June 1st to steady sunshine from 8 a. m. until 7 p. m. At no time during the day were they disturbed, nor was any circulation of air allowed inside of them. Each super contained a tested, self-registering thermometer which registered the highest temperature attained during the day. To ascertain the outside temperature, that is, in direct sunlight, a similar thermometer was placed on top of the covers. The covers tested were as follows:

Excelsior cover, manufactured by the A. I. Root Co.; Excelsior cover with shade-board made of one inch pine, 23 x 30 inches, raised 3 inches above cover by means of cleats, thus allowing a free circulation of air between cover and shade-board; Ventilated gable-cover, manufactured by the A. I. Root Co.; Double paper-covered, with dead-air space between two por-

Description of comb.	Wax contained	soluble matter	solids	wax removed steam press	wax removed solar extractor	wax removed pressure under hot water
5-year old brood comb	36.3	17.3	46.4	80	not det.	not det.
2-year old brood comb	47.2	21.1	31.6	89.5	not det.	not det.
1-year old brood comb	57.8	22.1	20	not det.	77	not det.
slum-gum	24	40	36	76.5	not det.	not det.
new comb built on thin super foundation	88	less than 1 per cent	11	98	not det.	not determined
Cappings	not det.	not det.	not det.	not det.	not det.	not det.

The above table indicates also what points remain to be determined in order to make the series complete.

HIVE COVERS.

Six different hive-covers were tested to determine their resistance to heat, when placed in direct sunlight.

tions of cover, designated as "flat cover," manufactured by same firm. "Hill" cypress cover, made of a solid one-inch cypress board, with heavy end-cleats Manufactured by J. K. Hill & Co., Uvale, Texas. "Lewis" cover, made of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pine, covered

with tin and allowing a contained space of about 2 inches above top bars.

All above were covered with two coats of white paint. The highest temperatures attained under these covers are given below.

TABLE II.

Cover	Date	Temp. in sun	Max. attain'd under cover
Excelsior.....	May 30	102° F.	93.8
Excelsior with shade-boards.....	May 30	102° F.	93.4
Ventilated gable.....	May 30	102° F.	93.5
Double cover dead air spaced.....	May 30	102° F.	94.5
"Hill" cypress.....	May 30	102° F.	97
"Lewis" metal covered.....	May 30	102° F.	94.2
Excelsior.....	June 1	103.5	93.8
Excelsior with shade boards.....	June 1	1 3 5	92
Ventilated gable.....	June 1	103.5	92.5
Double cover dead air space..	June 1	103.5	94
"Hill" cypress.....	June 1	103.5	96.9
"Lewis" metal covered.....	June 1	103 5	93.5

For the two days it will be seen that the temperature under each cover, averaged as follows: Excelsior with shade-board 92.7 degrees Ventilated-gable cover 93 degrees Excelsior 93.6 degrees "Lewis" metal-covered 93.85 degrees Flat (dead-air) cover 94.25 degrees "Hill" Cypress 96.95 degrees.

It is regretted that warmer weather was not immediately at hand for a more crucial test, and it is hoped the experiment will be repeated during the hottest weather.

Normal Temperature of Brood-chamber: In order to determine the normal temperature of the brood nest, for comparison with above results, a self-registering thermometer was placed in a five-frame nucleus and left twenty-four hours. Another was

placed in a full colony (crowded with bees forced down from the super into the brood-nest for the purpose) and left the same length of time. Both nucleus and full colony were protected from the sun. The maximum temperature attained in the nucleus during the twenty-four hours was 94 degrees and the maximum in the crowded colony was 94.5 degrees. We conclude therefore that the normal temperature is between 94 degrees and 94.5 degrees. Any cover that in the hottest weather will not allow an inside (of an empty hive) temperature of more than 94 degrees may be considered a safe cover. Any cover allowing a higher temperature than this, even if no more than one degree, is detrimental. It is much easier and more economical for the bees to raise the hive temperature to their normal of 94 degrees by heat production than it is for them to lower the temperature to 94 degrees or 94.5 degrees by ventilation.

Any tight wooden cover, substantially made, with a good shade-board above it, is a better protection from heat than complicated or high-priced covers involving "new principles." We do not sanction such as the latter for shade-boards are cheaply and easily made (where it is necessary to place colonies in the sun) and the ordinary cover and shade-board together usually cost less than the "special covers designed for protection from the sun.

FUTURE INVESTIGATIONS.

Perhaps no industry can show more rapid progress and development within the past thirty years, than Apiculture. Indeed, present methods, making possible the profitable production of honey on an extensive scale, are the developments of recent years. The bee-keeping industry is peculiar in that the greater part of its development has been due to private enterprise and ex-

perimentation, rather than to scientific study by government experts or others employed especially for that purpose. The bee keeper has received practically no assistance, aside from some very creditable work done by the United States Department of Apiculture and a few insignificant spurts by several Experiment Stations. Several of the latter have started off in Apicultural work with promise of attaining good results, but the majority of them have allowed the work to lapse—either from lack of funds or disinclination, or both—before they had really gathered together sufficient equipment for real investigation.

I think I stand without fear of contradiction when I say that to-day Texas has the best equipped experimental apiary in North America. The A. & M. College promises very liberal and material support for the future, and the management of this apiary is in most careful and competent hands. We are justified, therefore, in expecting most definite and profitable results in the future, from our Experimental Apiary.

The problems which present themselves for investigation are both numerous and varied. I will not occupy more space than is necessary to call your attention to some of the more important ones.

Races—Prof. Frank Benton, of the U. S Dept. of Agriculture, has made a careful study of the traits, characteristics, and advantages of the principal races. His published works are familiar to all of you. However, much remains to be done along this line. It does not necessarily follow that a race adopted to northern or eastern states, will be found well adopted to Texas conditions, and it is not likely either, that a race giving the best results in one portion of Texas, will prove the race best adopted to all portions of that date. There is a large field for

experimental work in hybridizing these races and testing the crosses thus secured. Taking the five races, Italian (for the present purpose the 3-banded Italians, Golden and imported—or “leather”—Italians are considered as one race) Cyprian, Holy Land, Carniolan, and German (Black), we have by combinations, the following ten possible crosses: Italian-Cyprian, Italian-Holy-Land, Italian-Carniolan, Italian-German, Cyprian-Holy-Land, Cyprian-Carniolan, Cyprian-German, Holy-Land-Carniolan, Holy-Land-German and Carniolan-German. However, in many forms of animal life the female is known to transmit to the off-spring, certain prominent characters or characteristics, and the male certain other characters. This is notably the case in the breeding of fancy poultry. The same principles recognized by many bee-keepers in producing crosses between the races. If this be true—and we have no evidence that it does not hold true, each of the above crosses, or hybrida, is capable of producing two strains, in all probability distinct (more or less) from each other. As an illustration, the Italian-Cyprian cross could be produced in two ways: first by mating Italian queens with Cyprian drones; and secondly, by mating Cyprian queens to Italian drones. The same holds true of each of the above ten crosses, making possible twenty strains.

But if it be true that queens transmit certain characteristics and drones certain other characteristics, to the succeeding generation, then the above-mentioned ten crosses are not true hybrids. A true hybrid could only be produced by following procedure, taking the Italian and Cyprian races as an illustration. An Italian queen mated to a Cyprian drone will give a resultant strain which for convenience we will designate as Italian-Cyprian.

A Cyprian queen mated to an Italian drone will result in a strain which we will designate as Cyprian-Italian. If an "Italian-Cyprian" be mated to a "Cyprian-Italian" drone (or vice versa) the resulting strain will be a true hybrid, possessing the "drone characteristics" and "queen characteristics" of both races. This gives us ten more possible strains, or a total of thirty strains theoretically possible, from the five principal races. It is of course true, that owing to the close similarity to each other, of certain of the five races, many of the above mentioned strains might be practically identical with each other. Theories are not always borne out in actual practice however and the above will give an indication of the possibilities along this line.

Queen-mating. Closely connected with the above, is the problem of successfully controlling the mating of queens to such drones as may be desired. The Manum giant mating cage, and the use of the glass carboy, have come very near to a solution of the problem, but its ultimate solution will come, as will also a means of mating queens more rapidly than by the use of nucleus boxes.

Honey-plants. These were mentioned in some detail at the beginning of this report, and it is here sufficient to reiterate that many promising foreign and American plants remain to be tested, and the regions of Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, and even parts of Texas, may possibly yield native honey-plants worthy of cultivation.

Honey-vinegar. It seems probable that the cheaper and darker grades of honey, produced in several Texas localities and which now rarely net the producer more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cts. per lb., could be converted into a high-grade vinegar at a considerable profit, and this within but a small amount of

labor. There is room for profitable development along this line.

The ideal bee-hive has not yet been constructed, but a careful study of conditions, and of the bees themselves, together with careful experiments should result in much better equipment than is now used.

At every turn the experienced bee-keeper meets unsolved problems and questions which he cannot answer. Most of these offer suggestion for experimental work, which the individual cannot take up owing to lack of funds and time, but which can be considered at the Experimental Apiary.

It seems but pertinent also, that we should call your attention to the advisability of this Association taking steps to disseminate among our farmers and fruit growers, reliable information on up-to-date methods of bee-keeping. Such measures could not but accrue to your individual benefit and to the benefit of the state as a whole. Judiciously managed, such steps would rapidly increase the membership of the Texas Bee Keepers' Association, would tend to prevent the marketing (at low price) of "strained" and "log-gum" honey, and would make possible an annual output of honey at least four times as large as present crops and that without the least fear of "glutting" the market.

June 29, 1903.

The Association assembled tendered a vote of thanks to Prof. Wilmon Newel, who was the former assistant in the Dept. of Entomology and Apiarist in charge of the College Apiary, a vote of thanks for the good work he has done while at the college, and they regret that he could not remain at his place at the apiary at the college. The secretary of the association was instructed to inform Mr. Newel of these resolutions of the members of the Texas Bee Keepers Ass'n.

It was also the sentiment of the

association and the bee keepers at large that they were well pleased to see the position now filled by one of their own state and one of their own number, Louis H. Sholl, formerly of Hunter, Texas, and too well known to all the bee keeping fraternity.

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to secure queens of excellent stock at a moderate price. I am now rearing queens from an extra select Tested Queen recently purchased of Mr. J. P. Moore of Morgan, Ky. Mr. Moore in his price list says, "These are the finest queens I can produce." Probably every reader of this add has heard of this famous strain of bees that have been

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S. E. MILLER, Prop. - Bluffton, Mo.

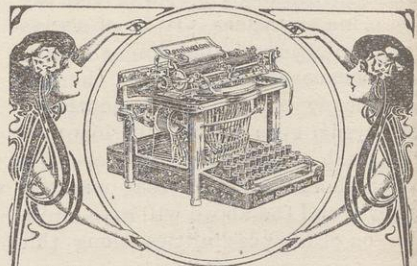
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The A. I. Root & Co., tell us that our stock is extra fine while the editor of the American Bee-Journal says that he has good reports from our stock from time to time. Dr. J. E. Gandy of Humbolt, Neb., says that he secured over 400 pounds of honey, (mostly comb) from single colonies containing our queens.

A few more testimonials:

P. F. Meritt of Breckenridge St. Lexington, Ky., writes, "The bees sent me last July did splendid. Each colony has at least 75 pound honey. (pretty good for two frame nuclei.)"

Mr. J. Roorda of Demotte, Ind., writes saying, "Send me six more queens, the 48 sent me last spring are hustlers."

Mr. Wm. Smiley of Glasgow, Pa., writes saying, "Your bees beat all the rest, now send me a breeder of the same kind."

A. Norton of Monterey, Calif., writes saying, "Your stock excels the strain of Mr. _____ which is said to outstrip all others. Your stock excels in profitable results as well as in beauty."

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F. L. THOMPSON, Editorial Writer.
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A SEASONABLE DISCUSSION is what the present dominant topic of artificial swarming might have been called hitherto. But though the swarming season will be past when this is in type, right now is the seasonable time, from another point of view, to discuss it more in the light of experience. It has happened to me every year to forget some of the lessons of experience of former years, because some of them came in a touch-and-go fashion—there happened to be nothing to clinch them in the mind. For this reason, as I have before contended, correspondents and readers lose something by not fixing by discussion the fresh impressions of experience. It may be said, that the editor might hold communications on topics of recent application until just before the time of application next year. But what applies to writers applies to readers too. If the readers have just gone through the work, they will appreciate the fine points better. In general, it may be said that fundamental principles are more effectively considered just after the work, and details of management just before—in other words, when the time comes for the work, you want to consider the actual things to be done; after you have done them, the reason why this thing and that thing had such and such an effect, so as to better determine the details next time; but if you wait very long before doing the latter, you will be pretty

sure to forget some of the reasons. Principles often turn the scale in favor of one method or the other, and whenever they do so, should receive entire illumination. Especially is this swarming question one of principles.

ARTIFICIAL SWARMING should now receive a good many clinches, for or against, according to circumstances or localities. Many of you readers have tried it, therefore you know something more about it than you did before. Tell us what you know, and why you think you know it. Did it really make less work than artificial swarming? What are the proofs? (No "I firmly believe" wanted.) Did you get as much honey? Proofs. What was the method used? Do you now think it is the best possible under the circumstances? Proofs. What mistakes did you make? Could they be avoided with your present knowledge, or will they likely remain hard to forestall by planning, unless things happen just right? Proofs. Did the method you hit on involve finding the queen, or not? If not, is it generally applicable, or only suited to peculiar circumstances and requirements? Proofs. On this last point, by the way, hinges the saving of much time. Right here let me interject a thought that may do to chew on for next year, for the hives whose internal works are not very accessible. Mr. Aikin, in one of our conventions, once commented on the general ignorance of modern American bee-keepers on the subject of getting bees out of hives by the operation of drumming; and recently some one in my hearing remarked that when one has several colonies in box hives to transfer, they may all be drummed out at once, in not much more time than it takes for one, by skipping around from one hive to another. Now, just how many hives is it practical to drum out at once? I wonder if any American bee-keeper has the requisite experience

to answer that question. I fancy not. Well, suppose we knew, here is the question that possibly makes such knowledge important: could one make faster time by drumming than by looking for queens, one hive at a time? For example, if one could drum out ten colonies an hour, that would be considerably faster than the average bee-keeper could find queens. It is astonishing to read of the drumming-out records in straw-hive countries; a Hannoverian bee-keeper, for example, can drum out twenty colonies, either between sunset and dark, or in fifteen minutes (I forgot which), according to the statement of the editor of a bee-paper there. To be sure, they have the black heath-bees, which stampede easily. But even so, there may be possibilities in this direction. Drumming is a lost art with us.

THE SEASON IN COLORADO will not enable us to add much from here to general information on the artificial swarming question. What bees are left after the disastrous winter, were about a month behind in development. As the alfalfa is about two weeks behind, they are about two weeks behind the honey possibilities of average years. A previous slight flow from prairie flowers found the bees not far enough ahead to respond by swarming, as they are prone to do in light flows, but incited the queens to work in such shape that the heavier alfalfa flow is not getting much of a chance to clog the brood-nests and incite swarming that way. At the present writing, June 29, a few colonies are commencing super work.

THE BEST METHOD OF INCREASE is a sure locality question. My surroundings have gradually crystallized my opinion of the best method for this locality as follows: set aside a certain number of colonies to be split up entirely into nuclei, say three or four apiece, for which buy queens to be delivered

about June 20, and prevent increase altogether from the remainder by swarming artificially and letting the brood hatch and rejoin the swarm, running them altogether for the honey crop. It seems to pay better to do one thing at a time with a colony here, taking one year with another. Some years would be just right to rely on natural swarming or increase and honey from each colony, but in most years they fritter away their strength more or less by so doing. May it not be so with you? Have you tried keeping the whole strength of the colony together enough to know that it is no better than splitting, naturally or otherwise, for honey?

BOUGHT QUEENS OFTEN INFERIOR will no doubt be the comment. True, but as this seems to be largely due to the peculiarities of transportation, the remedy would be to select those queen-rearers who seem to be lucky in having harmless railroad routes between them and you. At one of our conventions, a member stated that queens from some rearers were invariably poor with him, and from others as invariably good, but that he had no reason whatever to suppose the fault of the poor queens was in the men who sent them.

THE TRADITIONAL SCOPE OF BEE-PAPERS receives some rough handling by Mr. A. C. Miller, in the Bee-keeper's Review. Bee-keepers have come to regard articles of manipulation as the thing and articles on the facts of bee-life as rather small potatoes, if not immediately concerned with making honey. This is all wrong. Manipulation depends largely on our knowledge of under what circumstances bees will do this or that, as well as on the actions themselves. The more thorough our knowledge of bee-life is, the less empirical and haphazard is our manipulation. Though I cannot give such matters my attention, having other stronger interests, I still by all means let us respect the

attitude of those who would regard apiculture as Wheatstone and Faraday regarded physical science. Few have any conception of how entirely Edisons work which has been so very practical, depends for its existence on the labors of obscure laboratory delvers in the realm of pure science; and Edison himself has shown his wisdom by cutting loose from the lower though more brilliant field of invention to devote two years to absolute science. Most of the various first principles of magnetism had no apparent relation to practical life when they were discovered; but how they have revolutioned it! and the end is not yet.

BEEES RESPECT THE QUEEN, says popular tradition, for example. No, says Mr. Miller; and now he is catching it for venturing to contradict the elders. If bees mean anything more by twiddling their antennae when the queen comes around, than "Oh, here comes the egg-layer," I should like to know how it is going to be proved; and I doubt whether they are actually conscious of as much as that. The higher mammalia have the human attributes in more or less obscure forms, owing to the similiarity (almost identity) of their nervous system to ours; and a crude kind of respect among them may be observed; but to take such an attribute as respect, and go way down to insects, with such a highly acute and radically different sensory system—why it would be as hard as to imagine an oyster's thoughts. We have no ground for putting anything else into the mental life of an insect than sensations and reflex actions. If the germs of mental emotion are there, they are undiscoverable by us. We have some pretty good indications of intellectual life, but emotional life, as much apart from immediate sensation as with us, is a different matter altogether. A superficial resemblance in the actual movements to

bowing and scraping is no indication whatever. If some of their actions seem wonderful, we should remember that the sensations that impel to them are too, quite beyond our conception.



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ADDRESS OF PROMINENT ST. JOE ATTORNEY

Tells Jewish People that We are All of One Great Family.
Prejudices Unfortunate.

Yom Kippur was celebrated in St. Joseph yesterday by the Jewish residents. This is one of the most important days of religious celebration in the history of the church.

Benjamin J. Phillip delivered an address before the congregation of Modern Israelites at Columbia hall, at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. There was a large attendance and the address was one of special interest. Services were also held at the synagogue where Rabbi Schwab spoke.

Mr. Phillip's address was as follows:

According to the doctrine of the Jewish religion today is the day appointed by Almighty God, the creator of the heavens and the earth, the ruler of the Universe, in his infinite wisdom to close the book, opened on the first day of the New Year in which is recorded the fate of each of His children for the coming year.

It is the Day of Atonement, when the orthodox and the reformed Jew either publicly, or in secret thought, begs forgiveness for his sins, and prays to the Divine Father to show him the path of righteousness. It is but natural that people should differ in their religious views. A person's religion is to a great extent the result of environment, association and education.

If one is born a Jew, it is but natural that he should believe in the Jewish faith. If he be born a Gentile it is the exception to the rule if he does not believe in the Christian faith, and if he be born a Mohammedan, it is equally certain that he will believe the teachings of the great prophet of his fathers. But after all we are all children of the

same God and we differ not so much in fundamental belief as in the ceremonies of our several faiths. Religion is more than a profession of faith.

Who gives his mite to the weeping widow and the parentless child, to the friendless poor and the stricken brother who lifts but for a moment, the darkening clouds, that a ray of sunlight may filter through, and dries the tears on sorrow's face is most acceptable to omnipotent God. Every religion has its ceremonies and its symbols, its ceremonies and symbols are not religion. Religion is but a means to an end and the object of all religion is the same; to make us better, purer, nobler men and women.

MANY ROADS; A COMMON DESTINY.

If you should go to the Union Depot destined for Chicago you would find upon the platform several trains each traveling different roads, leading in different directions, but all terminating at Chicago. If you should travel upon any one of these trains you would reach the same place. And so it is with religions. They all lead to the same end, they have the same purpose and the same object—the betterment of all mankind.

I do not believe that one belief is right and all others are wrong I cannot think that a loving and merciful God would implant in the brain of millions of His children the little flame called reason, inspire them with feelings of love, of sympathy and of tenderness make them to know and to do what is noble and beautiful, to slip the hand of charity into the lap of poverty, to succor the helpless child in dire distress,

to bring the sunshine, if but for an hour into the darkened home, to aid the sick and afflicted brother, to break the shackles of superstition and prejudice, to teach the ignorant the glory and power of knowledge, yet damn them forever, if in their limited wisdom, they observe not the ceremonies of one certain faith.

I would rather believe that the truly good man, the sincere man, the man who observes the ceremonies of religion, not for form's sake or because of fear or superstition, but because it incites him to a better appreciation of his duties towards his Creator and his fellow man, the man who tries to do what is right and honorable at all times and under all circumstances, is favored in the sight of God, no matter what his religious creed.

Today you fast and pray and humbly beseech your Maker to forgive your sins. What should your prayers avail, if tomorrow you repeat your transgressions and are no better than you were yesterday? Pray and fast for forgiveness, that is right. But, my friends, do not stop there. Do not simply go through the ceremony. Be sincere. Determine to do right tomorrow and the next day and for all time to come. The Jew of all peoples has a duty to perform—a great duty.

It is strange—passing strange—that the influence of civilization, of rational thought, of inspired music, and poetry and art should not have strangled in the long ago, a prejudice which exists today against a people that has produced such sculptors, such painters, such musicians, such writers, such warriors, and such statesmen as the Jewish race. It is strange indeed that the teachings of Him who was the founder of the Christian faith have not in 1900 years transformed bigots into men, planted in their hearts the feeling that all men are brothers, taught them that preju-

dice is the creature of the darkest night and that tolerance, love and charity are the children of the brighter day.

SAD CONDITION.

It is a sad commentary upon the intelligence of a civilization and the tolerance of a religious belief that condemns and oppresses the Jew for the lack of learning and culture which it denies him; that suffers him to exist in Russia, that expels him from Roumania and excludes him from Austria so that he dare not touch her sacred soil even in his flight to a country that affords religious liberty and political freedom. And even here in this great land where 300 years ago the Pilgrim Fathers come that they might worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, where there is no national Church and religious belief is as free as air, where we do not suffer and have never known the grinding chains of oppression, there is a prejudice against our race. If it does not always reach the lips, it lies buried in the heart. It is a smouldering ember ever ready to burst into flame.

You feel you know it is true. And why is this so? The government? No. The Church? I believe not. What then? Social condition, the lack of education and refinement, the blunted development of the higher, nobler qualities of the poor, unfortunate Jew, who has never had an opportunity to be a man among men in the lands from which he came. From every nation and from every clime, the poor, unlearned Jew, driven by oppression, seeks these shores, and because of his inability to understand or speak the English language, his timidity born of fear, his ignorance of the customs of a strange land his lack of funds and his natural clanishness, settles in the large cities, in the ghettos of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia.

In the city of New York alone there

are today 250,000 Jews, nearly three times the entire Hebrew population of France. More than half of them inhabit the ghetto. Their customs are the customs of the ignorant, illiterate and uncultured Jew. They are not Americanized and because of their surroundings they cannot become true Americans. It is the condition, the custom, the habits, the uncouth manners, the lack of education and refinement, the un-American ideas, the idiosyncrasies, the crime of these poor unfortunate people which have created much, if not all of the prejudice that exists today in this country against the Jewish race. The ordinary unthinking man unconsciously accepts them as the average type of Jew. He sees in the ghetto, in the slums, in the poorer quarters, here and there, a picture of ignorance, filth and crime, of unlettered men, women and children, and forthwith concludes that what he sees is a fair sample of the entire race. He forgets Mendelsohn and Rubenstein and Disraeli and Myntifiori and Hirsch. He forgets their contributions to music, to painting, to sculpture, to art, to government and to philanthropy. He forgets the masters of the old world and the new, and considers only the picture that he sees. It is these poor unfortunate creatures who create the prejudice.

They are not entirely to blame. They have never had an opportunity. They have never had an education. The race has not been open to them on equal terms. They have never known the duties the privileges or the responsibilities of citizenship, nor tasted of the sacred of religious or civil liberty. For generation after generation they have been oppressed and shakled in ignorance, superstition and fear, with the hand of every man against them until, like the hunted animal that stands at bay they regard as right whatever they may do against their pursuer and oppressor.

HELP JEWISH RACE.

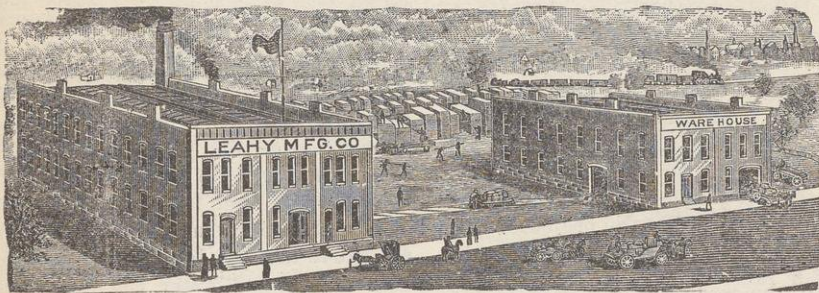
Today you fast and pray for your own

salvation that you may by kind words and deeds, by charity, by extending the hand of friendship, by alleviating suffering, make yourselves better men and women, not only that you may be acceptable to your God and receive the plautits of your fellow men but because it is right. And if you are sincere, if you fast and pray not simply because your father and your father's father fasted and prayed, but because it creates or inspires within you the power and determination to do your duty, to do what is right, then I asked you to resolve on this eventful day to do what you can in the days to come to alleviate the suffering and better the condition of the Jewish race.

Help the unfortunates, teach them trades and professions, give them an opportunity to earn a livelihood upon the farm and in the shops, make them American citizens in the true sense of the word, teach them that liberty is not license, and above all things, teach them and your children and your children's children and remember yourselves at all times and upon all occasions the value of honesty and integrity.

I may be wrong, but in my opinion, it is not the man who opens the church in the morning and sings and fasts and prays on the Day of Atonement, and robs his neighbor on the following day who is religious. The righteous man is he who whatever his religion or his creed, tries to do right, whose thoughts are pure and noble, who regards honor above life, integrity above riches; who feels the thrill of greatest joy in the sweet companionship of his wife and babes; who honors his father and mother; who shares his mite with poverty and want and feels repaid a thousand fold by the smile of a helpless child; who loves his neighbor and seeks not vengeance on his greatest foe; who holds as sacred his civil liberty, his rights and duties as a member of the

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body politic and accords to others the right to think and worship as his conscience dictates: who sees in every leaf and shrub and flower in the boundless firmament and the countless stars, the beautiful and divine handwork of omnipotent God.

No man can be perfect. It is human to err. But every man can be better tomorrow than he is today. All that you can do, all that you are asked to do, is to try to be better men and women. Do something. Do your duty. Do right, and when it is done and the end has come, as it must come to us all, when the sun has set in the late evening of your lives and husband and wife sit side by side, hand in hand in the deep gloaming and watch the dying embers

turn to ashes, one sacred, solemn thought will lighten the path that leads to Eternity; I have done my duty, have done what is right.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Missouri State Bee-Keepers Association will meet in Mexico, Mo., Dec. 15, 1903. Mr. J. W. Rouse of that place will act as host to direct the attendants to the hall which is free to all who desire to attend. Come everybody who is interested in bees and honey. Let us have a big meeting. We now have 51 paid up members. Let us make it 100. Procure certificates from your local railroad ticket agents when you purchase your tickets. It may be you can return for one-third fare.

J. W. ROUSE, Pres.
 W. T. CARY, Sec.

My Wood Nymph.

By D. L. TRACY.

"What is the matter, little girl?"

A head was raised and a pair of eyes met mine—eyes always to be remembered by me.

"Oh, excuse me, please, I thought from your size that you were only a little girl."

Will the reader go back in the cycle of time to the close of the war of the rebellion; to a western state and to a typical western home.

Here had lived a family of four, father, mother and two sons. Two of these had responded to the call for soldiers, and the mother and I, a fifteen-year-old, were left to mourn the loss of those two brave men who were buried at Missionary Ridge.

My mother was long past the meridian of life and I knew from her frail physical condition that I would soon be an orphan.

Just prior to the breaking out of the war, my father had bought a small farm. I did not know then that the farm was mortgaged for all it was worth, but such was the case. Upon learning the true condition of things, after the death of my father and elder brother, I knew it would be only a question of time when our little home would be taken away from us.

I earned such small sums as a boy of fifteen could earn in such a sparsely settled neighborhood, while my mother did as much sewing as the failing condition of her health would permit, and thus for more than a year we managed to eke out a scanty livelihood.

I was just sixteen when my mother's

health failed completely, and she died, leaving me very lonely.

The next year I worked for my clothes and board, and every spare moment was devoted to the study of my books, and with such success that in a year's time I was deemed competent to take charge of a school. So upon a beautiful morning in August I started for my new field of labor, the Baxter school house which was eight miles from my old home.

What memories came back to me as I trudged along the dusky highway; pictures of my father and brother as I last saw them; visions of the old home; the sound of my mother's voice and her dying words rang in my ears:

"My son, you are all that is left of our family; be an honor to our name!"

With the images of my loved ones filling my mental vision, I felt strangely comfortable and stepped forth with renewed energy and a heart for any fate.

Coming upon a little spring of crystal water that gushed out by the roadside, I stopped to quench my thirst and bathe my face. The cool water felt very grateful on this hot sultry day, and after drinking a copious draught, I sank down on the soft green sward to rest my tired limbs.

It was a beautiful spot, the trees had not yet lost their summer foliage, the birds were flitting about on joyous wing, and as I watched their evolutions a honey bee flew over the tree top in a direct line south.

This chance encountered with a single member of a most industrious tribe

brought to mind the experience which my father and I had with a number of bee gums which we had on our little homestead.

At that time, 1863, not many of the modern improvements of to-day were in use. Not many understood the science of bee culture, and perhaps all that was read on the subject was from the writings of the Swiss naturalist, Frances Huber.

A very few bee owners had conceived the idea that there was money to be made in apiariculture and had begun to work in a systematic and profitable manner. But the most of them worked along in the old way.

In the fall of the year we would kill the bees in the gums we wished to get rid of, by smoking them with brimstone, after which we would cut out the large combs of honey.

We often went to the woods with a small piece of honey which we called a "bait." A bee would soon alight and drink his fill of the honey, then he would make a bee-line for his own particular tree, which we rifled ruthlessly, carrying off the sweet stores to enrich our own larder, or to sell to the dealer.

Such idle musings on the life that was past would not do for the future school teacher, so with a sigh for all these pleasant memories, I resumed my journey and a trend of thought, looking toward the future instead of the past. I had not seen the school house where I was to teach, but had heard that it was a fine one for the frontier, and that in the winter months the school would be quite large, so my heart throbbed with excitement at the prospect before me.

I had walked most of the forenoon, when meeting a man, I inquired of him, "How much further it was to the Baxter school house?"

"About a mile," said he, "You can see it across the field."

I looked in the direction in which he had pointed and between the trees quite a large brick house met my view. There, thought I, will be my success or failure in my attempt at life's realities.

Upon either hand I saw nothing but rude log and small frame houses.

Seeing that by crossing the field I could save quite a distance in my walk I was soon over the fence and had resumed my journey. Perhaps half of the way had been traveled when a sound of distress met my ear. I was nearing a small clump of trees that stood not far from a house. I quickened my pace and arriving at the edge of the wood, saw a slight girlish figure curled up beside a fallen log and weeping as if in great distress. I stooped to take the small figure in my arms, as I asked:

"What is it, little girl?"

The face and eyes that met mine, sent me back a pace or two, for instead of the little girl I expected to find, I beheld a lady but little younger than myself. She had a sad, sweet face, and all the tears in Chrisendom could not dim the radiance of her beautiful eyes.

"Excuse me, I thought you were only a child."

"A child, perhaps I am in years," she answered between her sobs, "Yet in trouble and sorrow, a woman."

"How can one so young talk like that?"

"It seems hard, but such experience comes early to some of us."

"Can I help you in any way?"

"No sir."

Reader, have you ever felt great pangs of sorrow resting upon your soul, and when so afflicted have you chanced to meet a fellow creature bowed in a like condition? If so, then you can

realize how I felt when I met my nymph of the woods.

"You are in trouble, I can see by those tears, and I should be glad to help you if it is in my power to do so. Do you live near here?"

"That is my home just beyond the trees."

"Then I presume you have attended the Baxter school?"

"Yes, sir."

"Allow me to introduce myself to you. My name is Thomas Tupper. I have been employed to teach the Baxter school this winter."

"You?" The tone of her voice and the look of surprise which accompanied this single word, made me think that my wood nymph considered me too youthful to occupy such a position. So assuming as manly an air as possible, I said:

"Yes I; and now will you tell me your name?"

"My name is Fannie Long."

"Miss Long can you tell me where I can procure board, if not for the term, for a few days until I can find a permanent place."

"My mother boarded the teacher last winter."

"Then perhaps she can board me?"

"Perhaps so."

"Will you take me to your home?"

"I had rather not now."

I could understand by the swollen eye and tear-stained cheek why she did not wish to conduct me to her home.

"I had rather not go now," she said with down-cast look. "Take this path, it will lead you to the door."

"Thank you. But Miss Long I am grieved to see you in such sorrow, can I do nothing for you?"

"No sir, thank you, no one can help me."

With a sigh I turned away, and tak-

ing the path indicated, walked toward the house.

My thoughts were in a whirl. The beautiful face of this girl, the bright eyes swimming in tears, which seemed to be burning into my very soul, had made a deep and lasting impression upon me. The sad ring of those words, "No one can help me," implied a secret grief, such as came from some deep heart trouble and was too sacred for a stranger's eyes.

A lady, who from the resemblance I knew to be the mother of my wood nymph, answered my knock.

"Mrs. Long?"

"Yes sir, will you walk in?"

"If you please, my name is Thomas Tupper. I am the teacher who will have charge of the school this winter. I met your daughter down the path and asked her in regard to board and she directed me to you."

We soon came to satisfactory terms regarding the board, and I found myself an inmate of the home of Mrs. Long.

She was a widow, and I soon saw by her actions there was something weighing heavily upon her mind. What could it be?

As I sat by the door, I saw the girl that I had met in the woods weeping beside the old fallen log, slowly approaching. But how different was her appearance Sylph-like in form, she walked as proudly as a queen. She went to the well, which was near, bathed her face in the cool water, wiping it upon her checked apron, then approached the door.

"Mr. Tupper, this is my daughter Fannie."

"I met Mr. Tupper down the path, mother."

"Oh yes, I had forgotten that he said so." Saying which the mother entered the house leaving me alone with my wood nymph.

I had thought her beautiful when I

met her in the woods, but I thought her ten times more beautiful now, and the eyes which then swam in tears, now shone like twin stars.

My heart beat a rapid tattoo when she seated herself near me in a low chair.

"Miss Long," said I, "I am glad to see that you have gained your emotional equilibrium, outwardly at least."

"Mr. Tupper, please speak of it no more. It was foolish to give way to my feelings."

"Miss Long, oftimes the human heart is filled so completely with grief that it is hard to stifle the agonized cry within, and when it is done we feel like one who is crucified. More often we pour our sorrow into the silent ear of the universe and for a time are comforted."

"One would think by your words, that yours had not always been a happy life."

"It has not. Each heart has its time of sorrow. I have had mine."

"I pity you, Mr. Tupper."

She pittied me? She the little wood nymph that had been bowed in deepest grief only a short time ago. She pittied me and I pittied her. Yes I almost loved her.

The next Monday my school opened. I had gained a great deal of information during the short time I had been in the district. I had learned the history of each term of school that had been taught. I had a list of the unruly

scholars and when I faced my school the first day, felt fully prepared for any emergency which might arise.

At the end of the first school month I was pronounced a success as a teacher, and my future life seemed to open up more cheerfully before me. I had learned to dearly love my wood nymph.

We spent a great deal of time together, and though she never seemed to tire of my conversation, I often wondered if she had really a deep affection for me. I thought perhaps it might be so, from the way her face lit up, when I returned home each evening, and the thought made me very happy.

"Fannie," said I to her one evening, upon my return from a ramble in the woods, "I was down by the creek today, and I found a bee-tree."

"A bee-tree? Then we will have some honey."

"To be sure we will, then a little later in the fall, I thought I would fell the tree, cut out the bees and house them for the winter, and in the spring you could start in the bee business, if you wish, but upon a different plan from that which is in general use."

"Why, how is that?"

"By having a system of boxes so arranged that the honey can be handled with more ease and both the dealer and consumer will be better satisfied."

"Will it make the business more profitable?"

"Yes."

[Continued in next issue.]

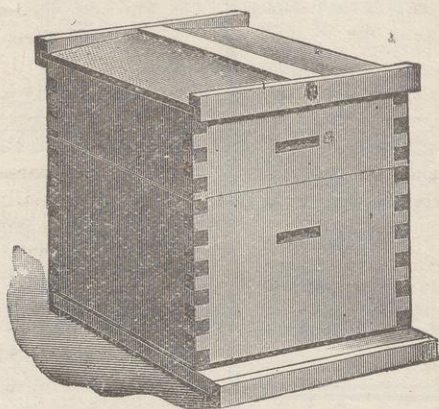
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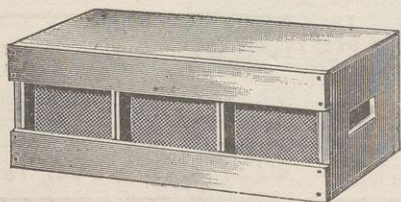
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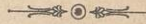
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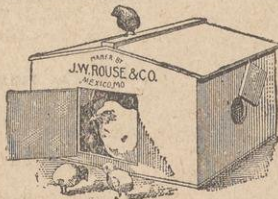
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