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MARCH 1903



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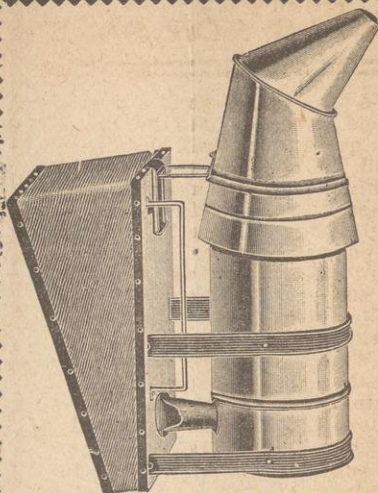
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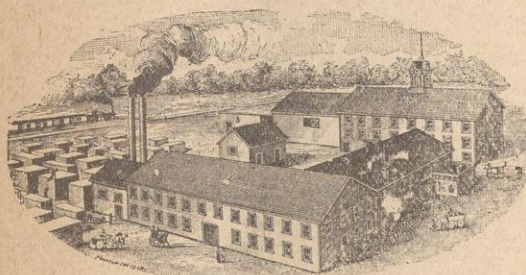
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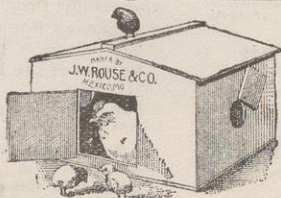
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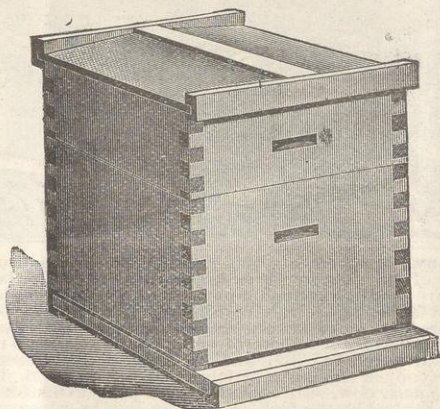
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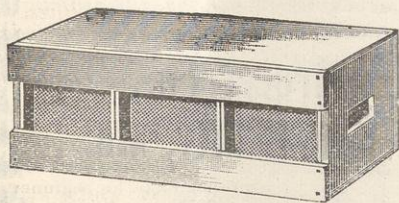
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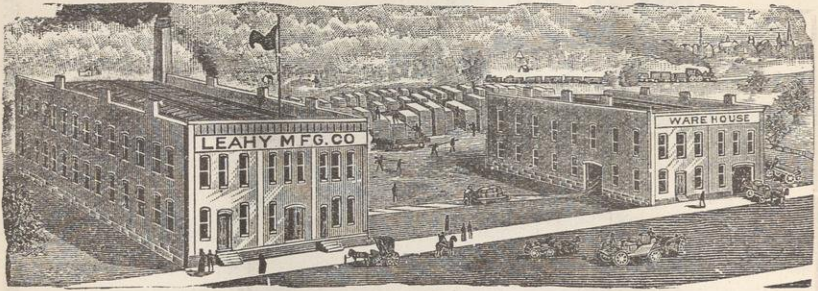
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They work for nothing and board themselves, and require but little time to handle. We have just received a carload of the famous "Higginsville" Supplies, consisting of dovetailed hives (like cut), sections, foundation, extractors, shipping cases, smokers, bee veils, swarm catchers, etc..... Write for new 1903 catalog, just out.



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Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company.

Vol. XI. HIGGINSVILLE, MO., MARCH, 1903. NO. 3.

Table of Contents.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Notes on the Apiary | 67 |
| Somnambulist | 69 |
| World's Fair News | 71 |
| Death of John H. Martin | 72 |
| A Pointed Article by Mr. Leach | 73 |
| The Experimental Apiary | 74 |
| Editorial | 78 |
| Dr. Miller | 81 |
| Texas Department | 84 |
| Questions and Answers | 86 |
| Rumely's New Catalogue | 87 |

NOTES FROM THE STAR APIARY.

S. E. MILLER.

A number of years ago (about twelve years ago to the best of my recollection) I wrote to the A. I. Root Co. and proposed that they manufacture a simple and cheap spring to be used in tightening up the sections in supers to take the place of the awkward and unsatisfactory wedges then in use. I also sent a crude drawing and explained to the best of my ability a

design of a spring that I thought would answer the purpose. In reply to my suggestion I received a reply to the effect that it was considered impractical and that if I considered it of sufficient value they suggest that I go into the manufacture of said springs on my own account.

This I was not prepared to do as I had not the facilities for manufacturing and besides the advertising of the springs even had I been prepared to make them would have been a heavy expense on me. These the A. I. Root Co. had already established and I therefore suggested the manufacture of the springs to them. Upon receiving no encouragement from them I simply dropped the matter.

Now and for some years past the A. I. Root Co. have advertised and recommend a super spring. In their 1903 catalogue they illustrate a spring that is very similar to the one I suggested and devote considerable space to explaining the advantages of this spring over the wedge screw or other device for holding the sections snugly together. All of these advantages I called their attention at the time I suggested it but they were evidently considered of little or no value.

I write the above simply to show how valuable article may be cast aside as worthless at one time and many years afterwards be adopted and recommended as the most practical device for the purpose intended. Had the A. I. Root Co. heeded my suggestion at the time the super spring would have superceded the wedge some ten or twelve years ago.

Is there an attorney among our ranks that can give an answer to a question of importance to nearly every bee keeper.

The question is this:

Has a bee keeper a right to go to a city, town or village that is incorporated and take orders for honey by showing a sample, calling at private houses and after canvassing the township in his honey and deliver it or employ some one to deliver and collect for him?

2. Has any city, town or village a right to pass an ordinance that will prevent a bee keeper from so doing? That is would such an act on the part of a city be constitutional?

If they have such rights then they can also prohibit a farmer from selling butter, eggs, potatoes and other products to private families residing within their corporation. The reason I ask the above questions is because I was in Jefferson City a short time ago canvassing from house to house and doing a very fair business and while I was not prohibited from making further sales I was made to feel that I was probably laying myself liable to a fine and I therefore abandoned my original purpose and sold a small consignment to a merchant and employed him to deliver and collect for orders I had already taken.

This is a question of vital importance to all bee keepers who sell their honey in a retail way and an opinion from some attorney well informed on this

matter would be of value to nearly all your readers. Then when we go to a town to sell honey we will know whether we have a right to do so without any fear of being interfered with by the town authorities or whether we are subject to arrest and a fine. How would it do, Mr. Editor, for you to secure the opinions of the Attorney General on this question and give his answer to your reader through the Progressive.

Bluffton, Mo.

A MAGNANIMOUS OFFER.

The attention of the readers of the Progressive is directed to the advertisement of Successful Farming, published elsewhere in this issue. Successful Farming is one of the best agricultural journals published. Each issue is replete with much valuable information pertaining to the home and farm, and is handsomely and practically illustrated. The publishers have succeeded in making the paper an authority on farm matters and as a result have attained for it a large circulation.

A little spare time may secure for some reader of the Progressive one of the valuable prizes offered and at the same time afford them much innocent pastime. The prizes offered are of the highest grade and are worth making an effort to secure.

The terms and conditions of the contest are exceedingly liberal, considering the value of the prizes, and the honor and reliability of the publishers are beyond all question of doubt, as evidenced by testimonials from the mayor of the city in which the paper is published and those who have won prizes from Successful Farming heretofore.

Take a look at the cut, read the conditions, then sit down and count the dots and mail the publishers your estimate, you may be a prize winner.

GOOD THINGS IN THE BEE-KEEPING PRESS.

— —
SOMNABULIST.

Again we are pained to chronicle the death of another, prominent in the bee keeping ranks, John H. Martin, the "Rambler" of Gleanings. His place can not be filled. From him we had thought to become acquainted with Cuba and its possibilities in our pursuit. No more will we be entertained by his racy style. Our days are passing by, and to many of us who have hoped to accomplish something, all too soon they will have passed.

It is safe to say that wherever the bee journals have found their way "Rambler" will be missed and mourned. The passing of friends touches us. The present alone is ours.

E. R. Root has had to resort to physical culture as an aid to health. The jolly doctor suggests plenty of field work in the open air. Nothing like it, doctor, but the prescription is not convenient to all, and field work needs some variation about it to give the best results, otherwise the same set of muscles get all the culture, while others, as much or more in need, languish for want of being used. The proof of the pudding is the eating. If you doubt the exhilarating effects of physical culture just try it once for a short time. When one is already tired out it seems unreasonable to expect additional exercise to prove restful. Such is, however, the case. The doctor would like to hear of just one case where the bees passed over old comb in good condition, leaving cells in it entirely empty, to occupy new comb or foundation.

In pressing out wax the doctor thinks time an important factor, a factor that has not been sufficiently emphasized. If you double your pressure and cut your time in two, you will not get as much wax, but with half the pressure and twice the time there will be more wax

In commenting on R. C. Aikin's "bologna sausage honey" Stenog. says: "It looks like a block of marble about the size of a quart cup. The granules are too fine to be noticed, causing the mass to taste like some cream candy."

What a figure the granules cut in the quality of different kinds of honey. I have had honey from one yard so fine, in this respect, as to create considerable comment and to also create its own market, while that from another yard, but three miles distant, was absolutely unsaleable, and that the same season.

From Gazette Apicole, Stenog. clips a description of a device for catching the queen or queens at swarming time, as follows: "My apparatus consists of a kind of hopper, 24x24 inches at the top, and about 16x16 inches at the bottom. This bottom is closed by means of perforated tin. The hopper rests tight over an open hive body. I shake the swarm into this crib and the bees go through the perforated tin and enter the box below, while on top of the tin will be found the queen."

The recent snow storm will most probably cause bee keepers in this vicinity to read with relish Do little's suggestion in regard to protecting the entrances from being closed or filled with snow. "I set a wide board on the bottom board to the hive, leaving it out away from the hive, where it rests on the bottom board four or five inches, so that when the top is leaned up against the hive above the entrance it will stay there, thus making a storm door, as it were, in front of the open entrance."

He thinks this same board saves us bees in early spring by shading the entrance. The bees are not enticed to come out when the air is so chill that they seldom get home again, as they do when the sun can shine directly into their doors.

As a remedy for fertile workers C. M. Arons, of the West Indies, recom-

mends changing the larva when the bees raise their own queen.—Gleanings, Feb. 15th.

The Hive Problem—Size and Shape, is being deftly handled in American Bee Journal by R. C. Aikin. Among lots of good things he says, speaking of the elastic hive:

"It is a fact that in most localities where bees are kept, the flow season when the surplus is obtained is of short duration. My present field, but a few years ago, gave almost the whole crop in about three to four weeks in June and July. Then it was important that I have large hives and plenty of stores in the winter and spring before the gathering of surplus, or, if the hive was small, I must resort to feeding and constant watchfulness to keep the colony in the small hive from getting out of stores. I observe from reading the writings of those in localities where there is a supply of nectar previous to the harvest season—a supply ordinarily to keep breeding at its best—that if there be a cold spell or any kind of weather that shuts off the supply, feeding has to be resorted to, else starvation or other damage. I also gather that after the main flow these same localities often have slow flows, or dark honey, conditions that cause the overloading of the brood-combs and consequent reducing of the strength of the colony. I have had such experiences myself, and on no little scale, either; I know that this is a common difficulty, and usually is not provided against by the apiarist.

It is right along these lines that come the benefits of an elastic hive. I venture there is not one location out of ten where much benefit could not be had by such a hive. Of course, the apiarist must manipulate at the proper time, and if he will not do so he would better have a large hive all the time. The only use a hive can be is to give ad-

vantage in manipulation, and the only time a small hive is actually needed is when there is a honey-flow on that we want in surplus; hence, I desire my colony to have a large hive at all seasons outside of the honey-flow that is my harvest flow, then the colony can spread itself and go right along with little care if for any reason I cannot give it the attention."

In Miss Wilson's department we learn of a woman 79 years of age who makes her own hives out of goods boxes. This lady reminds us that she does not forget to water her bees early in spring, that they may not get chilled. She is practical, at least.

On feeding in the open air, Hasty draws our attention to A. F. Foote's plan of using inverted cans resting on thick cloth (lots and lots of them) for feeding the whole apiary.

On non-leaking shipping cases he has to say:

"Queer that so obvious a device to prevent cases from leaking was not more talked of and used long ago (Paraffin or wax melted and run around the corners). With either plan in universal use the wholesale man would find some cases leaking. Which plan on the whole would conduce to the least leaking? On the one hand there's the didn't-see-'em cracks and holes, and the springing loose due to being mercilessly banged on the road, or due to poor nailing. On the other hand, there is the blunderer who spoils the tray in the first instance, and the examination blunderer, who takes out a section to look at and tears down the paper wall as he rams it recklessly back. But on the whole, I guess the paper trays have it. Among other merits they keep the wood from soaking until it looks badly, so the cases are nicer to use a second time."

He also discourses in a common-sense like manner on "what and how to read."

"Mr. Doolittle, on page 39, was right in telling us not to waste our time and addle our minds (and souls, too,) as some incline to do when business is slack. He was right also to urge the reading of bee books and papers in a more deliberate and systematic way than possible in busy times—the re-reading and comparison of them. Still, let me lead on a little further. Can't you chop off a magazine or too, which are merely pretty, and sadly near to being nothing else, and give some earnest hours to reading real and up-to-date information? Take one of those magazines which scan the whole field of human research and human life and give a succinct of it weekly. So far as I know there are but two (both New York), The Literary Digest and Public Opinion. If you get a sample of each you will see which one you want. "Knowledge for its own sake" is a drum I incline to beat on pretty loudly. If you have considerable acquisitions outside of bee-lore you'll be wiser in bee-lore, too. Each kind of truth helps each other kind—helps it to expand the mind and make a broad, mellow, ripe man. Ah, me! but oft it tears things up fearfully in the process."

As to the furnishing in the way of reading matter for the growing family, I wonder how many stop to consider their responsibilities in this connection?

How many boys and girls might have been saved from—**what?** by a small outlay in commendable reading strewn in their pathway, and which would have lent an untold influence for good, untold because incomputable.

Each class are supposed to understand their business **better than** any others, and far be it from me to criticise "the cloth," but it does seem to a layman that there is great room for missionary work along this line.

BUILDING WILL COVER TWENTY ACRES.

World's Fair Press Bureau.

The contract for the completion of the agriculture building at the St. Louis World's Fair was let on Saturday, February 28th for \$529,940. This building is fifteen per cent larger than any other building at the Exposition and is the largest structure erected for the reception of a single department.

It is 500x1600 feet, thus containing a floor space of almost twenty acres. This building and that to be built for horticulture will probably be the only ones in the Exposition bearing color on the outer walls. The agriculture building will have used upon it green, with points of brighter color.

Garlands, wreaths and festoons of fruits and flowers are to figure in the color scheme. The agricultural members, such as the cornices and the piers between the mouldings are to be left white.

The plans for this building have been prepared under the immediate supervision of Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, director of works of the exposition, by Mr. E. L. Masqueray, chief of design.

The building is probably the best lighted on the grounds. Its fronts are practically successive series of windows, each 75 feet long and 26 feet high. These windows are placed 14 feet from the floor, so as to allow the use of the wall space inside for exhibits. Triangular monitor windows supply sky light, while they cut off the direct sun light, which would quickly spoil many of the exhibits this building will contain.

The grand nave, 106 feet wide, which runs through the 1600 feet length of the building, rises to a height of 60 feet and supplies the grandest vista of installation space of any building ever designed for exposition purposes.

The entrances to the building are distributed to serve the visitors. A

gradual rising approach will lead up from the northwest, where is located the main picture of the Fair. The beautiful slopes of the hill around the building have been assigned to the departments of agriculture and horticulture, and here during the Fair there will be maintained a fine display of flowering shrubbery and of indigenous and exotic plants. Hydrants to supply water to these exhibits at all times have been planned.

On its south side it will have a gallery 500 feet long and 25 feet wide. Here will be the offices for Chief F. W. Taylor and his staff; reading rooms where the leading agriculture publications will be kept on file; jury rooms and a large committee room. There will also be on this gallery an assembly hall for the meeting of agriculture and other societies. This hall will be 106 by 50 feet and will have a seating capacity of nearly 1000.

It is worth noting that the pleasant relation of the division of exhibits and the division of works has resulted, in this case, in a building which is better adapted for the purpose for which it is constructed than is sometimes true of exposition palaces.

The director of works sought the advice and suggestions of the chief of the departments and as a result many modifications were made in the first plans suggested, all of which were with the thought of making the building as perfectly suitable for exhibits as possible. Only those who have had experience as exhibitors can appreciate how much this means as compared with a building which is worked out and completed by an architect who may not have had special exposition experience or knowledge of the details which may be included without additional cost and without marring the architectural and artistic features. Such slight changes will often modify the building so that

instead of being very badly adapted to exhibits it contains all the requisites for permitting successful installation. It is doubtful whether in the working out of any exhibit building so much thought was ever given to the comfort and convenience of exhibitors. The contract calls for the completion of the building by Sept. 1st, thus leaving ample time for the most elaborate installation:

John H. Martin, the well-known apicultural writer, died at the age of 63 years, of pneumonia, in the hospital at Havana, Cuba, Jan. 13, 1903. Mr. Martin was perhaps first known as a writer in the American Bee Journal over the nom de plume of "Scientific;" and for the past 15 years as "Rambler" he has contributed regularly to Gleanings a series of illustrated articles of special merit. A kindly, humorous spirit always bubbled to the surface in his writings, and in his many rambles he seemed to make friends wherever he went. Indeed, in the most doleful plights, he always seemed to find a funny side.

Mr. Martin was a deacon of the Congregational Church, an earnest Christian, at one time president of the Christian Endeavor Society, and for many years superintendent of the Sunday-school. He left no family, his wife having died many years ago, leaving a shadow on his life that seemed never entirely lifted.

In closing a beautiful tribute to his life, Editor Root had this to say:

"Perhaps no single writer who ever wrote for Gleanings ever called forth more praise from our subscribers than the Rambler. His serio-comic writings, filled as they were with valuable hints, and the exact portrayal of every locality through which he traveled, made him not merely a funny man but a dignified correspondent, who could

and did give us much of value through his writings. While Gleanings mourns his loss it mourns it no more than each subscriber who has followed him during these years; and when the news was flashed back from Cuba that the Rambler was dead, I felt as if a near and dear friend had passed away; and I never met any one who had come in contact with the Rambler who did not hold him in exactly the same high esteem."

The leaders in bee-keeping are fast passing away. During the past few months a number of them have gone, among them being Charles Dadant and Dr. Mason; and now the Rambler has been called. They will all be missed here by the thousands who enjoyed their personal acquaintance and writings.—American Bee Journal.

Editor American Bee Journal, Chicago, Ill:

DEAR SIR: N. E. France, Platteville, Wis., general manager and treasurer-elect of the National Bee Keepers' Association, has qualified by furnishing a bond as required by the constitution of said association. He is, therefore, duly qualified to perform the duties of such office. Very resp'y,

W. F. MARKS,

Chairman Board of Directors.

Feb. 17, 1903.

The above ends the general manager-ship muddle, one of the most unfortunate and inexcusable pieces of mismanagement we have known for a long time. Of course, Mr. France was in no wise responsible for the mismanagement nor the questionable methods resulting in his election, and he condemns them as strongly as any one possibly could. It certainly will not be pleasant for him to serve under the circumstances, as he knows that unfair means were employed to put him in his new position. We believe, however, that he will serve the association to the best of his ability during the rest of this year.—American Bee Keeper.

Springfield Mo., March 6 1903.

MR. EDITOR: I notice what is said on page 51 of your February number about "Names for Various Forms of Honey." I quite agree with you that "Chunk honey doesn't sound alluring." "Chunk" seems entirely misplaced when applied to honey, especially when a large portion of the article is in liquid form. Webster defines chunk as "a short, thick piece of wood, metal," etc. Inappropriate, applied to honey.

There is, it seems to me, just one word and one only which accurately describes the honey referred to, and that word is mixed—mixed honey—extracted and comb honey combined. While referring to this subject of the best use of definitions, I ask if it would not be better to substitute the word first for prime in speaking of swarms? Prime is technically correct, I suppose, but it has other meanings than the idea we wish to convey when speaking of a swarm of bees. First exactly expresses the idea and nothing else, and is in perfect harmony with the way in which we speak of after swarms, as second, third, etc.

One more suggestion. It has always seemed to me a misapplication of the word to call a hive or swarm of bees a colony. After they have left the parent hive and established a home of their own they are independent natives instead of a dependent colony.

Doubtless the use of the word colony will be retained, but let the other word, "chunk," be rejected. It is not fit to be applied to a nice jar of mixed, extracted and comb honey. It would also be an improvement to say first, instead of prime.

Mr. Editor, I am a man in my 81st year. Most of my life has been spent in Michigan, but have now come here to spend the rest of my days with my children.

I have kept bees most of the time for 65 years and intend to do something in

that line here; more because I like to manage the bees than because I expect to make money out of it.

I was for many years an editor, and say to you as has been so many times said to me, "if the enclosed item is not worth publishing, throw it in the waste basket." Yours truly,

D. C. LEACH.

NOTES FROM THE EXPERIMENTAL APIARY A. AND M. COLLEGE OF TEXAS.

WILMON NEWELL.

The weather since Jan. 1 has been remarkably warm, and from Japanese quince and from Mignonette, an abundance of pollen has been obtainable at all times. The result has been that the bees have been rearing some little brood, using the pollen procured and using up their stores of honey at a rapid rate. There seems little doubt but that the bees scouring over the country without finding nectar, exhaust the mand they return to their hives hungry. Accordingly the consumption of stores and is much greater than when the weather does not permit flight. This state of affairs has necessitated some feeding.

On the 10th inst., we examined the various colonies in the yard to determine their disposition to start brood rearing under such conditions. The examination resulted as follows:

Three-banded Italians, had on an average two frames of brood each, though in one colony there were three frames of brood, and in one other colony no brood at all. Cyprians had three frames of brood, one-third of which was capped over. Holy Land bees, which have been bred in this country for eight years, had only a small patch of brood, in one frame, the patch not exceeding sixteen square inches. On the other hand the recently imported Holy Lands (that is, the

progeny of an imported queen) had four frames of brood, one-third of which was capped and a few young bees had already emerged. A very small amount of comb has also been built up by this colony. Imported Italians (leather-colored) had two frames of brood, while the Golden Italians had but one frame. The Blacks had one small brood not exceeding three inch square.

From this it will be noted that the imported Holy Land bees have been the first ones to build up and were the only ones having young bees already hatched. The imported Holy Lands are closely followed by the Cyprians, with three frames of brood, while both the regular 3-banded Italians and imported Italians come next with an average of two frames of brood per colony. Golden Italians and Americanized Holy Lands follow with small amounts of brood, while the black bees have reached the smallest amount of brood of any. This of course is not conclusive evidence that the races build up in the order given, owing to the fact that we have but a few colonies for observation, but the results are such that we deem them worth recording.

The Experimental Apiary at present contains 23 colonies all told. Owing to limited funds and limited time, as well as the fact that it has been but nine months since the apiary was established, it has been impossible to increase to a larger number as yet. For the best results, this apiary should include at least five colonies of each race except 3-banded Italians, of which there should be at least 30 rousing colonies of the best stock obtainable.

Experiments will be conducted this spring as far as the number of colonies will allow. An experiment in stimulative feeding, to determine the profitability of same, will be conducted and for this purpose six colonies of medium strength have been set aside. Two of

of these will be fed from Feb. 14th until the beginning of the honey flow, two from March 1, to the honey flow, and the other two will receive no feed whatever. An accurate account of the sugar used and value for each colony will be kept, to determine whether the increased honey production of the fed colonies will more than repay the cost and work of feeding. Two colonies that are exceptionally strong have also been set aside for this experiment. One of these will be fed while the other will not be.

The honey-production of one colony of each of the different races will also be compared. Two colonies of equal strength, one in a Danzenbaker ten-frame hive and the other in a ten-frame dove-tailed hive, will be run for a comparison in production of section honey. The honey-production in regular ten-frame dove-tailed hives, divisible brood-chamber hives, Danzenbaker hives and chaff hives, will also be compared. Other experiments are also contemplated for which space can not be taken.

College Station, Texas.

The Best Honey Queens on Record are those prize winners reared by Will Atchley. They have taken off the first prize in New York State at the Dutchess county fair held at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 23 to 26, 1902. They have also carried off the medal and first prize at the Worcester fair held at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 1st and 2nd, 1902. They have produced some of the largest honey yields on record in California and Texas the past season. Untested queens from these races, 3 and 5 banded Italians, Cyprions, Albinos, Holy Lands and Carniolians, bred in their purity from 5 to 35 miles apart; February and March, \$1.00 each or \$9.00 per dozen, all other months, 75c each, 6 for \$4.25, or \$8.00 per dozen. Tested queens from either race from \$1.40 to \$3.00 each; breeders from \$3.50 to \$10.00 each. I guarantee safe arrival and perfect satisfaction. A trial order will convince you.

WILL ATCHLEY,

3m6 P. O. Box 79. Bee Co., Beeville, Tex.

HIGGINSVILLE BEE SUPPLIES.

We have received a car load of those unique supplies. These goods are equal to if not the best on the market. Give us a trial order. We are also agents for the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, price 50c per year. Send your orders and subscriptions to us. We sell at factory prices.

W. D. FULTON,
Garden City, Kan.

Editor E. R. Root is the son of his father as a hobbyist, although he does not ride a hobby with the reckless abandon of the elder Root. On account of his health he has gone back to the beef diet, confining his eating generally to lean meat with the accompaniment of a small piece of dry toast. Along with this he is somewhat enthusiastic over a set form of muscular exercise under the name of "Physical Culture." Whether as a beef-eater or a gymnastic contortionist, or both, the hearty hope is indulged in this quarter that our good friend of the sprightly and able Gleanings may speedily be as strong as ever—and more, too.—American Bee Journal.

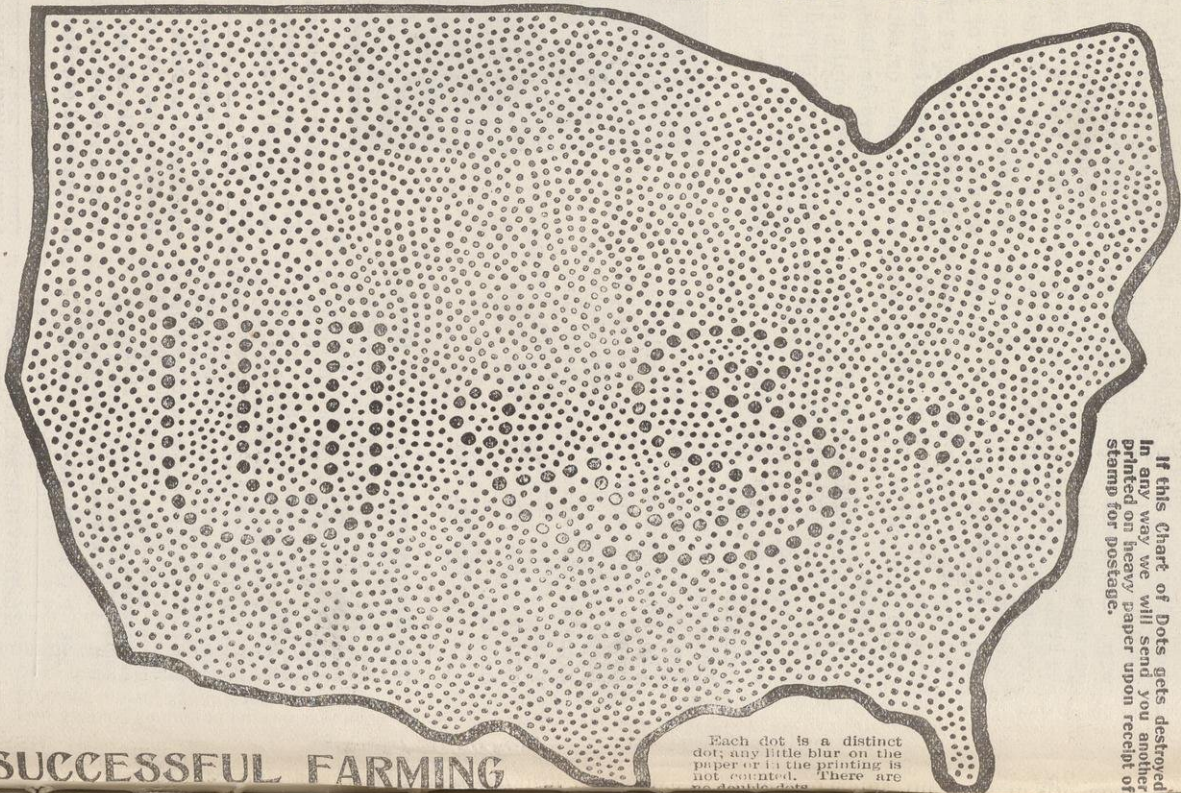


The new combination. What is it? The first ten persons giving a correct answer will receive the Progressive one year free.

The Archias Seed Store has recently purchased a stock of "Higginsville" Bee Supplies. All our customers living near Sedalia can save freight by buying from the above named firm. This firm is composed of reliable and worthy business men.

If you are not a subscriber
it will cost only 50c to be one

\$1,500.00 **FREE** **TWO \$350.00**
IN GRAND PRIZES **SCHILLER PIANOS.**
IF YOU CAN COUNT AND PLAN YOU CAN WIN!



If this Chart of Dots gets destroyed
In any way we will send you another
printed on heavy paper upon receipt of
Stamp for postage.

Each dot is a distinct
dot; any little blur on the
paper or in the printing is
not counted. There are
no blank dots.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING

Read carefully. Greatest offer ever made! You may lose \$500 by not entering contest.

Two \$350.00 Schiller Pianos as first prizes—one to a lady and one to a gentleman; second prize, \$200.00 in cash; third prize, \$100.00; fourth, \$50.00; fifth, \$25.00; next, \$10.00; the next twenty-five, \$3.00 each; next thirty-five, \$1.00 each; two special prizes of \$150 each (see below). Surely out of this immense list you can win. If you can count and plan you can.

AWARDS WILL BE MADE AS FOLLOWS: The person giving correct or coming nearest the correct number, gets first prize, next nearest second prize, and so on down the list. The Pianos will be awarded to those who count correct or nearest correct—one to a lady, the other to a gentleman. If there should be a tie in the count for any prize it will be awarded to the one of those tying who suggests best plan of counting the dots. It is likely the person giving nearest the correct count will win as it is no easy matter to count these dots.

GRAND SPECIAL PRIZES—To the gentleman and lady winning the Pianos will be given an **Extra Cash Prize of \$150.00 Each** if they have three advance subscription counts entered. That is have paid two years in advance to Successful Farming \$1.00 for the two years. If you win the piano and have paid one year at 50 cents the judges will give you the piano only. If you win the piano and have two years paid you get \$150.00 extra. It will pay all to have the three advance counts.

CONDITIONS—The contest is open to all. Fifty cents pays for one full year's subscriptions to Successful Farming, and entitles you to one count; \$1.00 pays for two years and entitles you to three counts and makes you eligible for the grand \$150 Special Prizes.

TWO ELEGANT \$350.00 SCHILLER PIANOS FREE. These are fine prizes and in order to give ladies and gentlemen each an equal opportunity, one will go to a lady and one to a gentleman. Mark your subscription blank below stating whether you wish to enter "ladies' contest" or "gentleman's contest." Two different members of a family may compete, one in the ladies' and the other in the gentleman's contest, if they wish. Fifty cents pays for one year's subscription to Successful Farming and entitles you to one count, or \$1.00 pays for two years and entitles you to three counts, and by taking one on each side of what you think is the correct number you are more likely to win and besides if you win you get the grand special prizes of \$150 each which you do not get if you only have one year paid in advance. See above regard to special prizes.



She Won a Piano For \$1.00.

"You may say to all the world, I received my piano, an elegant Schiller. I never heard of you until I answered your ad., so you have no favorites. I will answer any body sending stamp.—Daisy Keller, Belle Plaine, Iowa."

A Check For \$150.

"Oh I am so glad. Just received your check for \$150. It proves to me that you deal fairly with all. I paid the \$150 on our place.—Willis Sheirbon, Merrill, Ia."

First Prize She Ever Won.

"I won \$100. all my own. It pays to enter your contests. They are surely conducted fairly.—E. M. Hall, Montrose, Mo." We will send names and addresses of dozens and dozens who have won bicycles, watches, sewing machines, besides many larger premiums, to any body writing for them.



Please Note—There is no element of chance, of guess work or lottery about this. It is a test of skill pure and simple. If you can count the dots correctly you can win. The number of prizes is so large you are bound to hit it somehow.

State Treasurer Gilbertson, Mayor Brenton and a Banker, They Will Select, to Award Premiums

To Whom It May Concern: We know the publishers of SUCCESSFUL FARMING and can assure anybody interested that they will pay every premium they promise and treat every contestant fairly, showing no partiality. They have asked us to act as judges to award the prizes, and we will gladly act in that capacity.—G. S. Gilbertson, Trans. State of Iowa, and J. M. Brenton, Mayor of Des Moines.

Nobody connected with our paper is allowed to compete. Surely with such judges all may be assured fair treatment. You are as likely to win as anyone.

Key to Dots—To all who wish it and will write on separate sheet of paper "Send me key to dots," and sign your name and P. O. and enclose 10 cents to cover expenses, we will at close of contest send you a key to the dots showing just how many there are. Every contestant should order one, but it is not necessary unless you wish one. No key will be sent out until close of contest.

Contest closes April 30, 1903, but get your counts in at once, the earlier the better. Contestants having three advance subscription counts entered may enter additional counts at 25 cents each. Address,

SUCCESSFUL FARMING,

72 Manhattan Bldg, DES MOINES, IOWA

Publisher SUCCESSFUL FARMING, 72 Manhattan Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

I enclose \$..... for subscription to SUCCESSFUL FARMING and I wish to enter the..... (write ladies' or gents') Dot Contest. (If \$1.00 is paid send three counts; if more than \$1.00, send one additional count for each 50c over \$1.00; if only 50c is paid send ONLY ONE count. The \$150.00 special prizes go only to those having THREE or more counts entered.

My Count is: (1)..... (2)..... (3).....

Name.....

(Have paper addressed to head of the family)

P. O..... State.....

Remarks: My plan of counting is.....

The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

R. B. LEAHY, Editor and Manager.
F. L. THOMPSON, Editorial Writer.
HOMER H. HYDE, Editor Texas Dept.
LEAHY MFG. CO., - Publishers.

A BIG UNDERTAKING is what a National Honey-Producers' Association is declared to be by Mr. Hyde, in the January Review. He says he has given the subject deep study, and come to some conclusions as to the difficulties in the way.

BEE-KEEPERS SLOW TO ENTER—and many never will, is one of Mr. Hyde's ideas. Well what of it? The sixty-three members of our own marketing association are benefited almost as much by it as if it numbered six hundred. The idea is not to get a corner on anything, but to get enough members to do business in a wholesale way instead of losing money by retail methods. I never spend any time or energy or thought on selling my honey. When I get a wagon-load, I take it to town and store it in the warehouse, and get a receipt for it, and within a few months at farthest, generally sooner, I get a check for it, less ten per cent. commission, and at the end of the year I get back most of that commission. At the beginning of the year I deposit enough money to cover the wholesale cost of my probable needs in the way of supplies, and when they come, some time in the spring, I haul them out. I get a higher price for my honey, and pay less for supplies, than I possibly could by going it alone, and that, too, without paying the least attention to the matter, further than casting my

vote at the annual meeting for the election of officers, and without expending the least time or energy. No worry, no work outside of producing, no extra expense, and lots of money saved—these are facts, in this locality, and have been for several years. Of course, the majority of bee-keepers stay outside. They know too much to investigate, and out of a little hearsay and a little wise generalisation they conclude they know all about this particular case. But, as said before, what of it? Will Mr. Hyde put his finger on any connection that the slowness of bee-keepers to join, and the fact that many never will join, has with the essential success of a marketing organization, once the wholesale point is reached and passed? And will he explain how it is that we are successful in Colorado, in spite of his theories?

DISHONEST MEN IN EVERY CALLING, and bee-keeping no exception to the rule, and professional grumblers who take delight in picking a flaw, who will cause the combine to suffer most, are Mr. Hyde's second and third points. Again, what of it? Who expects anything else, in any organization, churches included? If we allowed that consideration to detain us, there would never be any organization at all. Mr. Hyde says there will be those who will not tote fair with the organization; they will not only grade dishonestly, but will be on the beat in every way they can. But the thing to do, and the thing that always is done, is to take that into consideration, and look out after it, along with the expenses and the work, and every other inevitable accompaniment. Our marketing association insists on close grading before its stamp can be put on, and if any shipper, even if he is a member, does not grade rightly, his honey is sold the best it can be sold, but he is made to understand it is his own fault.

if he does not get the same price as the others. If he kicks, well, he kicks. The association can better afford to disgruntle a few than to cheapen everybody's honey. As to grumblers, we are glad for them to stay outside, but if they do come in, they don't run things, because the majority of the members are fairly reasonable people, who elect officers they have confidence in.

GREATER COST OF OPERATION is the fourth point. This sounds like an idea evolved by tilting back an office chair and using the desk for a footstool, rather than anything that is the outcome of experience—unless it is the experience of a certain bee journal which started out to give salaries to every one of a board of directors, and died the inevitable death in consequence. Now, Mr. Hyde, what's the use of talking about great cost of operation, unless you specify what constitutes great cost? In other words, not less than what per cent.? In 1901, which was a specimen season, in this locality, it cost the members of our marketing association just three per cent, of their honey that season to run the whole shebang one year—salaries (or rather one salary, for no more is required), warehouse and office expenses, and traveling expenses—the last item not for drumming purposes, which is not necessary, but to get personally acquainted with dealers; and I think it pretty safe to say that if the members had attempted to sell their honey individually, it would have cost them several times the amount of that three per cent, taking the reduced price into consideration. Was this getting into a hole? Explain, Mr. Hyde. But perhaps you had better get Mr. Scholl first to give you date of the fine offices, furniture, and sitch, that he saw when he was in Denver.

RETAIL MERCHANTS must be sold to entirely, and wholesale dealers done

away with—such is Mr. Hyde's fifth point. He says the bee-keepers at present sell largely to wholesalers, and if the combine should continue to so sell, there would simply be another added cost—that of the expense of the combine. But do the bee-keepers at present sell largely to wholesalers? In this locality, they sell to carload buyers, and those carload buyers sell to wholesalers, making a profit of \$150 to \$300 on a car. There is no need of this. The bee-keepers themselves ought to have that money, and through our own marketing association they get it; and as to the added expense, it doesn't come anywhere near balancing the saving. Individual bee-keepers can not possibly work up the reputation and opportunities that our marketing association possesses. An association, through its commercial rating and its trade-mark, becomes known all over the United States, and through its close grading dealers soon learn to stipulate for its honey, and this results in higher prices for its honey. Wholesalers with large capital and gilt-edge rating will do business with a house when they would not with an individual. The bee-keepers themselves may just as well be that house that sells by the carload, and cut out the unnecessary middlemen now doing so. The wholesaler must have assurance of uniform grading and a steady supply. He can not afford to be skipping around from one individual to another, and will pay a higher price for the privilege of always laying his hands on a reliable article when he wants it.

FREIGHT PAID TWICE, once from the local producing point to the central office, and again to the selling point, bars success, says Mr. Hyde. Quite true; but we don't do that way. By loading cars and inspecting at the local point, or two or three local points along the same line with a little extra charge for switching cars, several cars

have already been sold through our association; and though bee-keepers are a little slow to catch on, there is nothing the matter with the plan.

SELLING TO RETAILERS is not necessary in this locality. The wholesalers attend to that. The problem is how to reach the wholesalers directly, cutting out the jobbers between; and that is what the combine does, and thereby nets the bee-keepers a better price on their honey than the jobbers could. If there are no jobbers in Southwest Texas now, but a home market for all honey, conditions may change. Besides, honey may be shipped in to compete with Texas honey. As to doing away with wholesalers entirely, who knows but that too may come in time? Mr. Hyde admits they make a profit. What is the use of that profit? How is it that, as Mr. Hyde says, he is in a position to pay the bee-keepers a better price than the combine could net them on their honey? He has his expenses to pay, just as the combine has, and the combine has the advantage that it does not need to make any profits, as a company, at the end of the year and the wholesaler does, or he would not be in it. If our marketing association were transplanted to Southwest Texas, with the same knowledge of Texas conditions that it has of Colorado conditions, my opinion is it would take away a good deal of the wholesaler's business right now.

BULK COMB HONEY would be quashed, says Mr. Hyde, if a national combine were to run things. Not a bit of it, if Colorado people had anything to say, and I rather think they would have a good deal to say. We don't produce and deal in bulk comb here because there is no market for it; but all the same we look with envy on the favored Texans who save so much money on sections and shipping-cases by not getting them at all, and if there was a

market for it, our association would be only too glad to handle it.

TWO HELPS may be given by a national organization, however, says Mr. Hyde. One is to compete with the American Can Company's prices in furnishing cans, and the other is in furnishing crop reports. He does not know, apparently, that the American Can Company has millions of capital, and is practically the same thing as the tin-plate trust besides. As to the crop reports, we have been all through that, and this is our experience: they are of great benefit and value to bee-keepers, just as Mr. Hyde says: but we can get all the information we need for our own benefit from our own members, and our own members don't need the reports, for they sell their honey through the association; hence the bee-keepers the reports are valuable to are outsiders, and we thus only furnish them an inducement to remain outsiders, by furnishing them reports. Besides, the reports are very apt to find their way to the wrong hands, in which, by just a little manipulation, distortion, or suppression, they react to the injury of bee-keepers. Consequently we have quit sending them out.

THEREFORE, Mr. Hyde has based conclusions on present and peculiar conditions in Southwest Texas, that do not apply to the country in general; hence they are of very little weight in determining the general question.

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CO-OPERATION AND ORGANIZATION.

C. C. MILLER:

"In the multitude of counsellors there is safety," and it may not be amiss for me to say a few words here upon the topic so much under discussion at the present time, organization and co-operation. I have no plan of organization to offer that I think is superior to anything that has yet been advanced. Others are more at home in that and if organization be effected upon some of the plans already proposed, it ought not be a difficult thing to make afterward to such changes as experience might suggest.

I do not conceive, however, that it will be a matter of so much difficulty to settle upon the right kind of organization as it will be to secure that full co-operation necessary to make any organization a complete success. S. E. Miller struck not far from the truth when he said in the words already emphasized by our genial friend somnambulist, "All the talk in the world will do no good unless the majority of bee-keepers are ready to go into it and lend a hand to help push it along."

Yet those words of my esteemed namesake must not be taken too literally, and I am not without the hope that the words he and others may say will do some good in influencing toward co-operation quite a number, long before a majority of bee-keepers have united in any one movement. If I did not believe it, I would not be thus occupying space in this journal.

Some might interpret those words in such a fashion as to make them say, "According to that there is no use attempting anything in the way of organization unless there is pretty full assurance that the majority of bee-keepers will unite in it. I am well satisfied that nothing like a majority will cooperate, so there is no use in my having

anything to do with it." It is a mistake, however, to believe that a smaller number than a majority may not unite and act together with very distinct advantage. Witness the organization of Colorado bee-keepers. If I am not misinformed the majority of bee-keepers in that state are still standing aloof, and yet those who have banded together, under the management of such a man as Mr. Rauchfuss, have been able to market their product with less trouble and at better prices than when acting singly. What is true in Colorado is true in a larger territory.

The two chief things in the way of co-operation are probably selfishness and ignorance. Against the first there is perhaps no remedy. The man who is so selfish that he will do nothing to benefit his neighbor unless he can see in it a greater benefit to himself must have his nature changed before he will act in anything but a selfish manner.

But this ignorance is something that may be reached. Instruct him, so that he may have an intelligent view of the benefits of organization and co-operation, and his very selfishness will be an incentive to immediate action.

Very likely there are a good many whose views run something after this fashion: "I don't see any particular object in my having anything to do with a co-operative association having for its chief aim the disposal of the honey crop. I have a good market for my honey now. The market is well established and I suspect there would be loss rather than gain for me to unite with others. The average price would pretty certainly be less than I am getting now and if I were obliged to throw my product into the common stock it would only help to lower the price by increasing the supply without doing anything to increase the demand."

To such a one it may be replied: "You are by no means compelled to throw your product into the common

stock unless you find it to your advantage to do so. If you are fortunate enough to have a market right at home that takes your product at a satisfactory figure, you are just as free to take advantage of that after uniting in a honey ex-

remember the time when I got 35c a pound for honey, but when the price in the general market settled down to a lower notch, I had to come down, too. So if it is possible that you will always get a price above the average, uniting

with others to keep up the average will allow your special price to stay higher than it would if the average were not thus kept up.

Another thing, you are not sure that conditions will always remain just as they are. Who knows but the time may come when you will harvest more than your market demands. It will be well in that case for you to be able to fall back on an exchange, something as you do on an insurance company. A man doesn't wait till his house burns down before insuring it.

That good market upon which you think you have a cinch may not be yours in perpetuity after all. There is nothing in the world to hinder someone else from starting in and cutting your trade right in two any day. Better be one of the first to unite in an organization that shall make a sure thing of giving you a fair price for your honey any time,



The above cut illustrates what Dr. C. C. Miller and Editor York saw while fishing in the mountains of Colorado, but that wily York did not publish this scene in his "descriptive travels" recently printed in the American Bee-Journal. No wonder why when a doctor and a Chicago editor stood by and saw a mountain bear eat up a beautiful child (?) Now, Yorkey, the next time you and the good doctor go "fishing" please tell all you see or the good Doctor may give you away again.

change as you were before. But please don't forget that your market is not a fixed quantity. You don't get the same price year in and year out. Whatever effects the market must at least in some degree effect your market. I

no matter what changes may come.

After all, the strong appeal is not to what might be or what may be, but to what has been. When I read what F. L. Thompson says about the practical working of organization in Colorado, it

makes me wish I could live out there. He turns over his honey to be sold without any thought on his part, and pays 10 per cent commission. Well, I can do that to by sending it too anyone of a number of reliable commission men. But there is this decided difference; at the end of the year he gets back the most of his commission, and I am in no danger of getting any of it back.

If Mr. Hyde is in position to pay more for honey than a combine could pay for it, are not Mr. Hyde and the combine in the relation of competitors, and would it not be human that Mr. Hyde should not look at the establishment of such a competitor in the most favorable light? But I admire his frankness in naming his objections.

I trust that Mr. Thompson will keep to work with that trenchant pen of his, giving us, as he already has done, facts and figures about what has been done by co-operation. Those are the things that are hard to resist.

IF QUEENS

.. Are what you want ..

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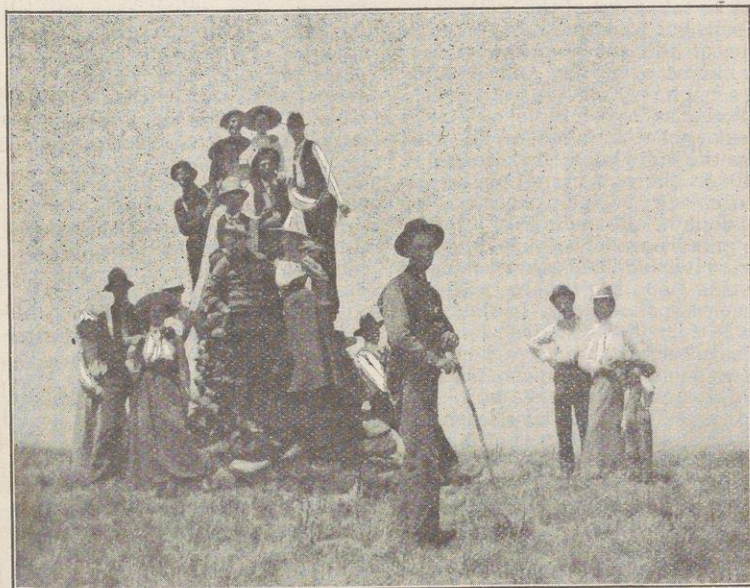
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A party of Higginsville tourists on Fisher's Peak, Co'o., over 12,000 feet above sea level. Do you recognize the editor of the "Progressive?"

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HOMER H. HYDE, Editorial Writer.

Floresville, Texas.



N. B.—All subscriptions from Texas should be sent to me direct. All matters relating to advertising should you desire space in the Progressive, should also be sent to me. I am the Texas agent and representative of the Leahy Mfg. Co., for their excellent paper, the Progressive. We ought to have 500 subscribers from Texas, so come on with your subscriptions.

EDITORIAL.

We have now arrived at the month of variable winds, and variable weather a month that is always very hard to predict the weather with any certainty whatever. In the north of course bees will not be taken out of the cellars before April, but I presume that in most localities of the south and west bees will fly almost every day and possibly gather some honey. With us in South-west Texas, by the middle of March our bees ought to be about solid with brood as the main honey flow comes on April 10 or thereabouts. Usually all requeening or replacing of inferior stock is done in the month of March. A very great number of bee keepers and the writer included start as many nuclei this month as they wish to make increase of colonies. In short the method is this: About March 1st or as soon thereafter as the weather will permit we decide how much increase we want at each apiary and start that many queen cells. Ten days later we return and draw two frames of hatching brood with adhering bees and place in hives whose remaining frames have been filled with full sheets of foundation or contain built out combs to place by the side of the combs of brood and bees and the rest as foundation. We give this nuclei a ripe queen cell in a cell protector which soon hatches and ten days later

we find a laying queen. When we remove the frames of brood from the full colonies we substitute therefore frames of foundation on preferably frames of comb. In ten days to two weeks after we have started our nuclei we return as many colonies as show indications of swarming, we draw frames of brood from and give to the nuclei we started and so continue until the honey flow is well on, the object being to hold our full colonies in check until they go to work in the supers when all danger of swarming is over. The nuclei thus started will during our first flow build up to full colonies and possibly store some surplus and our best colonies for the second flow that comes in June. We have found that in ordinary seasons we can increase about 50 per cent. and in no way deplete the honey crop and at the same time prevent swarming almost entirely.

A "Parcels Post" is one of the things very much needed in this country. In this our own United States is very much behind other countries. The only reason I can see that it has not been established is the powerful influence of the express companies whose business would be very much crippled if we should get the parcels post. There is something of interest to everybody and especially so to bee keepers, for what bee keeper is it that has not often wanted some appliance, but could not afford to pay the regular mail or express rate on same, or if he did do so the carriage on it was as much or more than the original cost of the article. I long to see the day when we will have a parcels post in the United States.

I find the following in the A. B. J.: "SOUTHERN HONEY.—Some of the bee keepers in the South object in vigorous terms to having their product called "southern" honey. And why not call it so? Is not all honey produced in the South "southern honey?" And yet it sometimes happens that a thing that looks alright on the face of it may be all wrong. If the term "southern" honey has come to mean honey of a decidedly inferior character, one can hardly wonder that a man who produces what he knows to be honey of a superior character, even though it be produced in the South, should object to having applied to it a term that labels it of inferior quality.

"Editor Hill, at present himself a Southerner, voices the sentiment of up-to-date Southern bee-keepers, by saying among other things:

"It is doubtless a fact that the South puts upon the market a larger percentage of low-grade honey than any other section of the country. The unprogressiveness of many sections of the South is well known. The product of the 'bee-keeping' element in such localities, as well as that of other branches is necessarily inferior; but this is no reason why the up-to-date producer of the South should have to suffer the stigma which belongs, obviously, to a product which he has not been guilty of placing upon the market."

"And this time he is right."

No, Mr. York, we will not object to having the term Southern Honey applied to all our honey if you will apply such terms as eastern honey, western honey, northern honey, etc., to the honey of the United States. Now this is not done and the south is the only part whose honey is so locally named, even the term Southern Strained is very common in some markets, which would seem to imply that we southerners never saw an extractor. No, Mr. York, why not call black black and white white and be done with it. I am aware as Mr. Hill indicated that a large amount of inferior honey is produced in the south and it is the same way in nearly all parts of the United States. I do not believe there is produced a more inferior article than buckwheat honey and yet with you northerners its all right, but if even a fine grade of honey comes from the south its at once called Southern

Strained. Why is this? Own up, Mr. York.

I believe that as a rule the bee keepers of the south are in every way the equal if not the superiors of their northern brethren when it comes to bees and the putting up and selling of a fine article of honey.

I am not prejudiced at any section of the United States. I am too broad minded for that and I hope to see the day that the northerners will manifest the same spirit.

STRONG COLONIES, RACES OF BEES, ETC.

There is no truer saying than that strong colonies of bees ready for the honey flow is as good as money in the bank. It is useless to try to run bees successfully without having strong colonies at the commencement of the honey season. To get strong colonies we must take into consideration several factors and first of all in importance is good queens. Dr. Gallup says that "Around the queen centers all their is in apiculture." This is a very true statement, for unless you have good, prolific queens you can not hope to ever have strong colonies. Queens should be properly reared and of a good stock, and they should not be allowed to remain at the head of a colony of bees after they are too old to render the best of service. I make it a practice to go through every apiary each season culling out any queens that I may find are inferior to a high standard.

A second requisite for strong colonies is that the queen must have plenty of breeding room: she should have all she can fill by the time of the honey flow, be it 8 frames or 16 or more. I hold that all queens that are truly worth keeping should fill at least 12 Lanstroth frames solidly full by the time of the honey flow and it is just as important that we give them the right amount of breeding room. Don't be afraid of getting your bees too strong; that can't be done, and in fact I have found that the extra strong colonies go into the supers much earlier and better than those that are moderately strong and as a consequence swarm very much less than the moderately strong colonies. A third requisite for strong colonies is plenty of honey for winter stores and then plenty of honey to breed upon and if they do not have enough honey themselves they should be fed so that they will never feel the pinch of poverty.

When we come to the races or varieties of bees they are many and varied and their distinguishing marks and traits of character are as different as the east is from the west.

For an all purpose bee the straight old 3 band Italians will never be excelled; however there are localities and conditions that render them very inferior to other races. I have found that some strains of the 5-banders are better breeders than the 3-banders and that they are better and faster comb builders and cap their honey white like the blacks. They breed fast, early and then when the honey flow comes quit almost entirely, so that for a locality having one big flow of honey and especially where comb honey is produced they are eminently the bee. It has been claimed however that they do not stand the winners in the north as well as the 3-banders. I can not say about that. The Carniolians are very gentle bees and are very beautiful. They are very fine comb builders and are very prolific breeders. They have a reputation however for being excessive swarmers. I now have an apiary of them and it is my opinion that when they are given plenty of room they are no more inclined to swarm than the 3-band Italians and their breeding propensity is just what is wanted in localities having more than one main flow. They would be a good bee for Texas, and even Cogshall of New York recommends them for his state. A cross between them and the Italians is a very nice bee. The Holy land and Cyprian races of bees are nearly the same, both being beautiful banded bees, having an ashy abdomen and slender pointed bodies. They are very prolific and are very fine bees for business and especially so where a locality has two or more main flows.

When these bees are given plenty of room for both brood and honey they are much less inclined to swarm than Italians, and for comb building at a rapid pace they simply can't be beat.

I once had a cage full of them that were caged up with their honey sacks full of honey, and from this they built a large cage at least one-third full of comb in two or three days time and the bees were confined. The Cyps are a little more inclined to sting than are the Holy L's, but they are a little better about not breeding out of season. A cross between either of these two races and the Italians are a good bee for business. Ally crosses the Golden

and Carniolians and the Adel bees, so I understand, and this cross is also a good one for business. Frank Benton recommends a cross between Cyps and Carnis as being a good one. Let every man decide and choose for himself.

H. H. HYDE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

My first swarms issued 2nd of May and last one the 6th of August.

My bees had been poorly cared for, as most of last winter was severe here and they had been placed on the north side of a barn with entrances open to the north and the supers all containing empty sections.

Editor Texas Department, Progressive Bee-keeper, Floresville, Texas.

Dear Sirs:—I will give my experience of the year I used the 8-frame dovetailed hive with mostly sections in the supers. From the nine stands I had six swarms. I saved a bee of them.

I noticed before swarming that there was more difference in colors of my bees than after. Some of them were as yellow as anybody's bees and some were as black as I ever saw but since swarming there is not so much difference in their color.

As to honey-gathering, I have not been able to discern any difference. The only difference, except color, is the Italians are not such ready fighters. I would Italianize if there were not others around mine.

I fed one of the weakest hives till the middle of May and killed the queen of my first swarm and united with weakest hives; they did nicely. I also united my latest hive with a July swarm the 15th December.

I find ready sale for all the honey I have to spare at 10 cents per pound for extracted and 12½ cents for comb honey.

I think of running for extracted honey altogether hereafter as we can extract from two to four times and only take comb honey once.

QUESTIONS.

Is the brood and chamber of the eight-frame hive supposed to hold honey enough for a colony to winter on?

How much honey does a regular frame hold?

Should the bottom board be nailed to the hive?

Which do you advise me to produce, section, extracted or bulk comb honey?

I do not think the south can ever com-

pare with the north in the bee business.
Success to the Progressive.

J. E. CORNELIUS,
Honey Grove, Fannin Co., Tex.
ANSWERS.

1. Under most circumstances the regular 8-frame brood chamber will hold bountiful honey for winter purposes. From 20 to 30 pounds of honey is enough for the winters usually in your locality.

2. The regular Langstroth or Hoffman frames hold 5 pounds of extracted honey when full, provided there are as many as 8 frames in each body. The fewer frames in a body the thicker each comb and consequently more honey per frame. A frame that will extract 5 pounds will usually hold about 5½ pounds of bulk comb.

3. There is a wide difference of opinion on this subject, but all things considered we prefer bottom boards loose.

4. I would never advise you to produce section honey in Texas as the demand is greatest for bulk comb and besides you can produce 2 pounds of the latter to 1 pound of the former. Extracted honey production is all right and may be the best in your locality, where I understand you have slow limited flows; however it would be well to mix in bulk comb with the extracted honey and I would advise you to make kindling wood of your sections.

5. Never get that into your head for at present the great states of Texas, California and Colorado are producing the bulk of the honey shipped in the U. S. Texas easily leads the list of honey states and the last census gives Texas the lead in honey production by one and a quarter million pounds. Of course it is only southwest Texas that is shipping the bulk of this, but there is room for ten times the amount of bees now in southwest Texas. Southwest Texas uses over 20 cars of cans on an average each season which would give us over 3,000,000 pounds of honey; now multiply this by ten and you will have the ultimate product of this region.

In regard to Italianizing your bees, I would advise you to get a good breeder and rear all queens from her, allowing them to mate to the drones you may have and the result will be all right for honey and business. B. H. H.

RUMELY COMPANY NEW CATALOG.

From the city of La Porte, Indiana,

"the Maple city," comes fresh from the press, the 1903 catalog of our regular advertising patron, the Rumely Company. In acknowledgement of the pride all its people have in this enterprising city, it bears on its front cover page a beautiful wreath of autumn-tinted maple leaves, on the back page a cut in colors of the great Rumely manufactory with the leaf embellishment, and the book throughout is attractive in form and substance. It has a fit subject. Its purpose is to illustrate and describe the well known and popular Rumely Traction Engines and Separators. The objects of a catalog are well conceived and maintained to the end. Every point is made plain, so far as illustration can do it, and the descriptions are so minute and exact as to leave no questions or doubts in the mind of the reader when he has finished. The company evidently proceeds upon the theory that if threshing machinery buyers appreciate just what their line consists of, it will be amply able to take care of itself against all competition. This must be conceded a wise policy where goods have the sterling character possessed by those of this concern. The book will be welcomed by all who are interested in high grade threshing machinery. It will be mailed free to anyone writing for it.

NOTICE, BEE-KEEPERS.

Daniel Worth the Queen Specialist of Tenn., has removed and permanently located at Karnes City, Tex. where he will be better than ever prepared to serve his many customers. I have both three banded and golden Italians. Price, untested 75c, tested \$1.00, breeders \$3.00. Reduction in quantities. All queens by return mail. Address, DANIEL WORTH, Karnes City, Tex.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

FARM SEEDS

SALZER'S SEEDS NEVER FAIL!

1,000,000 Customers

Proudest record of any seedsmen on earth, and yet we are reaching out for more. We desire, by July 1st, 300,000 more and hence this unprecedented offer.

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We will mail upon receipt of 10c. in stamps our great catalogue, worth \$100.00 to any wide awake farmer or gardener together with many farm seed samples, Teosinto, Beardless Barley, Bromus, Rape, etc., etc., positively worth \$10.00 to get a start with, upon receipt of but 10c. in stamps.

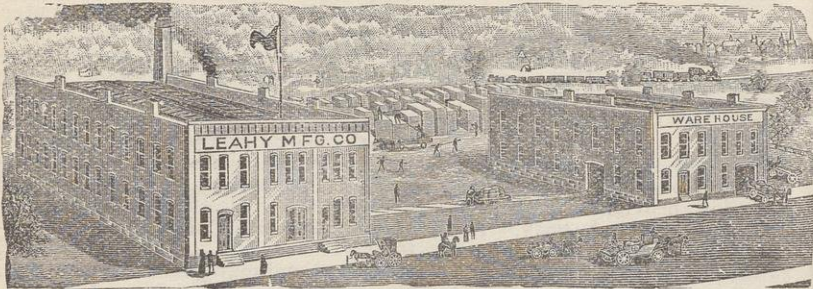
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COMPLETE STOCK AT EAST ST. LOUIS.
MANY IMPROVEMENTS THIS YEAR.



We have made many improvements this year in the manufacture of bee supplies. The following are some of them: Our hives are made of one grade better lumber than heretofore, and all that are sent out under our new prices, will be supplied with separators and nails. The Telescope hive has a new bottom board, which is a combination of hive stand and bottom board, and is supplied with slatted tinned separators. The Higginsville Smoker is much improved, is larger than heretofore, and better material is used all through. Our Latest Process Foundation has no equal, and our highly polished sections are super indeed. Send 5c for sample copy of these two articles, and be convinced. The Daisy Foundation Fastener—well, it is a *daisy* now, sure enough, with a pocket to catch the dripping wax and a treadle so it can be worked by the foot. Prices as low as conservative, consider the big advance in raw material. If you have not received our new catalogue, send for it at once. Sample copy of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER free. Address,

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

BELGIAN HARES.

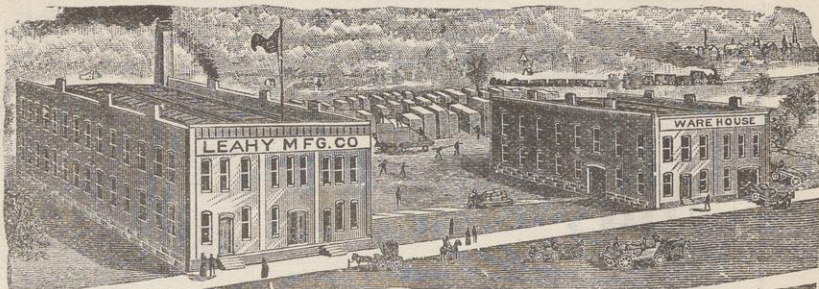
The Belgian Hare is the finest meat in the laud, tender, white, transparent, juicy, and delicious in flavor, is easily raised, sells dressed at from 25c to 40c per pound. The Hare is wonderfully prolific and herein lies the great profit to be derived from their culture.

One Doe has been known to be Mother, Grand Mother and Great-Grand Mother to a family of 150 Hares in one year.

The offspring from one Doe will produce more meat in one year than any other animal. The Belgian Hare will no doubt solve the meat problem—as any family with a back yard can easily raise their own meat. But as the demand for breeding stock at good prices is now greater than the supply, very few hares are sold for meat. Breeders are getting rich. Some extra fine specimens have sold for as high as \$300. But the business is now getting down to a Meat and Fur basis—and the field for new breeders is very promising. Two boys made \$800 last year from a \$30 investment and many others in this section have done equally well, send for our free list and Booklet telling all about this new industry.

Shady Grove Stock Farm - - Warrenton, Ohio.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS THIS YEAR.



We have made many improvements this year in the manufacture of bee supplies. The following are some of them: Our hives are made of one grade better lumber than heretofore, and all that are sent out under our new prices, will be supplied with separators and nails. The Telescope hive has a new bottom board, which is a combination of hive stand and bottom board, and is supplied with slatted tinued separators. The Higginsville Smoker is much improved, is larger than heretofore, and better material is used all through. Our Latest Process Foundation has no equal, and our highly polished sections are superb indeed. Send 5c for sample copy of these two articles, and be convinced. The Daisy Foundation Fastener—well, it is a *daisy* now, sure enough, with a pocket to catch the dripping wax and a treadle so it can be worked by the foot. Prices as low as conservative, beside the big advance in raw material. If you have not received our new catalogue, send for it at once. Sample copy of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER free. Address,

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

A New Bee Supply House for the Sunny South.



Our genial friend, Frank L. Aten, has lately received a car load of those unique "Higginsville" Bee Supplies. He issues a catalogue of everything needed in the apiary, and will be glad to mail you one if you will send him your name plainly written on a postal card. Mr. Aten also rears the best queens on earth. Address,

**Frank L. Aten,
Round Rock, Texas.**

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.

PRICE 25c.

The Amateur Bee-Keeper.



BY

J. W. ROUSE.

4th Edition.

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BINGHAM BRASS SMOKERS.

Made of sheet-brass, which does not rust or burn out, should last a lifetime. You need one, but they cost 25c more than tin of the same size. The little pin cut shows our brass hinge put on the three larger sizes. No wonder Bingham's 4-inch Smoke Engine goes without puffing, and

Does Not Drop Inky Drops

I have used Bingham Smokers ever since they first came out. Working from three to seven hundred colonies twelve months in the year. I ought to know what is required of a smoker. The Doctor 3 1/4 inch just received fills the bill.

Respt., O. W. OSBORN.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich., 7-7-1896.

Dear Sir—Smokers came O. K. They are the best I have ever seen; sell like hot cakes.

Respectfully, WM. BAMBUR.



The perforated steel fire-grate has 381 holes to air the fuel and support the fire. Prices, Heavy Tin Smoke Engine, four-inch Stove, per mail, \$1.50; 3 1/2-inch, \$1.10; three-inch, \$1.00; 2 1/2-inch, 90c; two inch, 65 cents.

BINGHAM SMOKERS

are the original, and have all the improvements, and have been the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE for 22 years.

With a Bingham Smoker that will hold a quart of sound-maple wood, the bee-keepers trials are all over for a long time. Who ever heard of a Bingham Smoker that was too large or did not give perfect satisfaction. The world's most scientific and largest comb honey producers use



Bingham Smokers and Knives. The same is true of the world's largest producers of extracted honey. Before buying a smoker or knife hunt up its record and pedigree.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.



THE BEST PAINT FOR BEE HIVES

is one that will not disintegrate quickly, but form a hard, durable coating as impervious to atmospheric influence as it is possible to make a covering of this character. THE BEST BEE HIVE PAINT MADE.

NEW ERA HIGH GRADE PREPARED PAINT

meets all these requirements perfectly, as it is made from the best carefully selected materials only. It may cost a few cents more per gallon, but considered from the standpoint of DURABILITY and SATISFACTORY RESULTS, it is by far the most economical article that can be used, and its intrinsic worth is bound to be appreciated by all careful and painstaking bee-keepers.

PRICES.

One quart.....\$.55
One-half gallon... 1.00

One gallon..... \$1.60
Five-gallon can. per gal... 1.50

LEAHY MFG. COMPANY,
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