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The progressive bee-keeper. Vol. XI [XIII], No. 5 May, 1903

Higginsville, Mo.: Leahy Manufacturing Company, May, 1903

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MAY 1903



THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

PUBLISHED BY

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HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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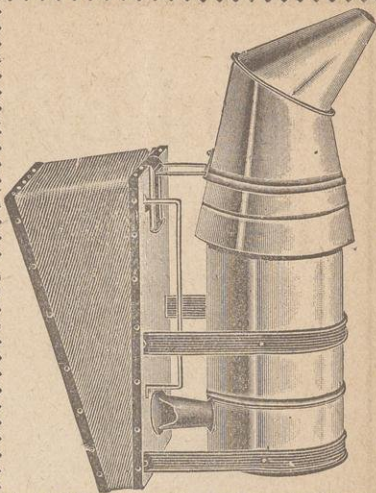
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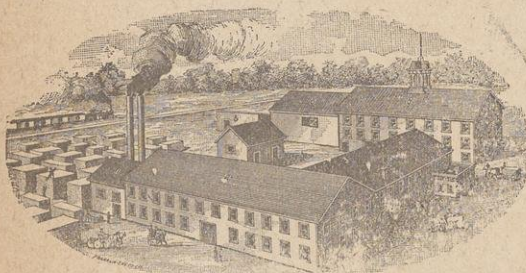
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Foul Brood May Come

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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.

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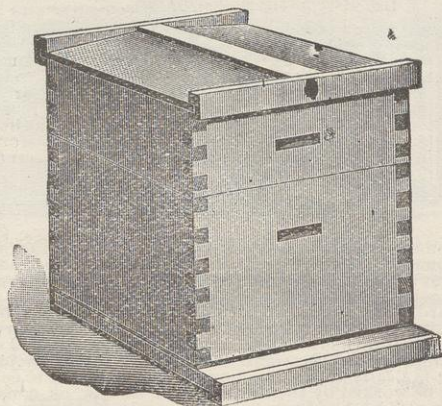
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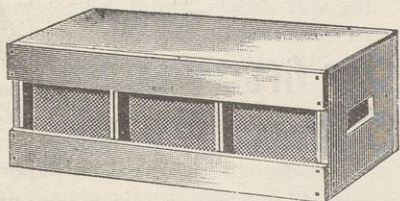
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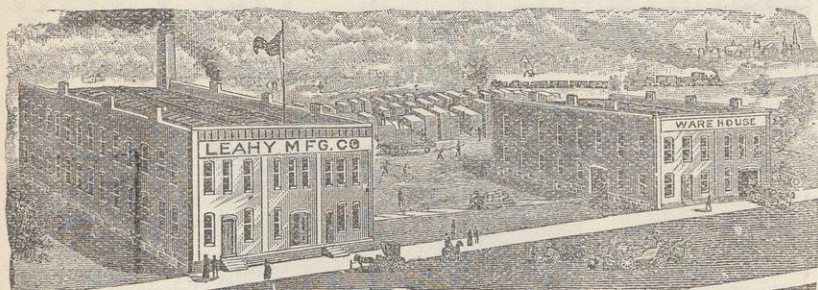
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Vol. XI.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., MAY, 1903.

NO. 5.

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SPREADING BROOD—IS IT ADVISABLE.

BY S. E. MILLER.

Nearly every reader of bee journals is more or less familiar with this subject, but it is doubtful whether any great number are familiar with the practice.

Mr. J. M. Doolittle has probably written more on this subject than any other writer and under his management with his ripe experience and painstaking care, I have no doubt it is a suc-

cess, and although he has often described minutely his method of spreading brood, I doubt very much whether the average bee keeper can practice it to advantage, whether in fact he will not do more harm than good to the colonies he intends to benefit. Let us look into a colony early in the season. In my latitude bees usually commence brood rearing between Feb. 15th and March 1st. If we find a pleasant day at this time and will look into a hive we will find in the centre of the cluster a patch of brood about three inches in diameter in one comb. As the season advances this patch increases in size, and by the time it is as large as a hand the combs on either side of it will each contain a smaller patch, first on one side only and later on both sides, this keeping the brood nest always in an almost spherical form, or to be more explicit in the form of oval, when the L frame is used. In this manner the brood nest continues to increase in size as the season advances.

In twenty-one days from the time brood rearing commenced the young bees commence to emerge from the centre of the brood nest, and soon there are vacant cells here for the queen to again deposit eggs, and this

process continues from the centre outward as fast as the young bees vacate the cells and make room for the queen to deposit eggs. At the same time if the weather is favorable queen continues to deposit eggs around the outside of the brood nest, thus gradually increasing the area of comb occupied by brood, and at the same time keeping it in such form as to best conserve the heat of the colony.

Now let us see what we do when we spread brood. We will go to a hive having brood in five combs, viewing these combs from the end we will number them from one to five, commencing at the left. We find that number three contains the largest patch of brood, while Nos. 1 and 5 each contain the least.

We will now remove comb No. 4 and make a space between Nos. 2 and 3 by placing No. 3 next to No. 5 and inserting comb No. 4 in said space. In other words we simply change places 4 and 5. This you see is the very least change that we can possibly make, and yet we have materially changed the form of the brood nest. Probably, Mr. Editor, you can illustrate this so as to make it perfectly plain.

If we make only this slight change we have not done much towards spreading brood, yet we have thrown the brood nest out of its natural form and at the same time if we wish this spreading to be of any special benefit, the operation must be repeated in about two weeks, which causes quite an amount of labor. While if we spread the brood to a great extent at one operation we are very apt to work injury to the colony so treated.

To sum the matter up. The bee keeper who has not practiced spreading brood should be very cautious in the start. He should not undertake it until all danger of cold spells of weather is past, and then only practice it on a few colonies until he is sure that he can practice it to his advantage. I have

no doubt that locality and climate are of much importance in this matter, for if a warm spell comes and tempts the bee keeper to tamper with his bees and this is followed by cold it is apt to work injury. Here in Missouri we may expect almost any kind of weather. On April the 2nd I was planting potatoes, working with coat and vest off and the temperature up to 80. On the morning of the 3rd it was raining sleeting and snowing and temperature at 33, so that the bees that were gathering pollen and possibly some honey on the 2nd were obliged to cluster up pretty snug to keep warm on the 3rd.

As I get older and more experience I tinker less with my bees in early spring. I used to think it necessary to examine them on some warm day in February, but this year it was about March 30th that I labored on them and then in most cases I simply examined for enough to see that they had brood so as to be sure of the presence of a laying queen and sufficient stores to run them until fruit bloom or large. One colony I found queenless and this was given a small patch of brood and eggs from a choice colony. Later they will be aided with brood from stronger colonies.

The experienced bee keeper will readily detect the queenless condition by the wail of distress sent up by the bees when the hive is opened. So that the main object in the first examination is to see that each colony has sufficient stores and if found short, they should be supplied with combs of honey that have been reserved for this purpose. Yet I can not resist the temptation of looking for sealed brood so as to be sure that all's well, and this can in nearly every case be seen without removing a comb and often it is not even necessary to press the combs apart to get sight of it.

I think we have the finest prospects for a good crop of white clover honey that I have even seen at this season.

Bluffton, Mo.

SHOOK OR BRUSHED SWARMS A LA TRANSFERED SWARMS.

BY GEO. ROCKENBAUGH.

'This shook or brushed swarm business in the different journals is getting strenuous a la Teddy. Let us take a retrospective view of what has been said written or practiced in theory concerning the shook brush article or what I call in spite of your grammatical rules, transfered swarms.

In the last three months I have noticed no less than forty different articles on shook swarms, and yet some of the writers are totally in the dark if those would-be schemes are going to work wonders with them next season or not.

Barnett Taylor's largest crop of comb honey in one season was 26,000 pounds; my largest was 18,000 of comb honey. Most of this said honey of Mr. Taylor's was produced by transfered swarms and my crop every pound of it was taken by the transfered system.

Now this crop may sound like a theory to some of you would be bee keepers. The rambler said, "Hold your breath until I get through talking, then you may spout law all day."

See back number of Review concerning Taylor's large crops. See Bee department in Farm Stock & Home of Minneapolis of 1892-93-94, edited by B. Taylor, and note what has been written in regard to the production of large crops of comb honey by the transfered system.

At our 1893 World's Fair meeting with Dr. Miller in the chair the question was opened, "What is the best hive for the production of comb honey, viz extracted." Several letters were read by different members on the subject of hives, discussions followed. "Come to order now. All those in favor of the 8-frame hive will please stand up." Eighty-seven arose. "Now all those in favor of the 10-frame hive

will please stand up." Two-hundred and forty arose. "Now all those in favor of the Heddon or double brood chamber, rise." Prof. Cook, B. Taylor, seven others and myself arose. I used the Heddon exclusively at that time, and would have no other in the production of comb honey on any part of the globe.

An ordinary bee keeper that has been in the business for a number of years will tell you that when a colony gets to a certain strength, that is after the white clover has been in blossom some 12 or 14 days, every colony that was in good condition will have one super half to three-fourths full. But now comes the critical condition. After said super is nearly full, the colony will begin to loaf for a week before they swarm, and this same week is lost if we wait for a natural swarm; henceforth be wise and transfer when the super is half full. Some apiarists will tell you that every colony will act different from all others. Nonsense. The bees must be controlled and made to do that which we wish a la Aiken. Providing you have the bees and there is any nectar in the field, shook swarms will work with the same whim as the natural swarm, and doubling that of a loafing old colony with a lot of worthless brood after the flow is over.

My method is as follows: The colonies are grouped in pairs to begin with in the spring. Colonies No. 1 and colonies No. 2 stand side by side. Spread them about 18 inches and place a bottom board with a Heddon half super or hive between the two hives and place seven shallow frames with one half-inch starter in it. Now go to colony No. 1 and pry off the super, but do not take the cover off the super. Use very little smoke; next find the queen and place her with the frame of brood she is on, in the newly formed hive with three of the empty frames on one side and four on the other. Now take from the same colony 2 more frames that

contain no brood and place one on each side of the empty frames and your brood chamber is complete. Place an empty super containing only starters in the sections or a starter on all four sides of the section on this newly formed colony. Take the clover off the other super and place it on the empty super, and the super from colony No. 2 on to those other two supers. Now cover the hives of the newly formed hive with a thin board with a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rim to make it look like an escape board a la Porter. Cut an entrance in this escape board by cutting out 2 in. of the rim in the front end. Now bore a 1 inch hole through the board, one inch from the two inch rim entrance.

Kill the queen from colony No. 2 and set it on this board, bottom board removed, and also the body with the brood and bees from colony No. 1 on to this, cover up and you are finished. You will now have shot tower hives a la France. Work is now going on in the supers in double time hip hip, and the colony is gaining in strength daily.

Fifteen days later in transferring, the two brood stories should be taken off and placed beside the parent colony. Eight days later reduce down to 20 frames, give them a strip of eggs a la Alley and you will have a number of queens 25 per cent superior to those reared under the swarming impulse. Two weeks after the eggs are given, kill the queen in the old colony, give half of the brood to the parent colony that has the capped cells and at the same time give the old colony two cells from this parent colony protected a la West. You will now have your whole apiary requeened, which is very essential in the shook swarm system.

This annual requeening was followed by a hot discussion at our '93 World's Fair meeting. I held my grounds and came out victorious. I well remember Abbott, Aikin, Yocom, B. Taylor and myself were grouped together after

one of the sessions, discussing this annual requeening.

Dadant Jr. spoke at this meeting: "We produced 80 bbls. of honey one season and our queens ranged from 1 to 4 years old. No, we never requeen; bees will always superceed the queens as readily." It was very trying to convince the majority at this meeting; at last B. Taylor gave in by saying, "You are right. I think the honor belongs to me in advocating annual requeening so strenuously in the production of comb honey, as I have practiced it longer than any writer that I know of."

I gave my methods of the transfered system to the Philadelphia Bee Keeper's Association some three years ago. Some of the members tried it but made a slop-over.

This shook swarm paper will eradicate the foul brood in time in the states, but how about Cuba. See page 515 June 10, Gleanings, also 849 Oct. No. H. Howe: "I have made several hundred this year and am still shaking." Quinine no good for Howe and his miasmatic hospital-apiary. McVoy starvation cure no cure. Why not try the slappy on Harry and Me.

Any bee-keeper who goes to an apiary and tries to shake 50 colonies will find that the robbers will run him from the field before he finishes 10 colonies. Why not use my plan and do away with the shaking. Harry Howe will bear me out in this as I had 3 years experience in Cuba myself.

When all is said and done, what advance have we made in this shook swarm system? Is not the Heddon drive and transfer system one and the same thing?

In 1895 I met an extensive apiarist in St. Louis hailing from Loveland, Colo. As he had just shipped his crop of comb honey, consisting of a full car or 50,000 pounds, the commission merchant advanced him \$35,000. This same party told me that nearly one-half of his crop was produced by the shook

swarm style. See page 893 Nov. No. of Gleanings where the editor says that Mr. Stacklehausen, evidently the pioneer in the forced or shook swarm idea. Let me refer you to back numbers of Review of some ten years ago, and note what has been written by B. Taylor and the shallow frames. Yes B. Taylor used those shallow frames ten years before the Heddon hive was patented. Just so with the shook swarm. Taylor procured large crops when our Texas friend's idea was still in the cradle yet. I myself took a large crop of comb honey with the transferred system in 1889, securing on an average 180 lbs. from a large apiary. If Mr. Stacklehausen claims to be champion pioneer of the shook swarm method, I will lock up my limburger against him forever.

I overhauled a number of Danz hives last summer for a friend of mine and they are the worst lot of hives I ever manipulated, identical with a Cuban log gum. Why say, you could ship a set of ten frames, without hive body or tying them together either, and beside the hive is not deep enough for outside wintering in the middle states, unless using 2 for a brood chamber.

One word more, Mr. Editor. I have traveled every inch of Cuba, both by rail and saddle. Have visited some

300 Cuban apiaries, large and small, and nearly all of the few American apiaries, and I discovered foul brood in all of them. Yes I will swear that I could not find one log or frame hive that was not rotten disease. Mr. Editor, I have just read in some paper that a large number of hives were shipped south to a large island for the rearing of early queens to be mailed to this country.

Why do we employ foul brood inspectors in New York, Wisconsin and some of the Western states and then via verse import queens from an island that we know is rotten with the disease?

If any of you readers don't have the courage to call me a l—r, call around when I am hammering away at the typewriter and split my head open with a boot-jack a la R.

Camden, Mo.

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Untested.....	\$1 00 each 6 for \$5 00	\$ 75 each 6 for \$4 00
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2 frame nuclei with selected untested queen	\$2.75.	

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SOMNABULIST.

"Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn
I always find in the book of life
Some lesson I have to learn."

Arthur C. Miller in *Rocky-Mountain Bee Journal* treats the subject of "Cuban Competition" in this manner:

"Furthermore, it is not the competition of aliens, but of Americans who are sojourning in Cuba—brothers with whom we have worked side by side. Shall we slam the door in their faces? Shall we remove about all that makes their life in those surroundings bearable? It is not the Cuban's honey, but the American's honey, that your crying against, and it is just as reasonable for those States producing little honey and which sells at high prices, to ask to have Colorado, or Texas, or California, honey kept out of their borders, as for all of us to ask that our brother's honey be kept out of the American market (unless it pay a high tax) because it was produced in Cuba."

The editor replies: "When Americans make use of the resources of alien soil to compete in the markets of their countrymen, to all intents and purposes they become aliens, and they should be regarded as such."

And Editor York of the *American Bee Journal* further comments:

"Some others might say that not only should we give the cup of cold water to those of another State or our citizens in another land, but to our brothers born on soil as well."

Of the winter losses the *Rock Mountain* says: "Our reports from the Western slope indicate that the loss will be large, due to the severe cold weather and depleted vitality of the bees. Denver bee-keepers estimate that the average loss in their locality will amount to 50 per cent. In northern Colorado the loss is above normal, but not so severe. We have no reports from the Arkansas valley.

"It is too early yet to make reliable estimate of winter losses. There are colonies that now gives promise of survival that will not reach the first of May, unless the spring is extremely favorable."

Similar conditions are reported here which reminds us of what a fellow bee keeper imparted to me at one time. He could never get numerous and populous colonies and a bountiful yield of nectar at one and the same time. When blessed with the bountiful flow the colonies were short and vice versa:

The outlook just now is quite promising so far as the crop is concerned. White clover seldom looks so bright, a perfect mat of liveliest green. But last year was a disastrous one, reducing the forces generally speaking so that we could wish for somewhat better conditions. But we'll make the most of what is left, believing as Mr. Watson spoke in *Gleanings* (Jan No):

"I shall be dead a long time and I believe in making the most of opportunities while I live."

Please turn to page 107 *Progressive* and read what F. L. T. has to say: He wants us to understand that "parenthood is not the highest aim in life," as if any one had made such an assertion. But few will then be that will quarrel with him on the subject of "indiscriminate parenthood."

Admitted that "the highest aim in life can not be anything else than the development of the race." Also that "sometimes this genuine first essential is promoted by physical parenthood, and sometimes hampered or destroyed by it."

How are the conditions to be changed that "child rearing will be expected only of those above a certain standard?" This principle will hold good in many other things yet some of the most important affairs of life are the farthest from being governed by it.

As all must learn to stand alone before learning to walk, or begin at the

bottom and work upwards, none can afford to sneer at a successful livelihood, it being a necessary step towards the higher things in life. Existence demands it, an all-wise providence willed it so, and paradoxical as it may seem those who wish the fewer advantages, or they who are hampered by environments inseparable from their birth have reached the heights apparently unattainable by the favored few.

I was not aware that I had intimated that a "successful livelihood was equivalent to a successful life," nothing was further from my intention. But if the long list of divorces, suicides and kindred crimes that have their birth in failure to obtain a livelihood could be abbreviated certainly no one would object.

I never permit myself to pass judgment on the passing procession of physical, mental and moral wrecks, or life failures: they have my heartfelt sympathy.

Who but that realizes that "development of the race" is the cornerstone of all improvement to which our highest hopes and aspirations point?

How is this for practical success: "Mrs. Griffith not minding her 79 years, has succeeded so far in making her bees carry down honey in the fall has succeeded both with section and with light combs." —Hasty in American Bee Journal

Prof. A. J. Cook sums up the "Present Status of the Pollination Question" as follows:

1. Cross-pollination is usually needed to secure full fruiting.

2. Occasionally very vigorous trees or plants are fertile to their own pollen.

3. Seeds can never be produced without pollenization.

4. Rarely trees will bear fruit (seedless fruit) without pollen. The navel orange is an example.

5. Insects are necessary to cross-pollinate the bloom.

6. In the crowding of varieties as we do in orchard culture, we need more than the native insects, and in such case the honey-bee is the only available agent.

7. The wise orchardist will always mix varieties in his orchard, and will look to it that abundant bees are always near by at time of bloom.

Los Angeles Co., Calif.

N. E. France cautions as to setting out the bees on wash day, also as to making provision for watering places so the bees will keep away from pumps and stock tanks.

A remedy for the latter is to place a 3-inch strip just above the water line on the inside of the tank, will not bother the stock and will keep the bees away.

Keep out of trouble if possible, avoid conflicts, comprise and live up to the golden rule are his parting words.

Missouri asks concerning the use of entrance guards in the swarming season. Dr. Miller replies: "When the bees swarm out, no queen being with them they will return. A day or two they will try again, and for the next week or ten days their song will be try, try again until the first young queen leaves her cell, when the old queen will turn up missing, and if the entrance guards remain on they will prevent the wedding-flight and as a result if any eggs are laid, drones alone will be the result of the hatch."

A pointer from Dadant's article on "Why feed bees sparingly and often" will be of general interest. "If bees are fed sparingly and often, there is a constant carrying about of nectar; the queen is offered food often, the bees are stirred up and create more heat than if quiet and the result is a greater amount of brood produced."

"Bees that are fed at home in the evening are never led into bad prac-

tices unless pilfering chances are opened to them, while bees that become accustomed to open air robbing become a nuisance." In conclusion he says: "Feeding should be done with judgment. A colony heavy with honey should not be fed, as it may accumulate too much. A good way to stimulate such a colony is to uncap a few cells of its sealed honey from time to time. The doing of this forces them to handle their honey and acts in similar way to feeding. A very weak colony requires but little feed. Too much will cause it's ruin, for it will not be able to take care of it, and the robber bees from stronger colonies will attack and may over power this one. The colonies must be examined often, their strength and needs be known, and care and discernment as to the amount and frequency of feeding to be done used."

In April 23rd number the death of the venerable Dr. Gallup is announced. How very frequently of late we are called upon to mourn the death of some leading light. Aged 83 how much that means. An active useful life. What higher praise!

ANOTHER NOTED BEE-KEEPER and good man has left our ranks and gone to his reward. Mr. John Nebel, the senior member of the firm of John Nebel & Son, High Hill, Mo., passed away on Tuesday, May 5, in his seventieth year. We hope by the next issue of the PROGRESSIVE to have some history of Mr. Nebel's busy life and his career as a bee-keeper.

Miller's Star Queens.



I will sell Bee Queens and Nucleus during the coming season at the following low prices: Queens by mail, postpaid.

	Apr.	May.	Jun.
Untested Queens, each.....	\$ 90	\$ 60	
" " 3 for.....	2 50	1 60	
" " 6 " ".....	4 75	3 00	
Tested Queens, each.....	1 40	1 25	1 00
" " 3 for.....	4 00	3 60	2 50
Extra Select Tested, each	2 40	2 40	2 10
Nucleus by express, not prepaid.			
1-Frame Nucleus with Untested Queen.....		2 00	1 75
2-Frame Nucleus with Untested Queen.....		2 50	2 25
3-Frame Nucleus with Untested Queen.....		2 75	2 50
1-Frame Nucleus with Tested Queens.....	2 75	2 50	2 25
2-Frame Nucleus with Tested Queen.....	3 00	2 75	2 50
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Full Colony in 10-Frame Hive with Tested Queen.....	7 00	6 00	5 00

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S. E. MILLER, Bluffton, Mo.

Please remit by P. O. money order, registered letter or express money order.

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.

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

LOCAL MARKETING conditions are like the miser's penny; they look bigger than all the rest of the world to some of our writers. Mr. Hyde of Texas has already judged marketing conditions in all other states by Texas conditions; and now comes Mr. F. Greiner, in the American Bee Journal, and judges all other states by New York conditions—or, to be accurate, seems to judge all honey producers by F. Greiner conditions. He refers to a New Mexico bee-keeper who had said "Bees have not done anything—only one full super per colony," and makes this surprising comment: "If the super contained 24 sections, and the honey was either clover or basswood, it would have brought, judiciously sold, not less than \$3.50. With no other work in hand one might attend to 300 colonies in three yards without other help. The income from the honey sold would present the neat sum of over \$1,000."

AN APPEAL TO IGNORANCE is the only proper way to characterize this comment. Even an eastern bee-keeper knows better than to figure on 16 cents a pound anywhere, let alone in New Mexico. Mr. Greiner himself says the price ranged from 12 to 15 cents since 1886, meaning, of course, in the eastern states. This means an average of \$3.00 per case of 24 sections at 13½ cents a pound, assuming the average

case nets 22 pounds. And why the local New York price should be held to be equal to the local New Mexico price is a mystery. The population is sparse and the point very easily passed when honey must be shipped, to be sold at all. A glance at the map will show that most of New Mexico is as far away from Texas honey markets as from Denver, hence New Mexico local freight rates have to be subtracted from Denver carload prices. No carload shipments of comb honey have been made from New Mexico, to my knowledge. For these and other reasons the price of New Mexico honey comes pretty close to being only half of 16 cents a pound, while the average per colony can scarcely be double that in New York. Mr. Greiner must have often seen references to 8-cent comb honey in California, which, from a freight-rate point of view, is as close to eastern markets as New Mexico.

NO NEED of co-operation whatever, says Mr. Greiner, from his standpoint, with conditions as they surround him. The statement is too summary. Though in some particular ways co-operation does not benefit him as it benefits others, in other important ways it is easily shown that it will. It benefits us here in the way of carload shipments, by overcoming the difficulty of freight rates; also by making carload sales directly to distributors, instead of to jobbers, thus eliminating one set of unnecessary middlemen, thus increasing the profits of the producer without increasing the price to the consumer. In these ways it does not affect him, since he is not dependent on carload shipments. But there are two other great benefits of co-operation affecting Mr. Greiner exactly as much as they affect us. By directing large masses of the product into a few expert wholesale channels, as contrasted with the old method of letting it take its course among a large number of competing

and incompetent commission men (not to speak of that immense number of producers who are utterly incompetent as salesmen), prices are firmer and the demand steadier, instead of being fluctuating and artificial; and one man does the selling for many in each co-operative association. When each producer sells his own honey, he spends much time and energy, that just as truly has a money value as the time spent in the bee-yard. When he does not spend that time and energy in selling honey, he has it to apply in other directions, and earns more money. He can keep more bees, for one thing, and have more honey to sell. Co-operation thus enables the bee-keeper to make more money for the same work, even when his honey sells for no more than it did before. "But" it will be said "why not hand over your honey to a commission man, and let him do the selling?" Because he makes a profit that you ought to have. A salaried agent and warehouse expenses for a large number of bee-keepers costs them very much less than the commission charged by honey-dealers, or, what is the same thing, the low prices when they pay cash. We know that by experience. Hence Mr. Greiner is very much mistaken in saying there is no need of co-operation. There is always need of economy.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A HONEY EXCHANGE is spoken of in doubtful terms by Mr. Hasty, in the same journal. Bless the man, the thing is already here, and has been for four years. But perhaps he means in California. But what one state has done, another can do. He says: "Oranges and lemons are luxuries, but somehow the people will have them. Honey is a luxury, and most people consent to go without it very easily, if the article is not handy. This queer and ugly fact should be figured on in deciding as to the possibility of a honey exchange. Also, this re-

lated fact that higher prices are not nearly so much needed as the cultivation of the market clear from the bottom." It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to see through the argument of the first of this. We all know that the honey crops of the country are sold, somehow and somewhere; and Mr. Hasty implies that because they are sometimes harder to sell by individual effort than at other times, therefore combined effort would be no benefit. Where is the connection? His last sentence is more clear. It is the same old chestnut that co-operation means forcing up prices. It is queer that people always associate that idea with it as its necessary and only characteristic. There is enough to do to prevent prices from being artificially forced down without looking for trouble by trying to force them up, and enough to do in economising expenses and saving money, which is the same as earning it. It is true enough that the honey market needs cultivating clear from the bottom; but how can this better be done than by concentrated systematic effort, through especially adapted representatives and economy of energy and time?

A CHANCE FOR LOSS IN ARTIFICIAL SWARMING requires consideration. This was plainly brought out by Mr. H. Rauchfuss at the last meeting of the Denver Association. In natural swarming, the swarm in the air, in a large apiary, collects bees that belong to neighboring colonies. In artificial swarming in a large apiary, the operation of shaking, in connection with the substitution of the new hive for the old on the old stand, loses bees from that swarm, because the conditions of their home have been so radically and unexpectedly changed that neighboring hives seem more like their old home than the new hive with the shaken bees. This is the true reason why it is so often asserted that a natural swarm works better than an artificial one.

But the loss of bees from the artificial swarm is not the only drawback. The bees that enter the surrounding hives swell the numbers of the latter, and when the operation is repeated, these others are roused up to get the swarming fever, and soon the whole apiary is excited and demoralized, with frequent swarming and absconding, and the operation of shaking, undertaken to prevent swarming and lessen work, has the effect of bringing it on and increasing work. On reviewing my own experience with an out-apiary, I think this will exactly size up the effects produced that season.

THE DEMORALIZATION M/Y BE PREVENTED, said Mr. Dodds, afterward in conversation, by being careful, before shaking, to put the bees in the condition of a natural swarm by causing them to fill themselves with honey by smoking and drumming on the hive. He has had experience with shaken swarms several seasons, by both methods, and considers that he lost considerably by not taking that precaution.

THE AUTOMATIC METHOD prevents loss also, in the experience of Mr. Rauchfuss and myself. (Mr. Stachelhausen will please take notice.) It was through a combination of shaking with the automatic method that I experienced my own loss. By the automatic method, the conditions of the colony are changed so gradually that the bees are not disturbed, providing it is applied in such a manner as not to shift the bees from the old to the new hive too rapidly.

FEED AND FEEDING BEES.

I wish to thank Bro. S. E. Miller for calling my attention to the matter of filling combs with syrup as he did on page 37 of the February number of the Progressive. Friend Miller well knows that all the minutia of a thing cannot be explained in one article, un-

less that article is made so long as to be tiresome, especially where the article treats on different subjects, as did the one he alludes to in the December 15th number of Gleanings for 1902. In writing what I did there, about filling combs with syrup from a coffee pot or dipper, it was on the supposition that only a few combs were to be filled, and where such is the case this way answers the purpose very well without any special preparation.

As I have quite a number of enquiries about feeding bees this spring, many colonies being short of stores, I thought it might be useful to some if I told how I have made the feed and fed, bees whenever necessary, during the past 34 years, and in which friend Miller and others will see how even his can arrangement for filling combs can be bettered.

First we will speak of the feed. That combs well filled with honey or syrup, ready to be placed in the hive when needed, is the best way for a general feeding of bees where short of stores, I think will be conceded by all. For spring feeding I placed two pounds of granulated sugar in any tin vessel and pour one and one-half pounds of boiling water upon it, stirring till the sugar is all dissolved, when it is ready for use, when about blood warm. Two, twenty or 200 pounds of sugar can be used at one batch, in accord with the size of the vessel and wants of the bees and their keeper. For feeding for winter stores I put 30 pounds of the same sugar in a vessel in which there is 15 pounds of boiling water, stirring the sugar and water together as the sugar is slowly poured in. Now heat till the whole boils again, skim and set from the fire, after which stir in 5 pounds of extracted honey; this latter to keep the syrup from chrysalizing in the combs. This is ready for use as soon as cool as above.

Now for the filling of the combs: If

but few are to be filled, say from two to ten, and no previous preparation has been made, then all that is needed is an extractor can wash boiler, or any deep tin dish in which to lay the combs and a large tea or coffee pot. Having your comb laid flat on the bottom of your extractor can, and your coffee pot filled with syrup, pour a small stream into the cells of the comb, holding the pot a foot or more above the comb or for enough so the falling syrup will force the air out of the cells so they will be filled. Pass the stream over the combs until all or nearly all the cells are filled on one side, when the comb is to be turned over and other side filled in the same way. When the comb is filled, hang it away in your tin comb basket, used for carrying combs, a little while to drain, when it is ready to be used in any place, the same as frame of honey. In filling the comb the sides of the can will keep the syrup from spattering about the room, and what is caught therein can be turned into the pot again, so that no loss will occur.

When from 10 to 100 combs are to be filled I use a common watering pot instead of the coffee pot, and in fact, after this watering pot is once fixed, I used it at all times except where I have a large amount of feeding to do. Upon the nozzle of this watering pot is fixed a tin "rose" which slips on the same way as does that used in spraying plants, but instead of being like the rose used for plants, which throws the several streams out and from the pot, this rose is fixed so that the under side of it is a flat, level piece of tin, about four inches square the same being punched with holes in rows about three-eighths of an inch apart, punching all from one side, which is to be the inside when the rose is completed, by being made into a little box about one half inch deep by four inches square. When this little "rose" box is soldered on to the piece which fits on the nozzle to the watering

pot, leave it stand on such a level that it will be just level when your watering pot is inclined enough to pour a stream when one-half full of syrup, and you will have it just right. Now place an empty comb in your can as before, fill your watering pot with syrup and pour away. Instead of filling but one cell at a time as was done with the coffee pot, this will fill a space of comb four inches square as quickly as did the other one or two cells, and where no very large amount, or wholesale feeding is to be done, I prefer it to any other method of filling combs with syrup.

When a large amount of feeding has to be done, as has been the case with me twice during the last 34 years, when nearly the whole apiary was in a starving condition, then either of the above plans are too slow to be profitable. When such wholesale feeding is to be done I proceed in this way: An extractor can, or something equivalent, having a faucet, is placed upon a bench three or more feet high, and into this the syrup is poured. Previous to this I have procured a tin dish the exact size of my frame, made like a baking tin or drip pan, the bottom of which is punched full of holes about three-thirty-seconds in diameter, the same being punched from the inside out, and in rows the same as they were in the "rose" above described. By thus punching them the syrup will fall from each separate hole in a separate stream, instead of punching together as it will if the holes are nearer together, or punched the other way. Now place this dish full of holes under the faucet to the can containing the syrup, and immediately under the dish place another can, wash tub, or some deepish dish of a size large enough so that your frames of comb can be easily lowered into it and moved around somewhat while you are holding them near the bottom, so that the falling syrup will

fill the cells; and you are ready for business. If you wish to make the best time possible have an assistant to hand you the empty combs and take the filled ones; roll up your sleeves as far as possible, and hold the comb near the bottom of the can, moving it slightly around till you get the "hang" of the work a little. Now open the faucet till the required amount of syrup will be in the dish constantly and you can fill the combs as fast as the assistant can hand them to you and take the filled ones away. By having a special rack fixed so the assistant can hang the filled combs in it, similar to what they hang in the hive, and long enough so as to hold a lot of these filled combs, the same having an inclined on bottom on which sheets of tin are laid like shingles are on a roof, all the drip from them can be run back into the can again, so there will be no waste of syrup, and if careful about raising the combs so as to have them over this inclined tin when hanging them in the rack, there will be no daubing of anything except the utensils necessary to be used.

By the above plans no expensive feeders need be bought or made, no rooms in an already crowded shop or honey house has to be taken to store such feeders year after year, when not in use, and the best of it all is, the feed is placed in the combs just where the bees desire it; and if the same are set in the hives just at night there will be no danger from any robbing, as is often the case where bees are fed with feeders.

I see friend Miller advises having "about half an inch of syrup in the bottom of the tub" so that the syrup will not run out of "the side first filled, while the other side is being filled." If any syrup will ever run out of the cells after being filled, short of throwing it out with an extractor, it is something I never have found out, for with

me, this syrup stays in the cells just the same, and as well, as does honey which is put in by the bees; but it is barely possible, that were the syrup made very thin it might shake out as does very thin honey sometimes in handling.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Borodino, N. J.

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Texas Department.

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.

SPREADING BROOD has again proved successful with us this season. The spring has been late and it seemed that we could not possibly get our bees in shape by the coming of the honey flow. It is now April 15th and the main flow is about ten days off yet and our hives are full of brood, 90 per cent. have all their frames full of brood whether they have 8 or 10 frames to fill. To begin with we had abundance of honey and we early began the judicious spreading of brood which has resulted in filling our hives in 30 day's time. We are ready for the honey flow now and as it promises to be the best in years we confidently expect not less than 100 lbs. comb honey per colony this year.

FOUR VISITS A YEAR to apiaries is what E. D. Townsend of Remus, Mich., is reported as having successfully got along with at one of his apiaries. I believe in bees, yes lots of bees, and bees alone as a specialty but I do not believe that as a rule they can be run successfully with only four visits a year. I prefer to have all bees is reasonable striking distance from home so that if necessity arises they can be visited and in fact visited as often as they need attention. I believe that bee-keepers sometimes work their bees oftener than is necessary and that actual loss sometimes occurs from such frequent workings. If the bee-keeper will take care to keep nothing but good queens in his yards and leave the

bees with plenty of honey and plenty breeding room at all times, he can reduce the work with them to a minimum, and that is what counts in commercial bee keeping where bees are run by the hundreds in out apiaries.

A FOUL BROOD law has at last been passed in Texas through the sole efforts of the Texas Bee Keepers Association backed up by the State Entomologist and his assistant. While the law may be weak on some points, yet it is strong—yes, very strong on its execution in that it is placed in the hands of the State Entomologist who is a man that will execute the provisions of the law without fear or favor, and much better than if it was left in the hands of local or county inspectors. For several years there has been more or less foul brood in the northern part of the state where there are few bees, but last year a few cases were reported in central and south Texas where the majority of the bees of the state are kept and the bee men at once put the matter in the hands of the Association, which body acting with the State Entomologist secured the law. Since the organization of our Association in its present form of two years ago we have secured an experiment station and experimental apiary at the A. & M. College of Texas and have now secured the foul brood law and all on about 50 members. For shame bee keepers! Why don't you join the Association, that is so nobly fighting your battles on so few members? We are standing the expenses and promoting your interests and why don't you cast your lot with us, or will you be selfish enough and satisfied to stand still and reap the benefits of the labor of the other people without rendering any help? Without further delay send your dues of \$1.00 to Louis H. Scholl, Secy Hunter, Texas. This will pay your mem-

bership in our Association and the National for one year and at the same time you can get most of the journals at half rate. Send to the secretary, for the exact rate on them.

THE NEXT MEETING of the Texas Bee Keepers Association will be with Texas Farmers Congress of which it is a part at College Station Texas (near Bryan) July 7-10, '03. Let every bee keeper attend who possibly can do so. We expect a very large, interesting and profitable meeting. See the announcement in this issue from the secretary.

BULK COMB HONEY.

Mr. H. H. Hyde, Floresville, Texas:
Dear Sir:—I have become much interested in bulk comb honey since reading your articles and see great possibilities in it for the bee-keeper. It appeals to me because of its ease of production and cheapness of putting on market. But I find some knots here.

I produce alfalfa honey which candies badly. Now the extracted poured in buckets or cans over comb would candy solid in a short time. In fact the comb sometimes candies early in fall. What would you do in that case?

Can swarms be run for this in ten frame bodies without swarming same as for extracted?

Where do you get the cans; or for local trade would not lard buckets do?

Could the honey be heated and poured over comb warm and can screw sealed with paraffine?

I enclose stamp or reply. However, if you are busy and are bothered with many such letters, you may use your pleasure as to replying, but I shall be very glad to hear from you, or you may answer in Progressive. I run 250 colonies here. W.

Friend W: I am glad you are interested in bulk comb honey, and trust that you can make it work all right with you.

I note what you say about your honey candying and would suggest that you heat your extracted honey well before pouring on the comb and then seal the packages with paraffine and at the approach of cold weather place cans in a warm room and I believe your comb will keep.

However, I would advise that you do not go into this business too far until you see how it works. It might be that you would have to be careful to sell off all your honey before cool

weather or educate your customers to the fact that it is better candied, but if you will pour on warm extracted honey and seal with paraffine, am inclined to think that it will keep in cold weather.

Yes swarms can be run for bulk comb honey in ten frame bodies, but it would be best to use a queen excluder between the upper and lower stories. I would recommend you to try the regular Ideal supers.

We get the cans from the American Can Co. in car lots. They make a list of sizes especially for their Texas honey can trade, but may not sell in local lots and in that event you would have to order from here or use their regular sizes for the syrup trade that are a little short. Mason jars and lard buckets are all right for local trade and cost no more than the regular cans, and you do not have to have cases for them unless you expect to ship. I trust that you will succeed in the production of bulk comb honey.

HOMER H. HYDE.

Floresville, Tex,

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

H. H. HYDE.

I see that friend Thompson uses all his space in the past to reduce my opposition to a national organization to a bugbear.

I feel that Mr. Thompson has made my language say more than it did and that he has gone out of his way to make my position untenable. I ask all to read again my articles on the subject. You will find that my language was never as positive and definite as some would have me have said. I was only giving my views as seen from my experience and I was not stating my views were positive facts, although I strongly believe every word said in my articles.

I said, Mr. Thompson, that we may leave out of this discussion the two divergent theories held by us as to the slowness of bee keepers to enter dishonesty and unfair treatment of the association, etc. These things will have to be encountered as everybody knows.

But, Mr. Thompson, when you throw sand about the greater coast of operation you are not filling my eyes full enough to get me into your theories. Now, here, Mr. Thompson, you yourself admit that your association charges 10 per cent. They then sell to the

wholesalers and in turn the wholesalers sell to the retailers or manufacturers. Now, in Texas there are two or three large wholesale dealers and two or three smaller ones and each of these has his own trade that he has spent money to work up; he sells to the retailers who sell to their customers. Now don't you see there are only two profits on the Texas honey to three profits on yours? That is as plain as the nose on a man's face. The small producer has not the time to devote to working up his own trade. Then it would not pay him to, since he would have so little honey comparatively, therefore the necessity for the wholesale dealer in Texas.

Now, Mr. Thompson, we wholesalers are between two fires, the bee men are all the time asking for more for their honey and the retailers are asking for honey cheaper. So you see we have to battle for life and whether you believe it or not we have to make less than 10 per cent. when all expenses are considered.

Now, Mr. Thompson, when your combine is ready to come in and take the place of the Texas wholesalers, then we will gladly step down and out, and more, will turn our own honey to the combine.

Again, Mr. Thompson, your plan of loading cars would not work in Texas only at a very few points. The bee men are too scattered for that generally, and again as we said we cut out some of the middlemen and ship to the retailer so that nearly all honey goes in local shipments, therefore, Mr. Thompson, you see you have either got to ship all honey to one point or a few points and then reship or take the word of the bee keeper that the honey is all right.

Yes, yes, Mr. Thompson. I do indeed know that the American Can Co. are a huge trust and that they have about all the can machinery in the United States. Nevertheless, Mr. Thompson, you do not seem to know that a great part of all the tin put into cans comes from England, and if so what is to hinder a bee keepers association from importing its own tin to a central city like St. Louis, Mo. By locating the plant there we would get cheap water transportation all the way and as for machinery there is plenty of plans in the United States that would fit us up, and so there would be with a plant of

our own, making our own cans and selling them to the bee keeper at about half the present price. You see, Mr. Thompson, I happen to know about what cans ought to cost as we have to buy several carloads every year and have been investigating this thing for some time.

Now, lastly, I still very much disagree with you about honey reports and while if they would be of little benefit individually to the members of your combine, yet they would do great good to the outside bee keeper in that they would know about what honey ought to be worth and they would likely sell at the right prices or thereabouts and thus aid your combine as a whole. This is a hard cold fact and you can't deny, so don't be too selfish or blinded to admit it. Now let me repeat that if you can successfully transplant your association to South Texas come right on and you will be heartily welcomed by the writer.

Floresville, Texas.

PROGRAM OF THE TEXAS BEE-KEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

Meeting at College Station, July 7-10, 1903.

1. "The Experimental Apiary at the A. & M. College."
By Prof. E. D. Sanderson.
2. "Results Obtained and Experiments Under Way at the Experimental Apiary."
By Wilmon Newell.
3. "Organization and the Value of a Bee-Keepers Exchange for Texas."
By Prof. Fred W. Mally.
4. "Importance of the Hive to the Production of Honey."
By Frank L. Aten.
5. "The History, Achievements and What is in store for the Texas Bee-Keepers Association."
By H. H. Hyde.
6. "Texas Apiculture a Profitable Industry."
By O. P. Hyde.
7. "Bee-Keeping for Women."
By Mrs. C. R. West
and Mrs. M. I. Burrow.
8. "Forced Swarms for Comb Honey."
By J. E. Chambers.
9. "The Best Way of Increase."
By E. J. Atchley.

10. "The Best Way of Queen Rearing." By W. O. Victor.

11. "Prevention of Swarming and Increase." By G. F. Davidson and L. Stachelhausen.

12. "How to Produce Bulk Comb Honey." By J. B. Salyer.

13. The question box will give occasion for the discussion of many other questions.

14. General business of the association.

15. Report of the secretary-treasurer.

16. Election of officers.

LOUIS H. SCHOLL,
Secretary-Treasurer, Tex. Bee K. A.
Hunter, Tex.

PREMIUM LIST FOR COLLEGE STATION

EXHIBIT, JULY 7—10, 1903.

Best exhibit bulk comb honey, one fine breeding queen, either race, by E. J. Atchley. Value \$5.00.

Best exhibit of section comb honey, one-half dozen Carni-Italian queens, by J. E. Chambers. Value \$5.00.

For the best filled and best constructed super of section honey, to be exhibited just as taken from the hive, a special prize of \$5.00 in gold is offered by H. A. Mitchell.

For best exhibit extracted honey, 1 tested 2b queen and 3 untested 3b queens, by William Newell. Value \$6.00.

For best sample 12-lb. section honey. One prize hive for comb honey, one Bingham knife, one swarm catcher, one Ally queen and drone trap, one Corneil smoker, one Globe bee veil. By Udo Toepperwein. Value \$6.00.

For best sample, not less than 12 lbs., bulk comb honey, one fine breeding queen, either strain, by W. H. Laws. Value \$5 00.

Best 12 pounds sample extracted honey, one 2-frame nuclei and queen, by Daniel Worth, value \$2.00. Also one setting eggs, B-Plymouth Rocks, by Otto Sultenfuss, value \$3 00. Total on best sample extracted honey \$5.00.

For best exhibit of all kinds of honey, all things considered, cash \$10.00, by The Hyde Bee Company.

For best collection sample Texas honey in 1-lb glass jars, one breeding queen, value \$5.00. Second best collection select tested queen, value \$2.50. Third best collection, one Vesivus smoker, value \$1.00. The A. I. Root

Co. samples to be the property of the A. I. Root Co. and to be paid for by them at current prices.

Single comb nuclei Golden Italian bees 1st, \$2.50.

Single comb nuclei Three Band Italian bees, 1st, \$2.50.

Single comb nuclei Holy Lands bees, 1st, \$2.50.

Single comb nuclei Black bees, 1st \$2.50.

Single comb nuclei Carniolians, 1st \$2.50.

Single comb nuclei Cyprians, 1st, \$2.50.

Best collection different races, 1st \$5.00. by Louis H. Scholl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best exhibit bees wax, 1st \$2.50.

Best sample pound wax 1st, \$2 50.

Best half gallon honey vinegar, 1st \$2.50.

For best sample (one gallon) of honey vinegar, displayed in glass, exhibited by maker and to be accompanied by a brief typewritten statement of how made. Such statement to be made in triplicate, one copy going to Prof. Mally; one to the T. B. K. Association and one to be placed on exhibition with the sample of vinegar—\$5.00 worth of nursery stock, to be selected from his retail price list. By Prof. F. M. Mally.

Best display honey plants, pressed and mounted. 1st \$2.50.

Best display of bee-keepers supplies, 1st blue ribbon, 2nd red ribbon.

Best exhibit in general, all things considered, 1st \$10.00, cash.

Progressive Bee-Keeper one year to all premium takers.

Blue and red ribbons given on first and second best throughout the list.

Any premiums not taken will be sold to highest bidder and money turned in to the association, or if money premium is offered and not taken it goes direct to the association.

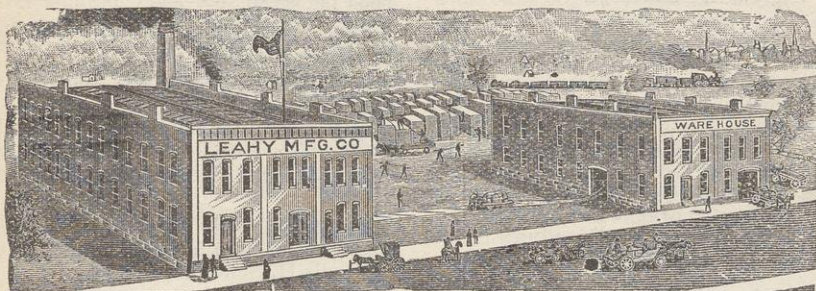
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Com. on Exhibits.

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it will cost only 50c to be one

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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, considering 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., = Omaha, Neb.

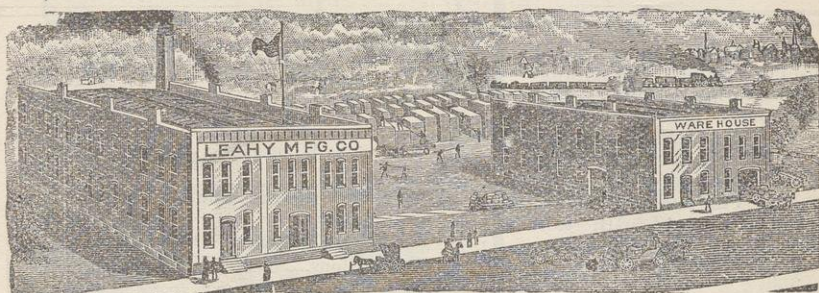
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 for the Sunny South.**



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.**

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 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, considering 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,

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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.

Sady Grove Stock Farm,

- -

Warrenton, Ohio.

FOUNDATION MILLS FOR SALE

We have just taken in a second-hand foundation mill in exchange for goods. This mill has 2½-inch roll, the round bottom cell, of which the foundation comes off so easy, and from the looks of the mill, I do not think it has ever been used. The price of such a mill is \$30.00, and we will take \$15.00 for it on cars at Higginsville. This is very little over half price.

We also have one second-hand ix-inch mill for making extra thin foundation, and one second-hand ten-inch mill for making medium or light brood. These are or sale cheap. Write for prices.

LEAHY MFG. CO.

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The Amateur Bee-Keeper, (a gem for beginners), by Prof. J. W. Rouse; price, 28c.

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The A B C of Bee Culture, by A. I. Root; price, \$1.25.

A Treatise on Foul Brood, by Dr. Howard; price, 25c.

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Langstroth on the Honey Bee, revised by Dadant; price, \$1.15.

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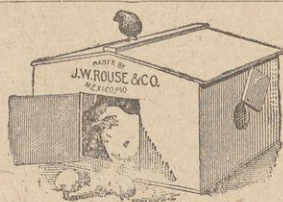
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Made of sheet-brass, which does not rust or burn out, should last a lifetime. You need one, but they cost 25c more than tin of the same size. The little pen cut shows our brass hinge put on the three larger sizes. No wonder Bingham's 4-inch Smoke Engine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

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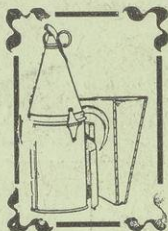
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With a Bingham Smoker that will hold a quart of sound maple wood, the bee-keepers' trials are all over for a long time. Who ever heard of a Bingham Smoker that was too large or did not give perfect satisfaction. The world's most scientific and largest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



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