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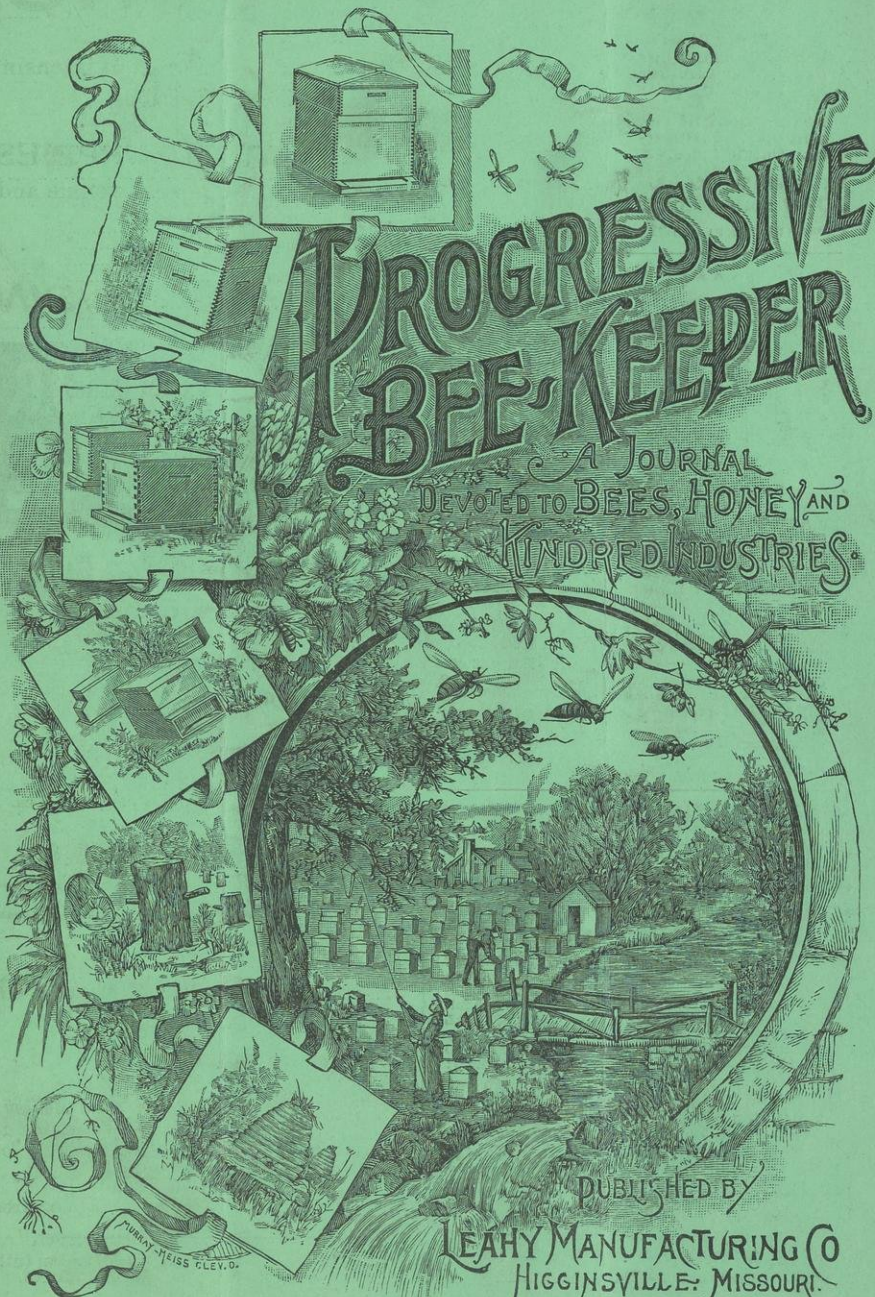
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NOVEMBER 1901

# PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL  
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND  
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

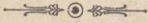


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Yours Fraternally,  
J. C. WALLENMEYER.  
Evansville, Ind., Sept. 27th 1900.

Friends, if you desire to know more about real good queens, and where to get them, send for our catalogue, which gives queen-rearing and the management of apiaries for profit; also a sample copy of "The Southland Queen," the only Southern bee-paper, \$1.00 a year. We give to new subscribers a nice untested queen as a premium. Paper and all for \$1.00. You can send your subscription now and get the queen when you want her. We keep 3-band Italians, Goldens, Carniolans, Holylands, Cyprians in their purity, and in separate yards 5 to 20 miles apart.

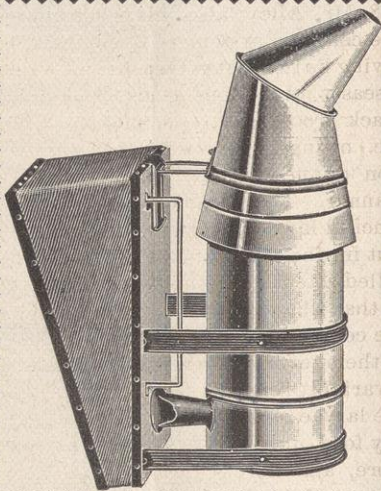
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# The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey, and Kindred Industries.

50 Cents per Year.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company.

Vol. IX. HIGGINSVILLE, MO., NOV., 1901 NO. 11.

## COMMENTS.

F. L. THOMPSON.

In the American Bee-keeper, page 138, Mr. Alley raised his voice against the cell-cup system of queen-rearing, saying he thought it responsible for bee diseases of various kinds—foul brood, black brood, paralysis, pickled brood, etc., owing to the weakened constitution of queens reared in an unnatural manner. That seemed to me a rather fanciful idea, for no reasons were given. But in the next number Mr. M'Neal called attention to the fact, as he states it, that when larvae are transformed by the cell-cup plan, and royal jelly given to them, every particle of this food is invariably removed by the bees, so that the larvae are left for a time without any food, until the bees give them some more, and herein lies the unnatural feature of it. I mentioned this to Mr. Shatters, who has had a long experience in rearing a great many queens by the cell-cup plan. He replied that if the food given is perfectly fresh, and thin, the bees do not remove it; and if queens so reared had weakened constitutions, why was it that the average life of his queens reared by the cell-cup plan was three to four years, while the average life of queens in the same yard from natural swarming cells was only

two years? Moreover, he said if any plan is unnatural, it is the Alley plan, for natural queen-cells have thick bases and artificial cells still thicker ones, while the bases of Alley cells are only protected by the thickness of a worker-cell wall from extremes of temperature, which may affect both the larvae and the food. So, there are both sides of the question, and the reader can take his choice—or, better, reserve his judgment.

Bee-keeper's paradises are being exploited just now. But I notice nothing is being said about markets, prices, transportation, water rights, etc. I would rather have an average of fifty pounds, and be close to a good market, and a prior right ditch, than twice as much produced under difficulties of transportation and freight charges, and under a new ditch, when several older ditches have already tapped the same source. Not much paradise about that; and if we were obliged, as Mrs. Barber has done, to work up a home market, I, at least, would feel more like using a term which is just the opposite of paradise. "Paradise"—how nicely that sounds—yes, yes—from the advertiser's point of view. Reader, let me tell you of a paradise that beats anything yet mentioned. It is in the Argentine Republic—great expanses of alfalfa (great stock-raising region, you know) and

very few bees, and the bees that are there average right along—well, I forget exactly how much, but it is considerably over a hundred pounds. You will get about two cents a pound for it. Go there and be happy.

Sometime ago Mr. J. H. Martin, commonly known as Rambler, wrote up California; and Somnambulist smiled blandly, and wrote up Missouri. "Put your best foot foremost"—that was the idea, I believe. That, I suppose, was why neither one said anything about malaria. Most of us have heard of the Missouri chills and fever, or fever and ague or malaria, or whatever you call it, but did any one of us ever hear of malaria in California? I did lately, and was much surprised, after reading about California in the bee-papers for years, with never a hint of such a thing. Right in the bee-keeping regions, too, and quite prevalent; dear, dear. Wonder if I couldn't write up Colorado. The way to do it, of course, would be to make much of malaria and sunstroke being unknown here, and imported bronchitis and asthma vanishing in short order, and farmers not being bothered with too much rain, but getting and using the exact amount of water required by simply opening head-gates, while the bee-keepers look on and smile; and to say nothing of typhoid and scarlet fevers, and winds, and desolateness of the plains, and apportionment of water by prior rights, so that when there is a lack of snow in the mountains in winter, there is no water in the newer ditches, just when it is wanted in the summer. Oh yes, I like Colorado well enough—would as soon live here as anywhere—but I cannot get it out of my head that when a man wants to know about a new country, he wants to know it all, not half. Ditto as to bee-keeping implements.

If the Review were asked where the west is, it would likely give an indefinite wriggle and say "O, off there somewhere." I infer as much from its re-

cent references to the south and west. These regions, it appears, are where chunk honey is sold (because it has a sale in Texas, and because one subscriber in Wyoming has by special efforts worked up a home trade therein), and where the bees kill off their drones and stop swarming when a flow comes on (because they do so in parts of Texas and Arizona). But there are many more divisions of the South and West. Colorado and Utah for example, are not characterized by either of those vagaries.

"If the flat cover is best for Michigan and Cuba, what more do you want?" asks the Review. In other words, a moderately moist climate, warm in summer, and an excessively moist climate, warm about all the time, comprise all the notable varieties of climate in the bee-keeping world. How ignorant we would be if we didn't read the bee-papers.

"The production of extracted honey seems to be quite large this year in Colorado, Utah and California." "Colorado and Utah shippers are offering new comb honey in car lots for first half of August shipment at 10c. per lb. for No. 1, and 9 @ 9½c. for No. 2, f. o. b. shipping point."—American Bee Journal, August 15 to September 12, inclusive. The production of extracted honey is quite small this year in Colorado and Utah, and the reports of the California crop have been greatly exaggerated. Colorado and Utah shippers who half-way know their business have not offered, and are not offering, their honey at any such prices mentioned. At the very time those statements were appearing, in the latter part of August, the same firm who made them bought two cars in Colorado at 10 and 11 c. and a third car at a still higher price, and in a western slope town at that, where honey is always a cent lower than in eastern Colorado. The Utah crop is so small that the home trade could take care of it all at a much better price

than those mentioned. It is an imposition on bee-keepers that such deceptive statements should be allowed to appear anywhere: much more so in a column of market quotations consulted by bee-keepers all over the country as a practical guide. The editor of the American Bee Journal, being also a honey buyer in a small way in these regions, must have been acquainted with the conditions, and consequently with the nature and purpose of such statements.

The season in Colorado has been under the average, as a whole. Hail-storms, grasshoppers, and drouth, principally the latter, are the causes. Longmont and the vicinity, and Loveland, did fairly well, and are crowing, as we Denverites did last year. But northern Colorado had a series of poor years prior to 1897, and may have them again, though we hope not. In some parts there is some hope of a really permanent improvement in prospects, owing to the spread of sweet clover. Sweet clover is probably responsible for half my crop at the home yard this year. The second crop of alfalfa amounted to practically nothing, owing to lack of water, but a long, slow flow in August and part of September, apparently from partially pastured sweet clover in moist places, raised the average from the expected 25 up to over 50 pounds. The out-yard had apparently a much better show, from the greater acreage of alfalfa under older ditches; but the average was only 28½ pounds. Appearances are frequently deceptive. The late Mr. Brock always had good crops at his home yard, which was out on the prairie two miles away from an alfalfa field of any size, with one exception Early spring flowers on the foot hills, filling the brood chamber and sometimes some sections just before the alfalfa flow, appear to have been the reason, and possibly also the red clover fields of that vicinity. By the way, the bees out here must be

either all long-tongued, or the clover all short-tubed, for I frequently hear of them working strongly on red clover. I tasted a section of comb from red clover the other day. It makes fine-flavored honey, but poor looking comb.

Sometime ago I spoke of the harm that the farmer bee-keepers do to the market by poor grading. A bee-keeper wrote me, saying he thought some specialists did as much harm, or something to that effect. I must own that he is right. I knew it well enough, but didn't think of it. A good bee-keeper surprised me the other day by claiming that sections with water-colored cappings should go into No. 1, and out of one lot of 200 cases, he said he only had two that were No. 2, thereby indicating that he considered only the very faulty sections No. 2. Another prominent bee-keeper puts his leaky sections into No. 1, after letting them drain awhile. Others, who do not use separators, only clean the tops and bottoms of the sections while they are still in the super, and do no more cleaning before casing. Some put bulged sections in No. 1. All this lessens their chances of getting top prices all the time. The intent and spirit of our grading rules is that No. 1 shall include only such sections as have no serious blemishes in appearance. Those bee-keepers do not realize that a superior No. 1 grade always has a ready sale, and that by close grading the average of No. 2 is raised, so that it will not be the last sold in the open market in competition with all sorts of honey; in short, they have not yet found out what grading is for, even though they are specialists.

Denver, Colo.

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## First Experiences as a Bee-Keeper.

BY T. W. MORTON.

I run them the first season without a bee-book or journal thinking I could manage them with a knowledge I had gained from my father, he having kept bees in hollow logs and square boxes.

I lost one colony the first season. In the latter part of August while overhauling them I found a number of queen-cells in one hive, ceiled over preparatory, as I thought, to swarm, as I thought it too late in the season for them to build up and store enough honey to winter on.

And as I had seen in some paper or somewhere else that cutting out queen cells would stop swarming, and anxious to try my hand, I cut out the cells. And as it was a strong colony I thought I would get one super of fall honey from them. In about two weeks on looking at them I found they had dwindled down to an average colony. The next time I looked at them I found there were but few bees in the gum, and on closer examination I found they had no queen. I then added them to another colony. I learned afterwards it was a case of supercedure. If I'd had a bee-book I would have learned from it what to do, and would not have lost them, and the bees would have paid the price of two or three books—(so much for trying to run an apiary without a bee-book or journal). When I cut out the cells I put a nice ripe one in a box and put it under a setting hen. In a few days my wife was out among her setting hens and found the box under Bidly, and being curious to know what it contained, opened the box, and lo, there was a queen bee in it. She called to me to know what it meant, and I confessed and explained the matter.

Now perhaps I should not have told this, for I see in the PROGRESSIVE

that J. W. Rouse has been hatching chickens over his bees, and if he should see this and reverse the process and hatch his queens under his hens, the other queen breeders—well, they would have to drop out of the business.

One day while looking at my bees I saw a number of dead bumble bees in front of the gum. I wondered how they came to die there right in front of the gum. In a few days after that I was out among the bees and chanced to see a bumble bee flying about the hive. After he had taken in the situation of the pigmies, as I supposed, he lit on the lighting board with the intention of walking over the little guards and helping himself to the honey within. Well, now, if you've never witnessed a bumble bee trying to enter a hive full of bees you have missed something interesting in Bee-dom.

No sooner did he light than half a dozen of bees or more had him by the throat, as it were, and the way they did whirl over and over with the giant—or maybe the giant whirled with the pigmies—with a "whiz! ziz! ziz!" and "zip!" that would make you think that a dozen buzz saws had been turned loose at once. Finally, by a mighty whirl, the bumble bee liberated himself and flew away out into the clover field, thinking it would be a cooler place to load up out there than in a bee hive.

My next experience was introducing some queens that I had received from a breeder. I thought I would hunt the old queens out in the latter part of the afternoon, so that the robber bees would not bother. I had a tent but did not use it. Before I got through with the first two the robbers had scented the honey and were swarming around. I used the tent on the remainder of them. But they had gotten a taste and was bent on pelf, and as the honey flow was slackening up

they were on hands the next morning and ready to slip into the gum the moment I raised the lid to place the queens on the frames. I contracted the entrance and used most every means I had read of except shooting the entrance with powder. But they kept right on till the second day at noon. I covered all the gums with netting and let it remain until night. My prayer was not like that of Joshua, for the sun to stand still. The third morning the robbers were on force bright and early. The case was getting desperate. I was tired and disgusted, so I closed the entrance down till only one bee could pass at a time, went about my work and "let 'em go gallagher." At noon they had quieted down some. The next morning all was quiet. I had made two nucleus while introducing the queens and the robbers had not found them, as I had set them several rods from the other bees. In about a week I went out to look at the nucleus and saw bees swarming around the entrance. I thought the robbers had attacked the nucleus. I ran for my tent and stretched it over them to save them from being robbed to death. I watched them a few minutes and seeing a number of bees loaded with pollen I raised the tent to let them in. The minute I raised the tent they settled on the lighting board and commenced humming "home, sweet home," and I thought that it sounded sweeter than I had ever heard.

### Some Kinks from the Star Apiary.

S. E. MILLER.

I have at Rhineland, Mo., a small out apiary of about a dozen colonies. This is rather a small out yard, but they do so well that it pays me to keep them there; and I intend increasing the number in the future. However, I am not well equipped for work there and when I go to extract I use an impro-

vised tent, the frame of which is made of poles and forked sticks about seven feet long placed in the ground with the forks up, and the poles resting on the forks. I have the remains of a stack cover and these, with a couple of bed sheets and some safety and ordinary pins, form the covering for the frame. This gives me a place that answers very well for a place to extract, in the absence of something better which I expect to provide another year.

I do not recommend this shipshod way of doing things, but tell it in order to show that one can construct a place to extract in on short notice, and with such material as he may have at hand.

About two weeks ago I was extracting in this tent and the bees were inclined to rob, and soon found some of the air holes that were not securely closed. I had occasion to leave for a short time, and left my smoker boy in charge, but cautioned him to keep the bees out. When I returned, however, the tent was roaring with bees. I fired up the smoker and placed it in the tent until it got blue with smoke when most of the bees had vacated and what had not were hunting a hole to get out at. Still I knew that after the bees had discovered the inside of my castle they would make extracting more than interesting, unless I could interest them elsewhere. I therefore carried some bodies containing combs from which I had extracted the honey outside, took a sprinkler and sprinkled water over the combs in order to keep the bees from becoming crazy, as they would have done had I allowed them to work on the undiluted honey. This worked very well and I finished up the extracting with very little further bother from the bees. I carried out the empty combs as fast as extracted and each hive body full was given a good sprinkling with water.

Here is a kink I learned from the Bee-Keepers' Review some months ago

and have since used it and am so well pleased with it that I wish to pass it along so that those who do not know it may be benefited.

Take a piece of board three inches wide by about one inch thick and long enough to reach across your uncapping can. Drive an eight or ten penny nail through it near the center then cut away one side of the piece for a space of ten inches near the nail so as to leave the nail about one-half inch from this edge. This allows a place for the cappings to fall down and not lodge on the board as they would do if it was left full width. Place this piece across your uncapping can with the point of the nail up. Place the end bar of your frame on the nail point and uncap one side. Then without removing the frame turn it round and uncap the other side.

By leaving the frame slightly toward the knife the cappings will hang clear and not cleave to the comb after the knife has passed under them as they will if the comb is held plumb. Always cut from below, up, and when your knife has passed through the entire sheet of cappings will fall into the uncapping can.

Few things are more vexing or annoying to the bee-keeper than the scolding bee that will buzz in that angry tone just under the end of his his nose, bantering him to make a bad break. I have heard that the only good Indian is a dead Indian, and the same rule will apply to scolding bees.

Take a piece of wire cloth, six by thirty-two inches, double it in the middle so as to make it six by sixteen. Take two pieces of wood, one-half by one and one-half by six inches. Make a handle of suitable size and shape and nail all together, placing the doubled or folded end of the wire cloth between the two first mentioned sticks before nailing. The handles and two pieces will form a "T" when properly put to-

gether. A single piece of wire cloth might be as good as two, but I used it double to give more weight. The size, of course, can be regulated to suit the taste, but I prefer it rather large.

This is what I call my bee fan, and when those scolding bees follow me around until I get tired of it, I just take my fan and knock them silly. It is somewhat strange that shortly after I had made my bee fan I noticed a tool made almost like it advertised for killing flies. This kind of a fan does not make much wind but it will help to keep you cool if properly used when angry bees are buzzing around your head.

How doth the busy little bee  
Improve each shining hour,  
But she hits the grit to reach her hive  
When it comes a thunder shower.

Bluffton, Mo.

## Wintering Bees.

FRED HAXTON.

One of the greatest essentials to profitable bee-keeping is successful wintering. In order to secure the best results the colonies must be strong in the spring, and without good wintering the colonies will not be in condition to build up early swarms, which are the most valuable as honey producers.

In the first place, the colonies must be strong in the fall. It is better to winter fewer colonies than to winter all and have some weak in the spring. About the middle of September I examine all hives and mark those which are not in a populous condition. These I strengthen by reducing the number by doubling up. All other things being equal, I select for wintering, the colonies which have sent forth swarms, and consequently have young queens. I take two colonies, and if the colony to be united has a greater supply of good winter stores than the colony to which it is to be added. I exchange the combs one by one, and give the colony whose queen is to live the better

combs. I then kill the queen of the colony to be united with the one having the good queen, and after giving each hive a thorough smoking, place an empty super body above the colony to be spared, and upon this place the queenless colony. The smoking seems to destroy the distinctive odor of each swarm, and the bees from the upper hive readily unite with those having the queen, and all settle in the lower hive. After two or three days I uncap the honey in the upper hive, and the bees of the united colonies carry all the honey into the lower hive. The bees live in perfect harmony, and with their increased numbers and greater store of honey, winter far better and gather more honey the next season than would the two colonies wintered separately. In this manner I have united more than fifty colonies, and in only one instance did I have disastrous results. These were caused by the fact that there were two queens in the upper hive, a condition of which I was not aware until about half the bees were killed. It sometimes happen that when the queen is old the bees will raise another and allow both to remain in the hive until spring.

I examine each hive which is to remain, and make sure that it has an abundant supply of good honey. I inspect the frames, and if I find that the outer frames are better filled than those in the centre, as is often the case, I shift the filled frames to the centre and after removing the centre frames, substitute for them wooden followers or dummy frames, which I place next the hive walls, thickening them and making the hive much warmer. Five well filled frames contain stores sufficient to winter any colony. The colonies which are in need of stores I sometimes feed with good extracted honey, but more often I feed a sugar syrup made by the process of percolation.

The best of winter stores is made in

this way, and the process is so simple and so much cleaner than the old method of making syrup by heating sugar and water, that the old methods ought to be wholly superceded. To make a syrup by percolation take a common five gallon crock, fill it with equal parts of sugar and water, taking care to put in the water first and then add the sugar, instead of pouring water upon the sugar, and then place about five folds of cheese cloth over the top of the crock, tying it down firmly. Then invert the receptacle upon a wide board, placed across a dishpan. The syrup will penetrate the cloth and drip into the pan. The liquid will be cloudy at first, but will soon become clear and leave a mixture of the finest quality. If you have an extractor you may make the syrup in larger quantities much more easily and quickly. Pour the desired amount of water into the extractor and to it add the sugar. Revolve the basket for about fifteen minutes, or until the sugar is thoroughly incorporated with the water. Let the mixture stand for a couple of hours in order that the air bubbles may rise to the surface and disappear with the cloudiness. Then draw the syrup through the honey gate, and it is ready for feeding. By the employment of either of these processes you escape the danger of burning the syrup in cooking, and you have a better and more wholesome liquid. Only granulated sugar should be used in the preparation of winter stores, as it is purest and cheapest in the end.

Several forms of feeders are on the market, and all of them are good. For feeding small quantities the Boardman entrance feeder is probably the best, but it can be used only in warm weather when the bees leave the cluster to go to the entrance. The best place to feed is above the brood chamber, where the bees go more readily and work much better. An empty super is placed

above the hive body, and in this, resting directly upon the frames, the feeder is set. For feeding a quantity of syrup the Miller feeder is probably the best. The Clark is a good small feeder. A six quart milk pan is excellent, and honey is removed as quickly from it as from any of the others. Few of the bees drown, and even this loss is prevented by floating a few pieces of wood on the syrup.

The feeding should be done quite early, immediately after the flow of late fall honey if possible, in order that the bees may make the hive in snug shape for winter. A sealed cover in winter is injurious, as the moisture from the cluster condenses on the surface, and makes the hive damp and unsanitary, causing dysentery and spring dwindling. I cover the frames with pieces of old quilts, blankets or burlap, taking care to tuck in the corners well, and press all tightly upon the frames. The bees seal the cloth tightly with propolis, making an ideal covering for the winter. I have tried Hill's Device and other fixtures designed to allow a passage over the tops of the frames, and find that so-called advantages are more than counterbalanced by the presence of the air space above the cluster. The best passage between the frames is made by cutting a small hole through each frame in the center of the cluster. Above the hive body I place an empty super, and in this I lay a cushion filled with chaff or ground cork which covers the frames and absorbs all the moisture from the bees, and throws it off in turn. Chaff, cut hay or straw, or other packing material may be placed directly upon the covering of the brood chamber, but it is inconvenient in that it hinders manipulation in the spring and is scattered over the ground by the winds when the hive is opened. A case of burlaps is cheap, convenient and easily made, while incased in one, the packing material may be used again and again without loss or trouble.

Colonies will winter safely in single-

walled hives, but they consume a greater amount of stores and do not come out in the spring in nearly as good condition as they would if a double-walled hive were used, even if no packing were employed and an air space were left.

For several years I have used hives with thin side walls, and ends seven-eighths of an inch thick in summer, accompanying which for winter use is a case two and one-half inches larger on all sides, made of half inch stuff and provided with a gable roof. In each end of the gable roof is bored a three-fourths inch hole to allow the moisture to escape from the chaff cushion. A strip is laid on the inside of the outer case in such a manner as to keep the packing material from clogging the entrance.

Dry forest leaves, cut hay or straw, wheat or clover chaff, and numerous other substances may be used as packing materials, but above all things sawdust should not be used, as it draws and retains the moisture from the colony, and this the frost congeals into a mass as hard and injurious as a solid wall of ice.

The entrance to hives wintered out of doors should be not more than four inches wide, and even this width may be lessened if care is taken to keep the entrance free from clogging by dead bees. One of the commonest causes of loss in wintering is the stopping of the entrance. With a clean passage and good ventilation any colony will winter well, while with a blocked entrance the supply of fresh air is stopped and the moisture is not dried out of the brood chamber. The drifting of snow about the hive does no harm if it does not thaw or remain too long. The danger from snow lies in the thaws, for then the snow melts on the alighting board, and with the first frost forms an impenetrable cover to the entrance. The snow may cover the hive all winter if it does not melt and freeze.

A clean surface should be kept on

though it may seem, leaves the colony in better shape in the spring than they would be in if fed the natural product of the hive.

The deserted brood perishes and causes disease, and in my estimation, one of the causes of foul brood. More colonies are forced to "swarm out" and desert the hive in the spring from this than any other cause.

All colonies, as I have said before, should have a good supply of stores in the fall, but sometimes, because of an unusually severe winter, the quantity of food will be insufficient to carry over the bees until the first flow of new honey. In this case it is necessary to feed, to prevent spring dwindling and loss of the colony. This feeding should be done daily and the best manner in which to do this is by feeding small quantities each day in an entrance feeder. In not one out of a hundred cases is spring feeding necessary, and not unless there has been practically no flow of honey must fall feeding be resorted to. A friend, who has had years of experience, told me that, as soon as the last good honey flow was finished, he removed all the frames from the hive, and extracted from them the honey. This honey was well-cured, and satisfactory in every way as food for the winter, but he said in his experience it was better to leave six empty combs in the hive body and to replace the honey with sugar syrup, than to leave the hives as they were. The extracted honey brought a much better price than the value of the sugar syrup with which it was replaced, and there was a fair profit in the exchange, while the syrup was even superior to the honey as a winter food. Another good feature was that the bees stored most of the syrup in the four center combs, right where it was needed, while the apiarist knew exactly how much food each colony had, because he fed each one the same amount at the same time. Miller

feeders were used and within a week every colony had the twenty-five pounds given them stored in the combs and sealed. Good sugar syrup made by the process of percolation costs a little less than four cents per pound, and strange the bottom board under the cluster. The bees themselves are unable to remove the debris, and a little assistance from their owner will materially assist them in passing the winter comfortably. All hives on winter stands should be kept about two inches lower in the front than in the back. This keeps the snow and rain from penetrating the entrance and materially assists both the bees and their owner in their labor of cleaning the hives. About twice a month I clean the bottoms of all the hives. To do this I procure a piece of stiff wire about three feet long and bend back at right angle, three inches at one end, giving the wire a poker shape. I bend the other end to form a handle. This implement I insert in the entrance, and with it rake the dead bees to the front and out of the hive. It effectually cleans the bottom board. The operation consumes so little time and the benefits are such that it is well worth a trial from all apiarists.

Early in the spring there often come bright, warm days when the bees can fly. On such days it is well to remove the cover of the winter case for an hour or so in the middle of the day and to allow the sun to shine down upon the packing, drying it and drawing all dampness from the hive. The ground or snow before the hive should be covered with straw to save those bees which are too exhausted by their flight to alight squarely at the entrance, and which would perish if allowed to drop upon the snow or frozen ground.

By the middle of March the best colonies should have begun to rear brood, and the middle of April should see the hive with young bees in abundance. It is not well to try stimulative feeding of small quantities of warm syrup too early, as this will increase unnaturally the production of brood, and in case of a cold snap, the bees will be compelled to forsake the brood and again cluster for warmth in the center of the hive.

Concluded in next issue



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## EDITORIAL.

G. M. DOOLITTLE & R. B. LEAHY, EDITORS.

Forty thousand tons of honey from 825 colonies, spring count, is the report of Emison Bros. through the Pacific Bee Journal.

We wish to buy several tons of beeswax and will pay 25 cents, cash, or 27 cents, trade. This offer holds good until the 21st of December. Wax must be delivered, free of freight, to us. We can pay the freight here, but must deduct it from the amount of wax. If you have a large quantity of wax to work up please write us; also send for our Catalogue and price list.

1901 WILL PASS ON RECORD with me, as being one of the most peculiar seasons with the bees of any of the 33 during which I have kept them. And, this being the case, I propose to tell the numerous readers of THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER something of this season.

THE BEES were set from the cellars a little past the middle of April, but after the first few days of flight there was no more suitable weather for bees to go out of the hives up to about May first as it was generally cold with high winds. And I am not sure but the result would have been better had they been left in the cellar till warmer weather came about the first of May, for very many bees would insist on going out, with some little rift of clear sky through the clouds, which would let the sun shine from three to ten minutes, only to get chilled when the clouds come over the sun again.

DURING THE FIRST HALF OF MAY the bees started a fine lot of brood, as the weather was generally pleasant during this time, which brought out the flowers of the elm, soft and hard maple and willows, these giving the bees enough pollen and early nectar to stimulate brood-rearing, so that the best colonies were in a very prosperous condition at the time, and to the one not knowing what was to follow (and no one could know on the 15th of May what the weather would be for the next month), the prospects for early swarms, and early work in the section boxes, was never better than it was on May 15th 1901.

BUT FOR NEARLY A MONTH FROM THIS DATE it rained, RAINED, RAINED, till the farmers collected about their homes, and the stores, with faces so long that any casual observer would know that they felt decidedly blue, over the continued wet which hindered them from getting in their crops, while the faces of us bee-keepers were but little less long, and our "blues" only a little modified from what theirs was. The bee-keepers blues came from all of our colonies stopping brood-rearing, just at the time when brood should have been the most abundant to secure the best success in honey during the months to come, and was only modified in that the bees secured honey enough before May 15th, in addition to what was left over from their winter stores, so that we did not have to feed to keep them from starving.

WITH THE 10TH TO THE 15TH OF JUNE something unexpected happened, which was, that the fields of hundreds of acres of red clover, began to show RED with their numerous opening blossoms, a thing which had not been seen in this locality for nearly or quite 20 years, owing to a "midge" working in the head so that the buds were all blasted just before they opened. With the 15th of June the weather began to "fair off," and on the 16th the bees began to secure enough nectar, so that they stopped "nosing about" whenever a hive was opened. By the 20th, the weather had gotten decidedly hot and honey was coming in at a "basswood gait," so that honey could be exposed all day long in the apiary, without a bee so much as looking at it. And this continued with only a little slackening up, till basswood opened on July 7th. On July 10th basswood was in full bloom, but at no time during its bloom, which lasted till July 20th, did the bees secure as much honey, as they apparently did during the last ten days of June, from the red clover.

MEANWHILE the clover continued to bloom, only that three-fourths of the acreage had been cut for hay, and other acres were being cut with each day, as the mammoth kind came to maturity, but enough of this latter was left so that the bees worked right on after basswood was over, only at a slackening rate, till they capped over and finished most of the sections which were only partly filled when the basswood flow ceased. With August first, the bees

began to bother about opening up hives again, which showed that the season for white honey was over, and from this on till August 13th there was a dearth of honey, such as we usually have after bass-wood. With the 13th buckwheat began to yield nectar, and continued to do so till the 28 of the same month, but at no time was the yield heavy, owing to the small acreage sown the raising of cabbage for market having taken the place of buckwheat, quite largely in this section. With the close of the buckwheat came the close of the honey season for 1901, as golden rod, asters, or other fall flowers do not sufficiently abound in this section to help the bees much.

**RESULTS.** as the season is now entirely over, as far as storing honey is concerned, and the honey all sent off to market, it is very easy to tell what has been the result of the season's work with the bees. As I had to rob all but a few of the 30 colonies of bees at the out-apiary during the whole of June to establish nuclei here at home, for queen rearing, and as the queens were taken from all but a few of the colonies here at home, to supply the great demand for early breeders, during the same month, it is impossible to tell just how much these robbed colonies would have produced, had they kept their bees and queens. However, I set apart a few colonies at each place, which I decided not to rob of either bees or queens and from these I obtained an average yield of 176 one pound sections to the colony at the home yard, and 171 at the out apiary, all nicely filled and marketable; besides, say seven or eight partly filled from each colony, which I carry over for 'baits'. If I was to count the honey in these, the average would be not far from 180 lbs. for the home yard and 175 for the out-apiary, which is the largest average yield I have ever obtained. And could we have had suitable brooding weather during the last ten days of May, and the first ten of June, it would seem that the average might have went up to 250 pounds. Only as we had a good honey flow, covering a long period of time, could the results given above, been obtained.

**TONGUES MEASURED.** After I knew pretty near what the results of the season was to be, I sent 12 bees from each of four colonies to Mr. Wood, of Lansing, Mich., and to Prof. Gillette, of the Colorado Experiment Station, at Fort

Collins, to have their tongues measured. The bees in cage No. 1 were from the colony which gave the largest yield here at the home apiary, which yield now proves to be 261 completed sections, 21 partly filled, or say about 12 pounds and they have 42 pounds in their hive for winter. These bees were from a queen reared during 1900 from my old original stock that I have been trying to bring as near perfection, as to honey gathering as possible, for the past 30 years. No. 2 was from the poorest colony, as to honey yield, although I counted it the best during the first of the season, as it had more brood and bees on June 25th than any other colony in either apiary. The queen was from an Iowa apiarist, which I got during August 1900. This colony gave only 44 poorly filled sections, no partly filled sections, and had to be fed for winter, as it only had 12 pounds in the hive on October first. No. 3 was from my golden breeder, from which I took brood for queen-rearing three times every week during the whole of the honey flow; and for this reason I expected very little from her colony. But they gave 68 completed sections, and have 37 pounds in their hive for winter. No. 4 was from the famous long-tongued stock which so much has been written about. This queen was obtained on April 29th, and introduced to a colony from which a queen had just been sold. From No. 4 I took 65 sections, the cappings of which had that watery appearance so common with bees from imported Italian stock, and they have 28 pounds in their hive for winter. Now, from the above, it would seem that colony No. 1, which gave 315 pounds of honey, should have the longest tongues, if there was any truth in the fact of last winter and spring when such a breeze was raised over the superiority of long-tongued bees for honey gathering, but I'll let the figures tell. The average length of tongue, as given by Mr. Wood, was, for No. 1, about 24.9; No. 2, 25.1; No. 3, 25.5 No. 4, 25.6; the same being in hundreds of an inch. Mr. Gillette's average for the same lot was, for No. 1, 25.4; No. 2, 25.6; No. 3, 25.6; No. 4, 25.8. I will not stop to make any comments, but leave the matter with the reader to decide how much there was in that long-tongue fad. I will close by saying that all four colonies were worked as nearly alike as was possible, with the exceptions I have mentioned.

Borodino, N. Y.



**GOOD THINGS IN THE BEE-KEEPING PRESS.**

Somnambulist.

The Canadian Bee Journal for October opens with a highly interesting address delivered by H. W. Collingwood, before the American Pomological Society and National Bee-keepers' Association at the Buffalo convention. The following are a few extracts:

"I am not a bee-keeper, although I help keep my neighbors' bees! I don't pretend to be a pomologist. I'm a plain fruit grower, far enough along in the business to realize that, with all his proud dominion over the lower forces of nature, man cannot produce the finest and most perfect fruits without the help of his friend, the bee."

The relation between the fruit grower and the bee itself are physical, mental and moral. Interfere with a bee's notion of duty and right, and he at once administers a stinging rebuke to those faint hearted humans who permit others to interfere with their homes and privileges.

The mental relations appear when a thoughtful man studies the wonderful life and habits of the bee.

The moral aspect appears when, in the latter part of the summer the bees swarm to your fruits then you learn how much easier it is to be a bear than it is to forbear. One must learn to use the memory of services rendered as oil for the rusty machinery of patience.

There are two worthy citizens who upset the theories of the scientific men—Jack Frost and Mr. Honey Bee. (Question,—How about that Mr.)

"Ice and honey are two crops which remove no fertility from the soil. A man might cut ice on his neighbor's pond for years, and make a fortune by doing so, yet all his work would cut no ice in the great American game of robbing the soil. The pond will not be injured in the least. In like manner my neighbor's bees may take a ton of honey from my fruit and it may sell at a good price, yet my farm has not lost five cents worth of plant food, nor would I have been a cent better off if the bees had not taken an ounce of the nectar, but

had simply acted as dry nurses to my baby fruits without pay or reward. Both frost and bees bring unnumbered blessings to man, yet most of us will spend more time growling at some little injury which they do as they pass on, than we will in praise and thankfulness for all the benefits they heap upon us. I have known fruit growers and pomologists who, when they find the bees sucking some cracked and worthless old fruit, to forget that the bee did more than they in the making of these fruits. If they were in the bee's place, they would probably demand 75 per cent of the finest fruit in the orchard as payment for their labor. Such folks make me think of the housekeeper who found fault with the minister. The good man came into the house of sickness with a message of divine hope, love and faith. He cheered the hearts of all, and yet, when he went away, the housekeeper found fault with him because he forgot to wipe his feet on the door mat, and tracked some mud upon the kitchen floor. What a world this would be if we could learn to judge others, not by their little weakness, but by their great acts of loving service."

THE BEE AS A WORKER.

As a boy I was brought up on the "busy bee" theory. The old man who considered himself responsible for my industrial training gave me to understand that the bee is a tireless worker, who toils for the love of it and never quits. He wasn't trying to get me interested in the study of natural history—he was trying to get me to realize that someone loved to work—and he knew that he didn't. I am sorry to break down this ideal of childhood, for I have searched hard to find something that has no blood of the shirk in its veins. I can't tell my children the old, old story, for they will soon know that most bees in New Jersey appear to start work at 7:30 to 8 a. m., and knock off at 4 p. m. On wet days they usually quit entirely. This is much like the average hired man, who will take advantage of a light sprinkle to come in and sweep up the barn floor. The bee works on Sunday while the hired man rides his bicycle. When the bee does start, he keeps at his work, while the hired man stops to look at the clock.

F. Greiner culls from the German papers and presents us with the cream. Here are two items:

"Lipps says in the Phalzer Biemen Zeitung that he has come to the conclusion the proper time to raise queens is during June and July while the honey flow is on. He thinks the work is much pleasanter during such a time and feeding has not to be resorted to, while the queens raised prove more prolific and longer lived, as a general thing."

From Bien n Vater, Wien, Austria, according to Dr. Pachner, one thousand drones use up at least 115 grains honey daily. Three thousand drones is no uncommon thing in one hive. They would use in five weeks about twenty-five pounds of honey. Instead of three thousand drones ten thousand workers might have been raised which would not only have saved the twenty-five pounds of honey, but would have gathered quite a little surplus besides.

Only think of it, just as we were beginning to flatter ourselves that possibly the length of tongue in the honey bee might be cultivated to the extent of reaching the red clover honey, along comes one "enthusiast" and informs us that "red clover isn't in it with bananas in yield of nectar, or in length of floral tubes." Thus it ever is in life, the last problem is scarcely solved ere another is placed before us.

Notwithstanding all the sarcastic reflections of the opposite sex, this certainly is one instance of where the female tongue has been measured and found wanting.

Bessie L. Putnam treats us to a good article on autumn pasturage in which she reminds us that there are about 80 North American species of the golden rod and over 70 of the asters. Autumn pasturage cuts no small figure in years results and in the question of location is worthy of close consideration. Many times it lifts up the head of the bee-

keeper and bids him to look up and "march on."

Already Spanish needle honey, in many places, is no mean competitor of the fairer but less fragrant white clover.

Enter the extracting room while Spanish Needle honey is being handled and you've only to close your eyes to imagine yourself amidst a golden sea of bloom such as Spanish Needle alone forms. And this delicious aroma tenaciously clings to the least morsel of the honey. Many of my customers distinguish it by this inherent quality. How vividly I remember, in childhood's days, how greatly detested was this weed. The peculiar form of the seeds materially aids in the wide distribution of the plant, and on old lands is quite frequently gained such a foothold as to prove itself a great nuisance if not an absolute terror to the corn gatherer. The clothing worn at this work must be as nearly akin to leather as possible. Implements of descriptions, and some that could never lay claim to a description, were in demand with which to scrape off the clinging incubus of the tined pitchfork-like seeds. How little did we dream of its possibilities as a honey plant. It has proved one of life's many blessings in disguise. Naptown, Dreamland.

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## "RIVERSIDE FARM or LED BY A BEE."

BESSIE BOND, Author.

[This story began in the Sept. PROGRESSIVE,]

### CHAPTER IV.

#### ARRIVAL OF FRIENDS AND HOMEFOLKS

I had written Pat Odell and half a dozen college chums early in the summer inviting them to spend the shooting season with me at "River Side." They accepted, and I looked for their arrival first of September. In the meantime, and since my arrival in the Lone Star state, a railroad was being made to extend through the state into Mexico which would be completed as far as the little city of P— long before the first of September, therefore traveling would be much easier for them than it had been for me, though not by any means safe from bandits and roving bands of Indians. So at the appointed time I was at the station waiting, with more impatience than would be due the occasion in these latter days, but at last the train came rumbling in, and before it came to a full stop I felt myself gathered in an embrace of someone from behind. I thought it must be a grizzly bear, till I heard a familiar voice saying in the ecstasy of of joy:

"Well, bliss yer swate sowl, misther Cal. Oi've been lookin' fur yez this hould blissed day. Och! but Oi'd ruther sae ye this minute than me own swate Biddie O'Burk, back in the ould counthrey."

"De'il take you Pat. I thought I was in the grasp of a grizzly bear. But where is the rest? You did not come alone"—but before he could reply I saw half a dozen familiar forms descending the steps with Aunt Millie and Bess following close in the rear. Then came the servants—three of them

at least—bringing hand-bags, lunch-baskets and band-boxes. I will here introduce you to the whole party before I forget it. Oliver Oaks, tall, slender, black eyes, raven hair, slick face and quiet disposition. Martin Dewit, below medium size, yellow hair, light blue eyes, very fair, and full of life. Richard Dean, or Dick as he was called by his intimates, was medium size, auburn hair, deep blue eyes, fair to look upon and full of wit. Albert Dundee, brown eyes, wavy black hair, heavy mustache, droll disposition, and standing five feet, ten inches in his smoking slippers. Last, but not least, is Will Blakeman. Six foot, three, brown hair, blue eyes, light mustache, and an all-around "jolly-go-lucky" sort of fellow. The servants were old Uncle Ben, Aunt Bettie, and their daughter Rose.

Now we will drop the curtain and let it rise upon a scene five days later.

We are all seated around in my sitting room, "taking a rest," as Bess said, for we had all been into the house-cleaning business—when little Martin Dewit asked: "What is next on the program, Cal? I hope it is not trapping birds." "Faith, but it is," rejoined Pat. I heard him tell the leetle bird—swate creather—thet he'd sure call on her this avening, and he'll be givin' us the slip, he will, soon enough." Then, at a look from me, he continued: "Och! but yea nade not bae makin' eyes at me; its the trouth, es sure es me name be Pat Odell. Ye nade not be ashamed of it, eather, fer Oi'm shure she's as perthy as me own Biddy Oburk, and ye'll niver ketch Pat beaing ashamed of her." Of course that raised a laugh

as well as creating a curiosity in Aunt Millie and Bess. I knew the "cat was out of the bag" then, and I would have to tell the straight of it. "Look at him," exclaimed Dick, "he is blushing like a school girl, and, hang me, if I don't believe Pat has told the truth." "I don't believe a word of it," put in Will, "if so why did he take Martin with him two days ago when he went after his bees. And he even invited me—ME, mind you, to go with him the next trip; and I'm going, too, what say you Mart?"

"I say he had better leave you at home, if he wants the bird; as for me, he knows there is no danger of losing her. I'm not big enough to give her a name."

"Oh, but you could take hers, you know. Then you would have a very proper name."

"Martin Dewit does not sound half so nice as 'Martin Bird'" rejoined Dick.

"Perhaps so," replied Mart, "but while I am too small to divide my name with anyone, and will have to remain a confirmed old maid—no bachelor, I mean—on account of it, Will is big enough to give her two names, if she can find a use for them, and if Cal will take a fool's advice, he will keep her out of this crowd."

"Och! but he can't do it," said Pat. "The swate chile promised to teach me wid the baas, and es Oi've learned two lessons alldhready, Oi'm goin' to be a baa-man, in me ould days, Oi am."

"You said two lessons, Pat," rejoined Bess. "I understand the first lesson but tell us about the second."

"The second lesson, Miss Bess, is to teck the sthings wid equelnimity, wid-out one dhrap ov spirits in it—not aven a bit of wake brandy."

"That is too bad, Pat," laughed Bess. "It's a wonder you ever learned the first lesson, if she is going to make a teetolaler of you."

"Och! but she'd meck a toteotler out ov Saint Patric, himsilf. Whin she looks at ye wid her round, gazetel eyes and axes ye, so swate and noice, to do a thing, why——"

"Why, what?" Finish your sentence, Pat," urged Bess.

"Why, pristo! its the same ez done"

About this time came a glorious interruption for me. Bob came, bringing with him a few late melons, a basket of fruit, and accompanied by little Clare (my favorite of the children) but as the people were all strange, I could get her to talk but little. Then after they left, we each found something to occupy our time till supper, and we were half through the meal, when Bess startled us all with the exclamation:

"I'll tell you, friends, judge and gentlemen of the jury; I have found him." Then the four walls echoed with a merry laugh.

"Found who?" asked Aunt Millie, with a frown; for Bess would shock her modesty now and then by using slang phrases.

"Him," repeated Bess. "My beau ideal, of course."

"What! that bird?" said Albert Dundee, his eyes flashing with jealousy; for he, poor boy, was hopelessly in love with my Cousin Bess. But Martin—always ready to attract attention just when the subject became most embarrassing—joined in with "Oh, you block-head! of course its a bird, a Martin Bird, at that. She told me just before supper that if I was not large enough in a few more years to share my name with her, I might share hers. So, you see, I'm not going to be an old bach after all."

"You!" exclaimed Albert in a sneering tone. "Did I not know your love for falsification I might offer you congratulation; but to her—never!"

"Hip, hip, hurrah!" exclaimed Will. Three cheers for the bride-groom elect,

and here's health, happiness and a broomstick for the bride." So saying, he raised a glass of buttermilk on high then drained it to the bottom, and, without wiping the milk from his lips, stepped lightly to Martin's side and imprinted a kiss on his cheek that could be seen as well as felt. Dick, Ollie—as we called him—Pat and I arose to follow the example; but before we could reach him, he slid under the table, giving an ear-splitting yell of "Murder! holy mother! protect me, thine ungodly sinner!" and there he stayed, till we had run some risk of injuring our lungs, and Bess said she would let him off "Scott-free" if he would behave himself afterwards. Then Will and I departed on our proposed mission to the "Bird" farm.

After fixing up the bees and loading them on the spring wagon, we spent a delightful evening with the family. It was one of our old-time evenings, when we all did our share towards making the music, and the evening pass pleasantly for all.

When about to take leave of them, Will thanked them all, for the evening's entertainment, declaring it was the happiest of his life, and I knew he meant it. I invited the whole family to spend the coming Thursday at my house, as I expected to invite several other neighbors and put in the day at any sport desirable with the ladies. Then we bid them good-night.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

### Seventh Annual Meeting Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association.

Continued from Last Month—Reported by Louis Scholl, Secretary, Hunter, Texas.

3rd—Thirdly; the keeping of bees on the dollar and cent standpoint, wanting all the honest dollars that are in it, he must produce the kind that sells the quickest and gives the best returns. If his customers were wholly or mostly

for section honey, he would be forced to produce that kind. If bulk-comb, then that kind. If extracted, then it would be extracted. As it is the demand that keeps us in the market, we must produce the kind there is a demand for.

He was once an advocate of section honey—the kind that has a thin strip of wood around it, thinking it so nice, and it could be sent to market just as the bees made it. Is still an advocate of comb honey, but the kind that is cut from the frames, placed in cans and that delicious, sweet extracted poured all over it. Then you have not only extracted on the inside, but on the outside of the comb also, which makes it more desirable to the taste.

When he was for sections, the Northern brothers said he was a practical apiarist, but now he is for bulk-comb and they say he has retrograded thirty years, which, however, does not matter with him as he is not for popularity, but for the dollar.

He also gave some figures and some idea of the immense quantity of such bulk-comb honey that is in demand over only a small amount of other kinds.

A question was asked in regard to keeping it over winter; whether it would granulate, and if it could be taken out in layers then.

The answer was that this was the only drawback that bulk-comb honey had, but the demand for it is so great that it cannot be supplied; hence, none is kept over winter to become granulated.

Mr. Davidson arose and seriously criticised Mr. Hyde's article; that he did not want it to be understood that the production of section honey should be assailed in any way and that the production of sections should not be discouraged; besides the production of fine section honey stands above all other and is the highest art of producing honey. Intimated that the reason why others were not producing section hon-

ey, was because they did not know how, and that the day will come when more sections will be produced than bulk-comb, as it is the more wealthy people anyway that eat the most honey.

All three grades are good but fine section honey cannot be procured during slow flow, as it takes fast rushing flows and a locality with such. There is just as much in dollars and cents to be made with sections as bulk-comb, and should be encouraged. O. P. Hyde ended the discussion by saying that he was not at all discouraging the production of section honey. That HE is only willing to produce what is in greatest demand and gives the greatest profits, He is not pushing this, but it is his customers that choose it or demand it of him.

Before adjournment, H. H. Hyde made a motion to appoint a committee of three to judge the bee-keepers exhibits; Chair appointing D. C. Milam, W. C. Victor and Mrs. C. R. West.

Adjournment for dinner, until 2:00 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION WEDNESDAY 24th.

Convention again called to order by Pres. Salyer at 2:00 p. m., and the first business was the report of the committee on "Constitution and By-Laws," Secretary Scholl reading the following "Constitution," which was unanimously adopted.

#### CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I—NAME—This organization shall be known as the "Texas Bee-Keepers' Association."

ART. 2—OBJECTS—Its objects shall be to promote the interests of bee-keepers; the exchange of thoughts, experiences, etc., in apiculture, through the meetings, of this association; and through a closer relation of its members.

ART.—III—MEMBERSHIP—Sec. 1—Any white person who is in accord with the objects and the aims of this association may become a member upon the payment of \$1.00 to the Secretary or Treasurer. Payment to be made at

or before each annual meeting of this association; or not later than 10 days thereafter. Membership shall continue as long as all dues are paid up.

Sec. 2—Any person may become an honorary member of this association upon a two-thirds vote of the members present.

ART. IV—OFFICERS—Sec. 1—The officers of this association shall be a president, a vice-president, and a secretary who shall be ex-officer treasurer.

Sec. 2—The officers shall all be elected annually by ballots of the members of this association at their annual meeting.

ART. V—DUTIES OF OFFICERS—Sec. 1—President—It shall be the duty of the president to preside at the annual meetings of this association and to perform such other duties as may devolve on the presiding officer. President shall be ex-officer, vice-president of the "Texas Farmers' Congress."

Sec. 2—Vice-president—In the absence of the president, the vice-president shall perform the duties of president.

Sec. 3—Secretary—It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the records of this association; to make a report of the annual meetings; to receive membership fees; to make a report at the annual meetings and perform such other service as the association may direct.

Sec. 4—The president, vice-president and secretary shall form an executive committee. Their duties shall be such as usually fall to such officers.

ART. VI—FUNDS—Sec. 1—The secretary shall remit to the general manager of the National Bee-Keeper's Association within two weeks after the annual meeting the sum of 50 cents for each paid up member, as a membership in the National Bee-Keepers' Association for one year.

Sec. 2—The secretary shall receive not less than \$10.00 annually for his

services, and shall receive another sum equal to his legitimate expenses for the benefit of this association.

Sec. 3—The remaining funds of the association shall be expended as the members there of may direct.

ART. VII—MEETINGS—This association shall hold annual meetings at such time and place as the members may select by a two-thirds vote at some regular meeting; but if in any event it becomes impracticable to meet at the place selected, because of unforeseen events, then this association shall hold its meeting at such time and place as the executive committee may select.

ART. VIII—COMMITTEES—The president of this association shall appoint yearly the following committee on "Resolutions and Petitions:" a program committee of one; and such other committees as may become necessary.

ART. IX—GENERAL—Sec. 1—This association shall ally itself with the "Texas Farmers' Congress" in every way possible, provided that such alliance is never detrimental to this association.

Sec. 2—It shall be one of the aims of this association to secure the passage of a law establishing an "Experimental apiary" at College Station, together with the appointment, by the Governor, of an experimenter, who shall be recommended to him by the Bee Keepers' Association of Texas.

ART. X—AMENDMENTS—This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at some regular meeting,

The new association now bears the name of "Texas Bee-Keepers' Association," leaving the "North Texas" and "South Texas" associations as "local" Bee-Keepers' Association now as, with its new "Constitution," and a new set of officers a great deal of good work can be done if the bee-keepers will only lend that which these men have asked for:—the help, assistance and co-operation of the bee-keepers and with that

the association could make strides forward as never before; only we MUST have their help. Even bee-keepers in our great state ought to take pride in helping to build up a State Association that will surpass all others. And this can only be done if they will give their assistance.

Put your shoulder to the wheel, that is, your dollars into the treasury, pay for your annual membership, and help to keep it going. The greater the association, the more members it has, the more can be done.

Now something about what you get if you want to be a member. Well here it is:—by paying your annual dues of \$1.00, you are not only a member of the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, but as 50 cents of this \$1.00 is sent with all of the other members to the several managers of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, securing membership with that organization also. Thus one is a member of his State association and at the same time can enjoy all the benefits of the National Association at just half the regular rate. Of course it will be well to bear in mind that to do this, members must act according to Article III of the Constitution of this association in regard to membership and membership fees.

Besides all this, a reduction has been secured in the subscription prices of bee Journals, when pay for them is given to the secretary of this association along with their annual membership dues.

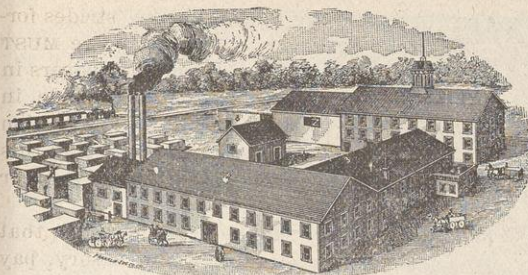
(To be continued.)

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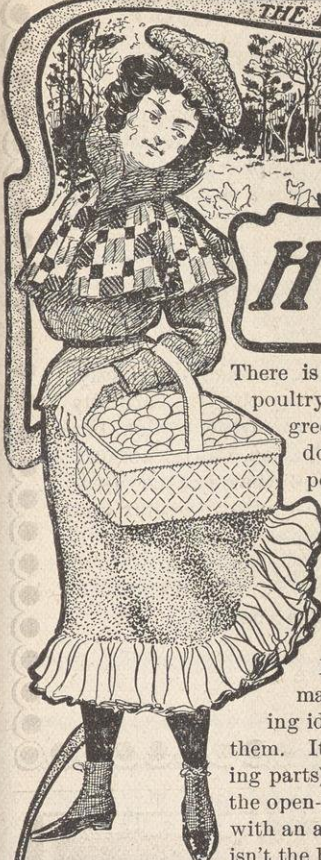
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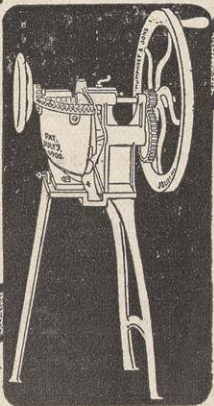
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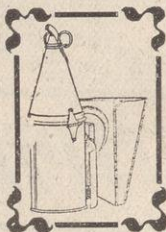
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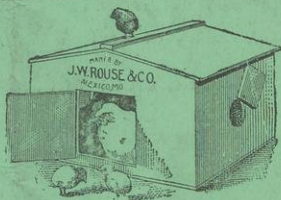
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