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PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.



PUBLISHED BY
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December 1904





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The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees Honey and Kindred Supplies.

VOL. XII.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., DECEMBER 1904.

NO. 12.

Good Things in the Bee-Keeping Press.

SOMNAMBULIST.

D. R. Keyes, of Quitman, Ga., presents to the public, through the medium of Nov. 15th., Gleanings, his views on overstocking. "In regard to the subject of overstocking, it is surprising how many there are who seem to think that, because a locality will support ten or fifteen colonies and give good returns, it is a "fine bee-range." It seems to me that one of the principal reasons that, the more colonies you have in a location, the less honey you get per colony, is not because there is not honey enough within range, but because many bees visit the same blossoms only to find that some bee just preceding it has sucked all the honey, and still there is just enough scent of honey to attract them, and thus thousands of bees visit flowers one after another, only to be disappointed; whereas if there were few bees in the same field each bee would have to stop on only a few flowers when it would have a load, without having exhausted either strength or time, and both time and strength count heavily during a flow of honey. It is like going into a chestnut-grove. The first trees you reach you begin to pick up burrs and possibly find one out of a dozen that has not already been robbed of its contents. I believe that bee-keepers are beginning to realize the importance of smaller apiaries and more of them."

Thoughts highly worthy of serious

consideration, if planning for the establishment of our apiaries. That the man of few colonies, so often boastfully claims such superior results, over he who has a greater number is oftentimes humiliating and discouraging. That little, or no effort should be crowned with success, while earnest endeavor is left in the rear, seems not exactly the way things should be.

"Burying Bees in a Clamp is the frontispiece in November's Review. What would bee-keepers of this locality, many of whom shirk the summer work necessary to the taking off the surplus, do it compelled to go to like trouble? Yet Mr. Townsend, who gives us the method, makes his bread and butter out of the production of honey, and has to contend with this additional expense of time, labor and money. He is emphatic as to winter stores being of the best, and draws comparison between two of his yards, alike in all particulars, except that ty one he fed sugar at the rate of ten pounds per colony, for winter stores, and to the other no addition was made to the natural stores with the result that the former had to its credit \$658 and the later but \$320. Cost of sugar few has less than \$50.00. How like fairydom and its fanciful dreams. Were it not that his teaching usually smack of the practical, and carry the odor of beedom, there would be nought to protect us against skepticism. The investments in which capital can be made to sextuple itself in less than a year are indeed rare. In this case the extra feed saved numbers of colonies

over winter that the less favored apiary lost. Mr. A. C. Miller asserts that "honey given under the same conditions would have done equally as well," of which the editor is doubtful. Wherefore the doubt, W. Z.?

On the feeding of sugar a writer in the Ohio Farmer has to say: "It seems that no one who keeps bees would think of getting along without having a good supply of frames filled with bee-food for feeding the bees when short of stores. It is safe to say that if the owner of the apiary neglects his bees he will not only lose many colonies, but will be likely to fail of securing a crop of honey. Usually late swarms are not considered of much value. In the fall, the beekeeper will brush off the bees and take away what little honey they may have, and the poor bees will crawl back into the hive, cluster about the queen and finally die a lingering death from starvation. With me, the late swarms are very valuable, in fact much is due them for my success in getting surplus honey when so many fail. The value of the late swarms depend almost entirely on the management. As soon as there is a perceptible cessation of the honey flow, which is marked by the slaughter of the drones, I feed each colony twenty pounds of granulated sugar with equal parts of water. Turn the syrurp into shallow pans filled with broken pieces of comb, and place the dishes in the upper story, or super, of the hives. Turn back one corner of the enameled cloth cover so that the bees will have access to the syrup. The feeding should be done in the afternoon when the weather is warm, from three to five pounds at a time, for each colony, and the feeding should cover a period of about six weeks, as that will give the bees ample time to build out the combs and secure what nectar they may find in the field. A year ago last fall I had eight late

swarms that were not in condition to winter. After feeding each colony twenty pounds of sugar as I was not working for increase, I reduced the number to four by uniting or doubling up, as we call it.

This gave me four strong colonies with sufficient stores to winter, and forty frames of bee food that weighed two hundred and forty pounds, and the most of it capped over. Last August, I took from those four colonies one hundred and sixty sections of beautiful white clover honey that sold for \$24. As the forty frames of bee food were worth more to me than what I paid for the sugar, there was a net profit of the \$24. Two of the four colonies swarmed during apple blossom, and it was from them that I got the most of the honey. As the two new swarms took the place of the old, they are counted as two of the four, no account being taken of the old swarms that were set aside. They gave me no surplus but they filled out the frames and went into winter quarters in good condition.

I do not think one need to dwell long on the point to convince any sane man that late swarms are valuable when rightly managed. This way of obtaining bee food has much to commend it to the up-to-date beekeeper, for the reason that it is cheap and practical; and the food can be used at any time except during the severest cold weather.

Mr. Miller claims to be the discoverer of the use of tarred paper for winter protection, and not only boasts of its advantages, but further seeks to build up its reputation by tearing down that of the chaff hive. Some of his ideas are given. "The tarred paper accomplishes this, keeps out water, keeps out wind, absorbs the suns rays, which runs up temperature within the hive, thus driving out any condensed moisture, and enabling the

bees to feed, clean house, and move about. When the sun is gone it lets that heat escape so slowly that the bees have abundant time to settle down as they should.

"Bees do not fly unduly from hives thus protected, and so ventilated, and such bees as do fly and fail to return are those which otherwise would die within the hive."

Is the latter surmise only, or positive knowlege?

"When I first published this system I especially cautioned all persons north of here to go slowly in their experiments with it, as I was then uncertain as to how it would work in more severe climates. From experiments, by myself and others, since that time, I am satisfied that the system will be as effective many degrees north of here, as it is here and further south."

"Tarred paper is no more effective than chaff in keeping the bees warm, but it does serve to give them heat whenever the sun shines; which is what chaff hives absolutely prevent. If colonies filled the chamber within a chaff hive, then its packed walls would conserve the heat of the bees, but the bees occupy only a small part of such chamber, and the space all about them—air, combs, honey, and all—is practically no warmer than the air without the hive. I believe that bees winter well in chaff hives, in spite of the chaff, not on account of it. They will winter perfectly in hives but one-quarter inch thick, exposed to a temperature 26 below zero, and holding below zero for a week at a time, if conditions of bees, food, ventilation, etc., are right; and they die just as dead in chaff hives as they do in any other.

THE DISADVANTAGE OF CHAFF HIVES.

Chaff hives heat through very slowly and in the short winter days they do not heat through. Unprotected hives heat through readily, and cool quickly

Tarred paper, on single-walled hives, corrects the faults of both hives.

"When the bees break their cluster and spread their brood-nest in the spring, at which time they warm the whole brood chamber, then chaff packing is a real help and an advantage over an unprotected hive. But tarred paper accomplishes the same with the additional help of gathering heat from without whenever the sun shines.

The wintering problem is one of many details, not of any one alone. It is too late now to do much to help out poor stocks, but the black covering will help all very much. But don't forget the abundant ventilation at the entrance.

If some will devise or discover some equally wind and water proof protection that is cleaner to handle and more durable in use than is tarred paper, he will do us a world of good. But it must possess similar felt-like properties and be black."

W. Z. Hutchason is after everything that will throw any light on practical out-apiarying, if I may use such an expression. He reminds us that it is one thing to look after a handful of colonies in one place, and quite another to manage hundreds of colonies scattered about in different yards. He truthfully says, the man beginning to build out apiaries has almost as much to learn as he who is building his first apiary. The points he wants treated are: Number of colonies in the home-apiary that will justify the starting of an out-apiary; how far apart shall apiaries be located; how shall locations be selected; what arrangements with the owner of the land are most desirable; what method of travel is best in visiting out-apiaries; how shall hives be secured for increase, bought of the manufacturer, or made by the bee-keeper; how shall the increase be made or secured (this is important);

what kind of honey shall be produced, comb or extracted, and why; how shall the swarming problem be solved; shall there be a good building and a set of tools at each yard, or shall there be a tent and tools carried from yard to yard; how shall help be secured to do the work, shall wages be paid, or a share of the product given; shall the bees be wintered out of doors, or in cellars, (one at each yard) or be brought home and wintered in one large cellar, and then carted back in the spring? What are the greatest obstacles to be overcome in managing bees in large numbers? What are the things that you know now, that you did not know when you began establishing out-apiaries, that would have been of the greatest help to you if you had known them?

He quotes from Heddon's "Success in Bee Culture: "I believe that no business is less adapted to becoming a side issue or adjunct to some other, than this of ours. On the other hand, I think it will become a specialty with the successful ones, and these men will be men of energy, intelligence and tact. The days of dabbling along with two or four colonies, picking up bee wisdom; throwing away one and making another style of hive, each year, are nearly over.

During the long winter evenings can not the Progressive readers find time to lend a little assistance along these lines? Surely we have bee-keeper's among our ranks who have rich experience to lend, if only they would be considerate and kind enough to permit the use of it in the columns of the Progressive. Because we may have paid well for our experience, shall we be close about giving others the benefit of the same? I have to confess I have seen a few who upon fancying or pretending they had made discoveries, seemed loth to impart them to others, but just what pleasure or profit they

had of such a course I am at a loss to understand. Thus far, the editor of the Review has, some how, had this particular field mostly to himself, now why not insist on sharing a part of it with him and his paper?

Sothoroughly in earnest is he, I feel confident he will welcome light from any source, even that emitted from journals other than the Review.

Honey Bee as a Nature St. v.

To the Editor:—

For some time I have been endeavoring to advance the claim of honey bees as an educational "Nature Study" topic. It seems to me that honey bees are more available, more interesting and more practical for the school room, and for the teachers and pupils outside of the school room, than certain branches of entomology that have been more talked about and studied. I desire to obtain information of experiences with bees by teachers who have kept bees especially from the "Nature Study" standpoint. Also will young people under eighteen years of age who have personally cared for bees, please write me of their experiences. Any suggestions from veteran bee keepers for interesting teachers and pupils in bees will be much appreciated. Please inform me where straw hive are in use in this country.

EDWARD F. BIGELOW.

Stamford, Connecticut, Lecturer at teachers' Institutes and "Nature and science" Editor of the St. Nicholas Magazine.



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Incidents of a Queen's Life.

BY GUMPUS.

Chapter III.

"Oh dear me!" said the old maid as she placed the broom in the corner, and removed her dusting cap, "I wish this hurry and flurry were all over with. Weddings are a nuisance any way."

It was the eventful morning when the young queen was to take her wedding flight, and even now the groom, a handsome young drone, descendant of the most aristocratic families in Uncle Billy's apiary, was sitting on the top rail of the hog lot fence, watching for the bride to put in her appearance, and as he waited and waited and waited, he began to wonder how long he had waited. "Let's see," he said, as he scratched his head with his hind foot, "sixty waitings make a second and sixty seconds make a day. I guess the dear little thing will be here directly, for she said she would meet me at the white oak rail, that has the bark on it, just west of the hog shed at ten o'clock sharp, and now it must be as much as," looking at the sun, "9:30; now can it be possible," he said, twisting his mustache around his finger, "that I must wait yet half an hour," and as he thus impatiently waited, it dawned upon his dull little brain, that over punctuality is frequently productive of as much discomfiture as tardiness. But the suspense of waiting is more than repaid when he shields his eyes from the sun with his fore paw, and sees standing in front of the vine clad cottage, the bride elect in the richest attire, and after bidding the home folks adieu, takes wing and comes straight out to our gallant friend, takes his arm and away they go, making a bee line for an old hollow tree in the neighboring wood, the home of Squire Gummer,

and standing before the grave faced judge, their hearts feeling like goose eggs with two gauslings in them, they are for once and for all made man and wife.

"That's the way it goes," growled the old maid a few days later, "the first thing she did when she was given charge of the house, was to go and lay an egg in every one of those cells I had ready to put honey in, so now we will have to go to work and build a lot more." "Well what if we do," cheerfully remarked Fluffy, as she stopped a crack with propolis. "That is what we are here for, and Uncle Billy just put on another half story today, so there's plenty of room, and mamma says I can have a little room all to myself, if I take good care of it, for there's ever so many, and I'm going to show you all what one little bee can do all by herself. I've already got quite a little piece of comb built. Uncle Billy gave me a little piece of wax to start on, and mamma says I can have all I can make and she says she has known one bee to lay up as much as a pound in one season, and as it sells for ever so much a pound, I am going to buy me a winterhat and some nice red ribbon and lots of nice things with the money."

"Oh! you little goose," retorts the old maid as she re-adjusts her false teeth. "By the time you are as old as I am, you will learn not to build air castles: I used to work and plan and plan and work, but I found out long ago, that its just a waste of energy. Haven't I built comb after comb of as fine honey as you ever saw, only to find that about the time I got it all sealed over, that the season was at an end, and we would have to begin at our stores, and the next thing I would know, a lot of lazy good-for-nothing drones would be lunching out of my choice cells. No, my dear, by the time you have passed through one

summer of hard labor and dozed through a long Michagan winter, as I have done, you will learn not to count your larvae before they are hatched."

"Come; One-eye, get to work, what do you mean by standing around, when there's so much nectar to gather," said the queen one Monday morning, "better be making use of it while it lasts, for the older residents here tell me it won't last very long." "What can I do?" replied One-eye, "I'd like to know, for the house is full from floor to roof. We have even built burr combs in the gambles, and in every little nook and corner, until there ain't room enough in the house for the family. There are at least 200 of them outside, lounging around now, because there's nothing for them to do." "Well," said the queen, "if that is the case the time has come for me to divide the house, for idleness begets mischief, and if something is not done with all these chaps, they are sure to get into devilment." She then called them all to her and said, "I am now about ready to start on my journey back to my old home, and all of you that want to go with me, go pack your things; for I will be ready to start about four o'clock this afternoon, but I do not want you to decide, without giving the matter due consideratiod," she continued, "remember that you will have many hardships to endure on the way, besides the privations incident to establishing a new home, and consider also in going that you will leave behind a prosperous home, where you are now surrounded by plenty. To tell you the truth it is with great reluctance, that I part with the home of my adoption, to which I have become so fondly ataached, but I feel that the necessity of the case demands my removal, for there now reigns a new queen, and there is not

room for two families to live in this house and since she in in her prime and I am weighted with declining days, the law of "survival of the fittest," demands, that I step down and out, so those of you that are willing to go with your aged mother, and add what you can to her comfort in her last days, come and we will go to the beautiful but distant South, the garden spot of earth and there establish us a new home that I may spend the remainder of my life where it was begun and where the dear wild flowers, which I love, may forever bloom over my last resting place."

"I am going," said Frisky.

"So am I," said Fluffy.

"And I," said One-eye.

"And me too," said the old maid, "for I can't put up with these upstarts of step-sisters any longer. I'd do anything to get rid of them."

Then one after another began to get ready and soon there was great confusion, all running here, there and everywhere, getting their things together for the trip and when four o'clock came, the queen marched out followed by about half of the inmates, each carrying their loads, and taking a stand on a limb, high up in the peach tree that stood in the backyard, where she could "take in" the surroundings, she said, "Come and gather around me, and we will sing a farewell song," but just as they began to sing, here came Aunt Sarah with the swarm catcher and would have taken them all in, but for the timely warning of One-eye, who saw her in time to announce her approach, and away they flew, in a southerly direction, the queen in the lead.

They had only gone a short distance when they came to a house, and a boy ran out with a mirror and followed them for half a mile throwing the reflection in their eyes so they could scarcely see, but on they went

paying no attention to it, and he finally gave up the chase. But the very next house they passed, an old woman was out in the back yard watering her flowers and she ran after them, screaming at the top of her voice, and throwing water on them with all her might and her nearest neighbor attracted by her yells, turned out "en-masse" and there was not less than a dozen in the family and each had an implement of torture, including tin pans, cow bells, tin horns, etc., but our plucky little swarm continued the journey, out distancing their pursuers, and traveling several miles without mishap, they then came upon an old man working in the garden, and he proved to be their worst antagonist, for no sooner did he see them than he began to throw dirt into their midst, savagely and although he killed many, yet they did not stop, but rather increased their speed in order to get away from him as soon as possible and wondering why it was that everyone had a grudge against them.

At last as night came on, they sank almost exhausted, on a limb of an apple tree, in an orchard, where they were found bright and early the next morning, by a farmer who shook them off into a salt barrel. "Well it is hardly worth while for us to try to go farther," said the queen. "For it seems like everything is against us, we have already lost one third of our number in one evenings travel, and we would not last long at that rate, so I guess we had better stay here and make the best of it." So saying she hung her crown on a nail and proceeded to make herself at home. "But this is a horrid place, mamma," said Fluffy, standing on one of the cross sticks, "there is not a sign of a porch, and no frames either, and just an auger hole for a door." "He must have thought we were industrious," remarked Sweety, "to put us in

this old shell of a thing, why there isn't honey enough in Michigan to fill it, and if there were it would take all the bees in Christendom to fill it." "Well it's a sight on earth," said the old maid sadly, as she combed the tangle out of her switch, "but I for one, would welcome any place to call home, after the experience we had yesterday. I never want to witness the like of that again, while I live." "I see where you are right," replied the red-headed drone, as he scratched a dob of mud off his coat. "That old man literally ruined my new suit, and the old woman with the pail came near drowning me." "Well said Frisky, "a little sprinkling is a mighty good thing, to make people settle down." "I tell you what I think," remarked One-eye as she stopped up a crack between the staves. "I think you had all better be at work, instead of standing around here talking, for if we ever make this thing habitable, we will have our nands full." So they all began to work, and when they passed their first night in their new home, every crevice was neatly stopped up with propolis, and a comb was even started on the middle cross stick.

"It is hard indeed," the queen said on arising the following morning, and looking around her at the poverty stricken home, "that one at my time of life should have to commence life over again, with absolutely nothing but our bare hands to work with. I thought I had seen hardships before, but they were not to be compared to this. I have at least always had a comfortable place to live, but I shall not be discouraged, for that does not become one of my own blood, but shall instead exert myself all the more, and who knows but that with the help of Divine providence, I may yet make of this desolate place, a happy home. Yes, I shall lay an egg

in every cell, as fast as it is completed, and before many days the gay prattle of the youngsters will ring out through the old house, and if they are as industrious as they should be, it shall go on under the weight of the stores they shall gather." And whatever the future had in store for them, they at least made a good beginning for even now the whole lot was astir, bringing in the nectar which the basswood, now in its prime, afforded in abundance, and it was indeed astonishing how rapidly the combs were built and filled, for whatever other objections there were to the old barrel, they at least did not lack for room and pound after pound of the finest honey was stored by our energetic little friends.

So they passed a week in their new home, and Sunday morning found them in reasonably good spirits.

"The worst thing about living out here all alone," said Fluffy, "there's no place to go Sundays. To-day seems as long as a week did in Uncle Billy's apiary."

"Let's play hide and seek," said Sweety, and out they ran, fifty or more, who were willing to do anything to pass away the time.

"Please tell me a story," said little Tothead one night, as she looked up, pleadingly to her big brother with her sleepy little eyes. "All right, my dear little sissy," said the old yellow drone as he took her on his knee, "I will tell you a story of a pretty little bee, who once got lost and wandered away off from home. You see she had been gathering honey, and she was young and had never been away from home much, and she flew from one flower to another not thinking where she was going until she gathered all the nectar she could carry and when she started to go home she did not know which direction to go, but she started in the way she thought was

right and flew a long, long way, and not seeing any place she knew, she made sure she was lost, and seeing a boy, she flew up to him to ask him to please tell her where she was, but as soon as she came in reach of him, he slapped at her and would pay no attention to what she said, so she went on, and after a while as she was sitting on a limb of a big oak tree, resting, a nice little bug came running up to where she was. He had on a high silk hat, and carried an umbrella under his arm and seemed to be in a great hurry. "Say, can you tell me where I am, I have got lost and want to find my way home," she said. "My time is precious Madam," he replied, stopping and glancing at her, "but I can tell you anything you want to know, if you are willing to pay for it, or I can transfer you into any other kind of a living creature, as far as that is concerned, if you wish it." "Oh! how nice it would be if I could be a great big boy, like that one that hit at me to-day. I could go back home then and they would all be so surprised, I don't expect they would hardly believe it was me, when I would walk up and lift the roof off of the house. Then I could put on a veil and smoke them until they are sick like all bee men do," she thought. "I will give you all the load of honey," she said addressing the Professor, "if you will make a big boy out of me, a real boy that can rob bird's nests, and make dogs work, and mash bees with their feet." "Very well," he said, and walking up to her he rubbed her forehead with the palm of his hand and she went to sleep and slept a long time; and when she woke up, she was just the same little bee she was before she went to sleep, for it was all a dream, she had not been away from home at all, in fact the little thing was not old enough to fly." But before the story was finished, Tothead was asleep also, and "old yaller" tenderly tucked her away for the night.

(Continued in next number.)

Fake Weather Forecast.

The fact that there is a government institution for making weather predictions has probably been the main cause of bringing into prominence the self-styled "long range weather prophet," for prior to 1870, this bold rover of the atmosphere was practically unknown. Meteorology is one of the younger sciences, and one that is put to practical use with results beneficial to mankind, and like all sciences before it, it must fight all imposters. When the long range fakir is attacked from the standpoint of science, and shown that this method or system is not only unscientific, but actually harmful to the people's interests, he at once lays great stress upon the fact that the government has gone into the business, and consequently that it would be unjust to deny the claims of others, not in the government bureau. The opposition of this Bureau is not directed toward any one person, but toward the whole system as practiced by the so-called long range range forecaster, which is harmful to a pernicious degree. The government meteorologists are of the people, are paid by the people and necessarily should look after the interests of the people, and it should be, and undoubtedly is, their duty to endeavor to enlist the help of the press—that great educator of the masses—in reaching the people with the scientific truth about forecasts and storm warning, and at the same time point out to them the harm they do by publishing the predictions of fakirs and charlatans. It is the opinion of the leading meteorologists of the world that public interests are injured by the publications of the so-called long range forecasts, especially such predictions as relate to severe storms, floods, droughts and other atmospheric phenomena of dangerous or damaging character. Freedom of speech and action constitute the solid foun-

ation of our glorious and great republic, but when freedom is abused where it becomes a menace to life and property it should be restrained, moderately of course, wisely without a doubt, but sufficiently to protect the public. The Weather Bureau is very close to the hearts of the people, for it is a child of their own creation. The Bureau has no secrets to hide from them. It always takes them into its confidence. It has told them repeatedly that it can not make forecasts for a longer period than two or three days with any degree of accuracy and not over 85 per cent of forecasts are justified. That the forecasts issued for two or three days are based upon a system simple in principle, depending upon well-reorganized physical deduction and analogical conclusion. It is a theory that has stood the practical test of over thirty years, and is the only scientific method practiced, or recognized, by scientific bureaus or societies of the world today. Some of the so-called long range forecasters may be honest, and may, in their ignorance, attach undue importance to storms that may, accidentally, coincide in time of occurrence with certain relative positions of the planets, or with changes in the phases and positions of the moon, or periods of increase or decrease in sunspots, or apparent variations in the solar intensity, and some few of these may possibly, delude themselves in the belief that they have discovered a physical law or a meteorological principle that has not been revealed to meteorologists, astronomers and other scientific investigators who have given the best part of their lives to investigation and research work, but the positively injurious results brought about by such forecasts, cast a serious doubt upon their honesty of purpose, and upon their asserted disinterested devotion to the public welfare. The science of meteorology is

brought into disrepute by such men, and they retard the honest investigator, through whose efforts, only, can gains be made in the fundamental knowledge of the causation of weather that will justify forecasts for months or seasons in advance.

The Weather Bureau seeks the truth, which is dear to the hearts of all scientists. It is the dream of all meteorologists that the theory of long range forecasts will some day be an actual fact, that the changes in the weather for a week, a month and for a year in advance will be told as accurately as the astronomer foretells the date of an eclipse or the occurrence of other celestial events, but you are told frankly and truthfully that that time has not arrived. The Bureau owes it as one of its duties to the public, to investigate any and all theories advanced in regard to the weather. And it does so faithfully. It welcomes and receives with open arms any theory that can stand the searchlight of science. All of the supposed theories advanced by the so-called long range forecaster have been thoroughly put to the test by meteorologists, and have been found wanting, sadly wanting. Such theories bear the stamp of the fakir, and are forced upon the public from a pecuniary point of view, and becomes intolerable to the seeker after truth and the truebenefiter of mankind. It is the opinion of the Weather Bureau as a whole, and of the leading meteorologists of the world, that no living person to-day possesses the secret by which it is possible to forecast the change in the weather so much as a week in advance. The Weather Bureau is an organized department of the Government, and its province is to improve and amplify the weather forecasts. The very latest improved instruments, and the best talent available is utilized in investigation at all times. The public

may rest assured that everything is being done that can be done to compel "Mother Nature" to give up the truth regarding phenomena so interesting, and so necessary to human happiness and even life itself.

In closing this paper, the writer would earnestly warn the public from placing its faith in the vaporings of the so-called long range forecaster, and bear in mind that the whole class of such forecasts professedly based upon the conjunction or opposition of planets, the different phases of the moon or positions of the other celestial bodies, bears the stamp of the charlatan. And it is well to remember, that, as has been aptly said by some one, "the moon controls the tides and is an aid to love-making, but she has not a thing to do with the weaning of babies or calves or the planting of potatoes," nor has she a thing to do with controlling the weather changes.

GEORGE REEDER,

Section Director.

Columbia, Mo., October, 23, 1904.

A Few Opinions.

The spoon and melted-wax plan of fastening foundations into frames is the best I know of. The wax should be about two-fifths rosin and three-fifths beeswax, and hot enough when put on to run into the pores of the wood, otherwise a little damp weather will let the foundation fall. The rosin is stronger than beeswax, cheaper, and cools quicker, which admits of more speedy work. To fasten foundation to wires, I use a heated soldering iron having the joint quite sharp and crooked, and a small notch filed in it to run astride of the wires. It takes considerable practice to do rapid and perfect work, but it beats any other method, (including electricity) out of sight, when rightly done.

In lighting the smoker I whittle a few shavings of off a piece of board

or rail. Light them with a match and carefully place them down to the bottom of the fire barrel; at the same time working the bellows slowly with the other hand to keep up a slight draft. When it begins to going, I continue to throw in anything from carpenter shavings to rotten wood or chips from the wood pile. This is a much more delicate operation than it seems.

About once in five years there arises the discussion of a thin top bar for the L. frame that will not sag. The best way to settle it is to adopt a frame 10½ inches deep by 13 inches in length. What is a dollar occasionally for setting machinery for odd size frames, as compared to the constant manipulation of frames which are unsatisfactory.

When I read about Mr. Laws having the virgin queens fertilized the same or next day after they were introduced to the baby nuclei, I exclaimed, "Eureka!" But when he began to talk about using ripe cells I began to lose faith, as I have used these cells for many years. It requires a day for a cell to hatch; four or five days for the queen to become old enough to become fertilized. Before that length of time I usually find such little bunches of bees hanging on a bush. In five days a queen may acquire the notion that so small a colony is not worth returning to.

I used to daub queens with honey to introduce them, but finally decided that it would be about as well to put on a little oil also and "finish them." Nothing surpasses the old standby method which is to put the queen in a wire cage between the combs. In twenty four hours examine to see if the bees are friendly enough to pass food into the cage. If they are, let the queen run out of the cage on to a comb brood amongst the bees. If she moves off regardless of the bees

and the bees pay no attention to her she is accepted all right; but if she stops as if caressed by the bees, or if she remains still for some other cause she should be returned to the cage for another twenty-four hours.

As most all know, we have had no honey in Southern California this year. The sage did not even put out blossoms, something which, probably never happened before. It has taken twenty to twenty-five gallons of honey per month to carry a hundred colonies. By feeding that amount I find the hives contain about the same amount on November, 20, that they contained on June 20, ten to fifteen pounds. In the valley, 40 miles away and where they had access to some oranges, fruit, cucumbers and hoarhound they were fed about 50 gallons in the whole time. Eucalyplus will be in bloom about December 15 and will last until April and will yield about half enough to keep them going, but of course, it will take more then because of brood-rearing.

If Texas has warm nights all over I think the nights in Southern California must be equally as warm at least in spots. The tops of hills and small mountains, (not high mountains) in California are always warm through the night and hot as soon as the sun rises. Indeed the variation is so great that the city of Los Angeles is said to have two quite distinct climates. As a rule apiaries are located in the bottom of the canyons where there is a draft of chilly air. But on the broad, flat valleys the nights are cold also. The warmest places are on the ridges between two canyons. I have a ridge situated thus on the top of which is about an acre of flat land which I have been preparing for the reception of an apiary. It will be several hundred feet higher than the apiary already located in the canyon below. I will send the honey from the extractor down a pipe to the storage tank of the lower apiary. Since Mr. Atchley's and Mr. Swarthmore's writings in regard to warmth as effecting queen rearing, etc., I have concluded to begin carrying bees up immediately.

C. W. DAYTON,
Chatsworth, Calif.

November, 20, 1904.

The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

Entered at the postoffice, Higginsville, Mo.,
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S. E. MILLER, - Editorial Writer.
LEAHY MFG. CO. - Publishers.

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Annual Report.

S. E. MILLER.

The annual report of the General Manager of the National Bee-Keeper's Association, (published elsewhere in this issue) lays before me. I have not had time to read it all but from sketching over it I find it quite interesting reading. Usually a report of a convention of any kind is to me rather dry reading but this seems to be an exception. I started to read at random, here and there, but soon found that after commencing to read on a certain subject that was discussed at the convention I became interested and was not satisfied until I had read to the end of the subject. Altogether I find it so interesting that I think I shall read it through from cover to cover. The financial statement of the Treasurer to September 6, 1904 shows

a balance on hand, at that date of \$1,136.89. This certainly shows that the Association is in a healthy condition and is a credit to the management.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS.

It is somewhat interesting to note the distribution of the members of the Association. If I have made no mistake in making a hasty count, the States having the larger number of members are as follows: Illinois leads with 293 members; California is second with 283; Missouri occupies third place with 238 and New York fourth with 222. We might therefore say that the Central, the extreme West, the far North and far East states exceed in membership, while the southern states, with the exception of Texas, are represented by only a few members. Many southern states have no representation at all in the Association.

The Business End Of Bee-Keeping.

Look at the prices on honey as quoted in the Bee Journals and then compare these prices with those of about a year ago. As near as I can tell you, the prices remain about the same on an average. Some grades being quoted slightly higher and others lower. Considering that from all reports, the honey crop the past season has not been as large as it was the year before, we may therefore say, that prices have declined and this too in prosperous times, when labor is fully employed and well paid. I will ask, why is it so? And will also endeavor to give an answer: For a number of years past the great majority of bee-keeper's have devoted their time and attention to securing the best or most approved patterns of hives and fixtures. They have labored to procure the best strains of bees, viz: those that would pile up large crops of honey. They have gone forth to discover new fields that would prom-

ise large returns for little labor and in many cases have found them. They have increased the number of their colonies until they reach up into the hundreds and it would seem that in a few years the bee-keeper who does not produce honey by the car load will be a small potato. In short the chief aim of the great majority of bee-keepers' has been to produce as much honey as possible at the minimum cost, while probably not one in ten has given any pains or labor toward developing a greater market for these immense crops of honey. Add to this the infamous lies that are being circulated about manufactured honey; and taking into consideration the hundreds of tons of corn syrup that are being sold under various fancy names, at a low price at every cross-road grocery and widely advertised in the daily and weekly papers, and is it any wonder our product is being neglected. I think I am safe in saying that one-half to two-thirds of the people living in the cities believe that comb honey is manufactured; and if they believe that how much more readily will they believe that extracted honey is a vile mixture for mixing honey and corn syrup, which is something that any one can do if he is so unscrupulous as to resort to such trickery.

WHAT ARE YOM GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

I don't know! But it seems to me there is just one way, and that is to take hold of the business end of bee-keeping and get out and drum up trade, and talk down the lies that are being told about manufactured comb honey. To be sure if we take a fine stylish view of the subject we might allow the good people to believe that all honey but ours is manufactured, and that ours is the only pure honey to be had. This might help us to make a few sales, but in the end it will re-act upon us and have a de-

pressing effect upon the general market. Very many people will not buy fancy comb honey of excellent quality simply because they believe it is manufactured. They will not even invest in a single section to see whether it is palatable or not, because they feel that they are being humbugged, if they purchase. Less than a year ago, a friend of mine, who is a traveling salesman for a large dry goods house in St. Louis, stayed at my house over night and took supper and breakfast with me. There was nice comb honey on the table and he was very fond of it. Having known me for years and seeing that I kept bees he had no doubt that he would get pure honey, so he had me to put him up some 15 or 20 lbs of nice comb honey and took it with him, he said he could get plenty of nice looking comb honey in St. Louis, but it was manufactured. I explained to him that there was no such thing as manufactured comb honey, but I am satisfied that I did not convince him of the fact. He had heard the comb honey lie so often repeated that he had come to believe it and evidently thought that I was not posted in the ways of the world and that he was wiser than I. He did not say so in words; but I could tell by his countenance that he thought I was mistaken in my argument. Now friends this is one case. This man probably passes by hundreds of pounds of fine comb honey quite frequently when in the city. He would probably use a hundred pounds or more in his own family were he satisfied that he was procuring the genuine article, but he passes it by unnoticed and probably only purchases honey occasionally, and then he buys it in the country and takes it home with him. I have related one case that came under my own observation, and I have no doubt that there are hundreds of juse such people in every large city. The only way

to reach such people is to see them personally and prove to them that you are offering only genuine honey. This class of people care very little about the price so long as they are convinced that they are getting a pure article. I may over-estimate my ability but I believe that if I had ten thousand pounds of honey, good quality, I could go to St. Louis and sell it at a price that would net me far above the average price and be well paid for my time and labor spent besides, and this in spite of the low prices at which it is quoted in that particular city. Some may argue that they are not cut out for salesmen, that it is not in their line, etc., and I want to tell you right here, if you are capable of producing a good crop of first class honey, you should be and are capable of going out and selling it at a good price, instead of dumping it on the general market, through a commission house and thus putting it in competition with that already there and thus run down prices. Make up your mind to do it, get out and hustle and learn to handle the business end of bee-keeping.

A Foul Brood Law.

I see in the November Progressive,

page 291, that at the St. Louis convention there was adopted a resolution favoring the presentation at the next legislature of a bill asking the general assembly to pass a law providing for the control and if possible the eradication of foul brood, which seems to have found a foot-hold within the borders of our state. Now is the time to take hold of this dread disease and every bee-keeper should use his influence to have a suitable law passed and afterwards fully and thoroughly enforced.

A PINE HONEY LAW.

Would it not at the same time be well to try to have passed a law prohibiting the sale of adulterated honey. Then while the bee-keeper's are urging upon their representatives the importance of the one measure, they could put in a word for the other. It is quite probable however that the latter law would meet with opposition from the mixers and would likely cost some hard cash to get it through, but it would certainly be a big thing for the bee-keeper's of Missouri.

Friends, the editorial writings are probably somewhat of a sameness this issue, but I will try and give you more varieties next year. A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all.

Annual Report of the General Manager for 1904—Cases That Have Come Before the Association in the Past Year.

Dec. 28, 1903—ADULTERATED HONEY.

Sent \$100 to help enforce Colorado Food Law. As yet nothing accomplished.

Jan. 28—ADULTERATION.

Business man of Straughn, Ind., several times complained of adulterated honey sold on his market. I had suspected samples analyzed, found to be pure honey, simply granulated.

ADULTERATION.

Clifton Springs, N. Y., March 10, 1903.

Friend France; The suppression of adulteration is a question that puzzles

Statesmen, and the cost staggers empires. Too much cannot be expected of the National Association. In your correspondence on this subject I believe you would be justified in saying, that it is the secondary object of the Association and the intention, as far as its limited means will permit, of the Board of Directors to aid in the enforcement of laws against the adulteration of honey, providing such law or laws are not weak and faulty, but such aid must necessarily be limited. The Association must not be expected to

neglect or jeopardize the prime object of the Association, "to protect and defend its members in their lawful rights, or to prosecute violators of such adulteration laws at its own expense, nor bear the burden of such enforcement. The prosecution of the violation of such laws, with attendant cost, is a matter for the proper State officials and the State. The Association can undoubtedly in most cases enforce such laws by compelling the proper State officials, whose duty it is to enforce such laws, to do their duty. This would be the first move of this Association in States having suitable laws and it should not let up on said officials until every honorable means to that end has been exhausted. It can aid by securing samples in a lawful manner, of suspected articles, having them analyzed and if adulterated furnish corroborative, if not direct, evidence of such laws. It can aid in other ways by placing a limited amount of funds in the hands of a responsible State Bee-Keepers' Association, that is a member of the National, or a committee appointed for the purpose by said State Association, to be used in any lawful way that will aid in accomplishing the desired result. This Association will not aid in the enforcement of any adulteration law that the Directors are reasonably satisfied was enacted by the legislature with the idea that such law or laws would be enforced at the expense of the National Bee-Keepers' Association without expense to the State. Neither will it aid in the enforcement of any adulteration law that does not have some financial backing and support from the state of which it is a law.

Yours truly,
W. F. MARKS.

Feb. 15—ALFALFA BLIGHT.

Wabuska, Nevada. Several farmers claim the bees the cause of the alfalfa leaf blight. Case investigated.

To several parties, I sent our leaflet on Bees & Horticulture. No farther complaints from there.

1903—STOLEN HONEY.

At Bakersfield, Cal., a quantity of extracted honey in cases was stolen, and with much difficulty it was found under a ranch cabin floor. Three guilty parties in jail for trial, broke jail—later captured; trial and sentenced to jail.

July 3.

Asks aid from Association; suits and expenses heavy. Case submitted to Directors. Reply:—

BULGLARY AND ITS PROSECUTION.

In order that you may better understand each other, perhaps I would be justified in saying that it appears to be the prevailing opinion of a majority of the Directors that it is not the object, expressed or implied, of the Association to aid the several states and Provinces to prosecute their burglars and thieves. The law in criminal cases is well defined in every community. Any member who may suffer loss by theft has the wealth and power of the commonwealth behind him. It is the duty of the commonwealth to detect, prosecute and punish criminals. It is one of the very things government is for. All citizens are equally interested in the suppression of crime, and they elect prosecuting officers for that very purpose. The district attorney can employ assistance, if necessary, in the prosecution of criminals at public expense, and the sheriff can, if necessary, call every person of the commonwealth to his assistance, at public expense, to capture such criminals. It is unnecessary that any individual citizen should assume personal expense or liabilities in such cases.

In view of these and other reasons given sustaining their position, but not enumerated here, the majority were of the opinion that they would

not be justified in rendering any financial aid in such cases, and it would establish a dangerous precedent for them to do so.

W. F. MARKS,
Chairman.
March, 16, 1904.

§14 FOR QUEENS.

Bakersfield, Cal. A member of N. B. K. A. sent money for queens and fails to get either money or queens returned. Private and not of general interest to the Association.

March 5—POISON SPRAYING.

A member at Groton, N. Y., complains of 3,000 fruit trees being sprayed with poison; last year killed many bees. Several copies of "Bees and Horticulture," sent. 1904, no spraying done during open bloom. New York law strict on such spraying.

March 3—BEES SPOT CLOTHES.

Brantford, Ont. Complaint to city, asking to have bees removed, which are 25 feet away. Owner joins Association. Justice decides bees are not a nuisance in this case.

March 16—SPITE NOT BEES.

Freeville, N. Y. Party asked to pay rent of house, returns the same with complaint of bees a nuisance. Bee-keeper finally settles by giving \$25 present to get rid of bad neighbors.

FIRE, SIXTY STANDS BURNED.

Bakersfield, Cal. Jeweler sets fire to back yard, fire spreads and burns up sixty hives of bees. Above refuses to pay any damages. Long lawsuit follows to July 25. Judgment against party who places his property in other hands. Loaned our member \$15 on suit until same collected.

ILL FEELING.

In 1903 trouble between parties and bees complained of. Renewed February 28, March 17 and April 21. Several letters written to both parties. For present case is dropped. Proctor Knott, Minn.

March 14—PEAR BLIGHT.

Paonia, Cal. Complaint, the bees

cause and spread blight on the pear trees, also alfalfa leaves. New 1904 book, "What Courts say," sent to complaining parties, proving their mistakes.

CITY ORDINANCES.

Buffalo, N. Y. Complaint that an apiary hemmed in by factories and residences, guilty of spotting clothes on wash lines. Health Commissioner orders the bees removed in 30 days. There being unfriendly feelings, I ordered our member, O. L. Hershier of the same city to in some way secure settlements without lawsuits. He spent several days time on the case, and settled July 25. Fees \$25.

SPRAY CALENDAR.

National Fruit Grower, of St. Joseph, Mich., publishes a spray calendar, with no mention not to spray during open bloom. Several bee-keepers complain of same.

May 16—POISON SPRAYING.

New Castle, Colo. In 1903 spraying killed many bees in apiary of 100 colonies.

May 14, August 15—SALE TO COLLECT.

Tulare, Cal. In 1903 over 30,000 pounds of comb honey sent to be sold on commission. Gets part pay but cannot all. Asks N. B. K. A. to help collect. Company send check to balance account but short weight, in report.

May 27, August 8—TO COLLECT.

Albia, Iowa. Honey left in store to sell. Store sold and soon after fire burns store. Settlement promised.

May 27—MOVE BEES.

Vernal, Utah. Complaint of an apiary near several neighbors, and owner has plenty of land bees can be moved. Asked to do so.

May 28—TOO MANY BEES.

Rocky Ford, Colo. One of our members looks over pastures and buys where few bees are near. Those few near complain he is on their pasture. Each land owner can keep bees or

stock if he chooses. Not likely a bee-keeper will settle where pasture is over stocked.

BEEES BURNED ON TREE, SPITE.

Elmira, N. Y. Near city neighbors easily differ. Complaint to city, bees spot clothes and sting people. Asks to be removed. June 6 sent "What courts say." City Health Commissioner decides not to interfere. In few days later bees swarm and cluster on neighbor's tree. Land owner burns bees on tree, refuses bee-keeper to get the bees. Law suit follows. Asks N. B. K. A. to defend bee-keeper.

June 11—ORDINANCE.

Central Lake, Mich. In 1903 complaint of bees to village. Ordinance passed to remove bees out of village. Ill feelings bottom of trouble. A high board fence is erected to force bees above neighbor's house. Fence obstructs view down town. Renewed complaint and village prosecute bee-keeper for violating the Ordinance. Sent Director Hutchinson to investigate case, secure legal help and defend the case. July 3, suit won. Total costs \$59.07 allowing nothing for time of Mr. Hutchinson, several days. August 4 complain again. Defendant fined \$20. Appeal taken to circuit court. Suit will come off in October. Best to be good neighbors, bees not to blame.

ACCOUNT TO COLLECT.

Titusville, Florida. Shipment of honey to Boston, \$125. Partly paid. Asks N. B. K. A. to help collect. Parties written to June 11. Paid July 1.

POOR CHECK.

California member sells \$115 beeswax, gets check but cannot get it cashed. Private, not for the National to settle.

June 17—JOIN AFTER IN TROUBLE.

Racine, Wis. Sends dues and in same letter asks if bees few feet from neighbor must be removed. Advised

if possible to move bees and save trouble; sure to follow if bees remain.

June 21—BEEES STOLEN, CHICAGO

Owner leaves bees on city lot and goes away. Boys steal a few swarms in hives. Parties said to have stolen bees claim they can prove they were home the entire evening. Boys for fun, did it.

TO COLLECT.

Milledgville, Ill. 1903 crop honey sent to dealer. Cannot get pay. I wrote and found honey not yet sold, 34 crates.

July 1—ORDINANCE.

Medina, N. Y. Neighbor girl stung, face badly swollen. Bee-keeper offers \$15 as damages. Party refuses, demands bees moved. Owner joins N. B. K. A. I wrote City Clerk asking careful investigation. Aldermen decide not to interfere. July 5.

ORDINANCE.

Riverside, Cal. Complaint, the bees damage fruit in orchards, vineyards and around the fruit dryers.

BEEES AND FRUIT.

Pasadena, Cal. July 18, claim bees damage fruit, when bees cannot make living on natural flora. Many letters written to check legal proceedings.

July 4—COAL TAR.

Marshfield, Wis. Complaint, neighbor intends to use coal tar paint on barn near apiary. Asks the neighbor to have painting delayed until cool weather, so as not to endanger the bees. I knew of no damage from coal tar fumes. Had used it in hives to keep out ants.

July 20—CHICKS STUNG.

Oak Park, Ill. Apiary moved and caused bees to become cross, also bees go to chickens' water dishes and sting them. Sent, "What courts say."

CITY BEEES.

Neighbor lady is stung, is very sick; also man with ulcerated tooth is stung on jaw, has it lanced. Ask City, Hazelton, Iowa, to pass Ordinance.

"What courts say" and letters sent to interested parties.

July 25—NUISANCE, LOS ANGELES.

District Attorney declares that said bees roam around highway and people's premises, also are an obstruction to free use of property, as to interfere with enjoyment of life and property by entire neighborhood. To remove, discontinue and abate said nuisance within reasonable time. August 22 suit won after long trial. Neighbors as witnesses claim no damages.

July 4—FIRE, LOSS \$235.

Neighbor sets fire to brush and burns 71 stands, bees located on non-resident land. Squatting right. Offered to settle for \$100. Party paid same and was donated choice case of comb honey, seperated good friends. In law the owner of bees was a trespasser where the bees were, and not entitled to damages. Yet this party was liable for damages by fire. At wise settlement.

August 6—HONEY LOST.

Mineral, Texas. \$15 valuation of honey lost in train wreck. Sent claim of damages to railroad company.

August 10—ORDINANCE.

Kirkwood, Ill. The keeping of more than five hives of bees upon any lot block or parcel of land in the village is a nuisance. Violation \$3 a day. Case not yet settled, Sept 6.

\$105 DEBT.

Norwalk, Cal. Sent honey to be sold and contracted same when sold to pay debt first. August 15 settlement will be given.

September 3—STEALING BEES.

Braidwood, Ill. Five hives of bees were stolen, asks for advice. State laws define what to do; also penalties.

September 3—CIDER MILL.

Bishop, Ohio. A cider mill 30 yards from an apiary. Can the owner be made to screen the mill. Donate some honey and in a friendly way show him

the damage to the bees, also danger of poisoning the cider.

TO THE CITY BEE-KEEPER.

There are many keeping bees in the suburbs of cities, whose bees are an annoyance to neighbors.

1. SPOTTING CLOTHES.

This is generally worst the day bees are set out on summer stands. Bees go only a short distance on that date. It is best not to set the bees out on wash-days but the day following; by next week the trouble will be over. If they must be set out and if it is wash-day, go to the neighbor who is washing, explain the situation and offer a present of some honey if they will delay washing one day.

2. AT WATERING PLACES.

Always provide abundance of water in places for bees. Shallow wooden dishes with sloping sides, with a slatted board float, is a good form of watering dish. Somewhere have some salt, also air-slacked lime where bees can go to. There is something about it bees like, and it will save trouble to supply the bee's demands. If your bees bother a neighbor's pump go and put a piece of cheese cloth over the spout and fence the bees out as well as providing a strainer for the water. Stock tanks are places of annoyance. Just above the water line on outside of the tank fasten a 3-inch strip; it will not bother the stock, and will keep the bees from going there. Also see to it that the overflow is so arranged as not to make a mud hole near the tank.

3. IN THE NEIGHBOR'S GARDEN OR FIELD.

If your neighbor or his horse are stung by your bees in his garden or field, I find it a good plan to donate some honey, at same time ask him to do such work on cool days or early mornings. If he is unable to keep the ground clean, then some early morning surprise him by taking your own

horse and cultivate for him up to breakfast. Generally one such act will establish such good feelings no farther trouble will arise. I have proven it so.

4. AT GROCERY STORES AND RESIDENCES IN FALL.

After the honey season, bees often are a great annoyance at above places especially in empty sugar and syrup barrels, and candy shops. Go to those places and ask to place the packages where the bees cannot get to them. Go to sugar cane mills and keep the premises cleaned up, and to neighbor's kitchens where bees come in and bother while canning fruit, and ask them to keep doors and windows screened while at such work. Bees do not go where no sweets abound.

5. IN THE HIGHWAY AND PUBLIC PLACES.

If people and teams are stung in such public places by your bees, it is your duty to so locate the bees or change the surroundings that they do not disturb the public. If damage to person, stock or property is done, by the bees, the owner is liable for damages. And if it continues, may become a nuisance. High board fences or high hedges are a great help. Even with all possible precaution if bees are near the street, the bees at times will bother. Keep out of trouble if possible. Don't get the idea that the National Association can win every case. You must keep within the law if you need protection. Avoid conflicts, compromises and live up to the Golden Rule.

N. E. FRANCE,

General Manager of National Association.

CITY BEE-KEEPING.

The greater part of the troubles of our members comes from the city bee-keeper. The bees spot clothing in the spring, bother around the various

watering places, sting neighbors in their gardens and in public highways. Many times the little neighborly differences are allowed to become great barriers between parties, and as a result in come the bees as a nuisance. If the bee-keeper had donated some choice honey in the best of friendly feeling, and made special effort to be neighborly, no trouble would have come. I do not feel like defending a member who is not willing to make sacrifice to neighbors near an apiary, for certainly that neighbor is bothered more or less with the bees. And when asked by a neighbor to in some way avoid farther trouble, to reply in a defiant way, "I belong to the National Bee-Keeper's Association, what can you do?" There are great responsibilities ahead for the Association, not in defending such members but in mutual help. Better let the funds be used to advertise the value of pure food honey as food and where to get it, and thus help to create a market and sell at more uniform price, avoiding the overstocking of some markets when others are short. Supplies can be purchased in quantities at reduced rates, each member getting his profits, according to his order. Laws to suppress diseases of bees obtained by union. During 1904 I have spent fully six months' hard labor for the members of the Association settling personal troubles, where the bee-keeper was much at fault. It is not the boy's wages I get for the same that I am after, but hope the members will let up on this line of duties and branch out on the prosecuting of honey adulterations, creating better markets, and in some systematic way marketing what each member cannot sell in his home market. We used to all pay \$1 dues, but now the greater portion come in at half rate through their local association. This doubles the number of members to defend, and

work of the General Manager, without salary in proportion.

OUR MOTTO,
Progress and Friendship.

Selections from annual convention report of the National Bee-Keeper's Association held in St. Louis in 1904, will be published in this journal from time to time.

Origin Of the "Honeymoon."

How many of the sisters have ever thought why a certain period after marriage was called the "honeymoon?" Certainly it ought not to be because during only the short period from one change of moon to another were the newly wedded pair to be sweet as honey to each other.

The "honeymoon" is defined in the Standard dictionary as "the first month after marriage," and this explanation of the origin of the term is quoted from W. Pulleyn Etymological Compend, page 142.

"It was the custom of the higher order of the Teutones to drink mead, or metheglin, a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after every wedding. From this comes the expression "To spend the honeymoon."—American Bee Journal.

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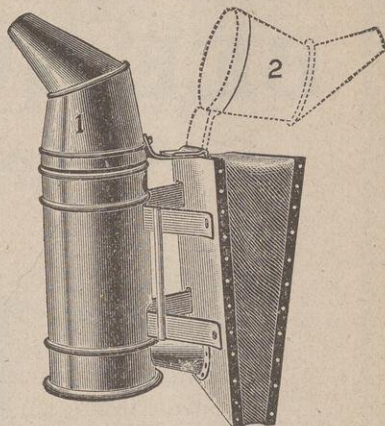
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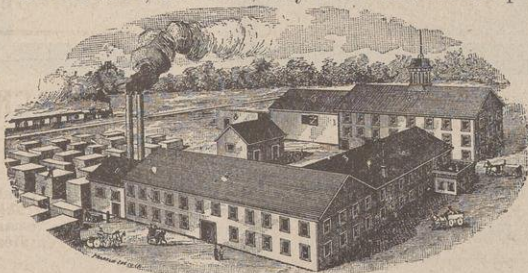
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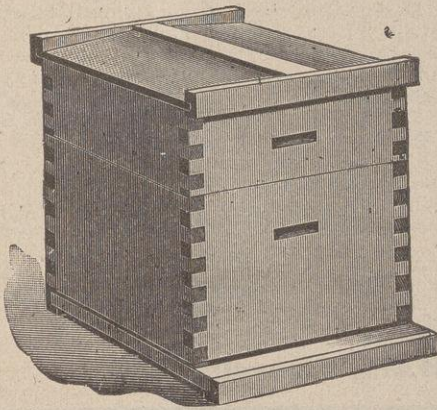
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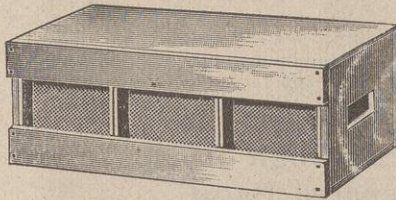
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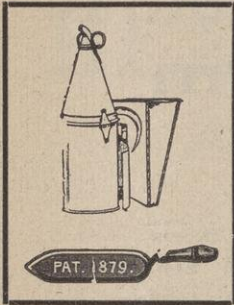
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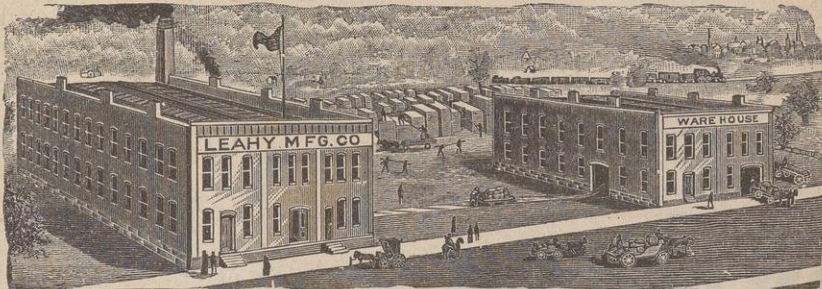
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