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JULY 1903



THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

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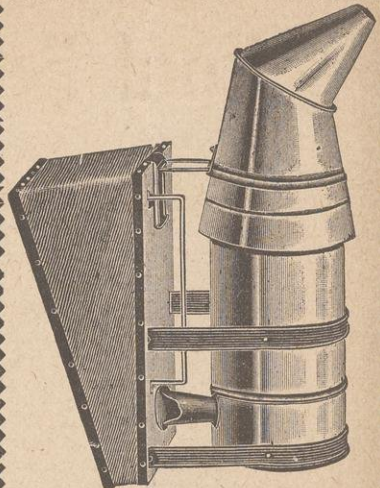
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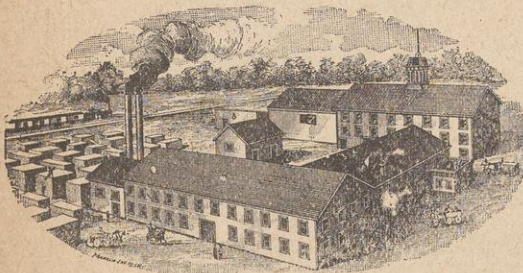
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Foul Brood May Come

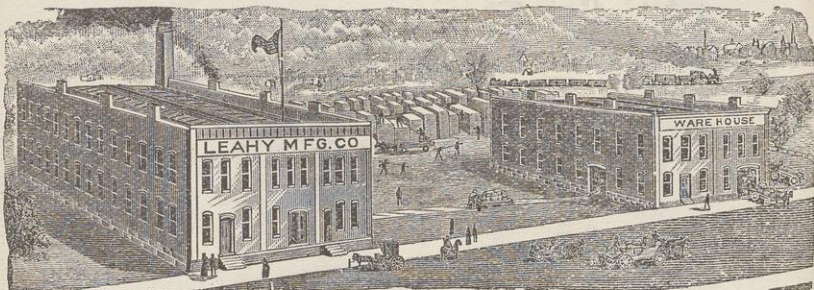
into your apiary when you least expect it. The sooner you discover its presence, the less difficult and expensive will be its eradication. If you know exactly what to do when you discover it, much valuable time may be saved. No better instruction and advice on these points can be found than that given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

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

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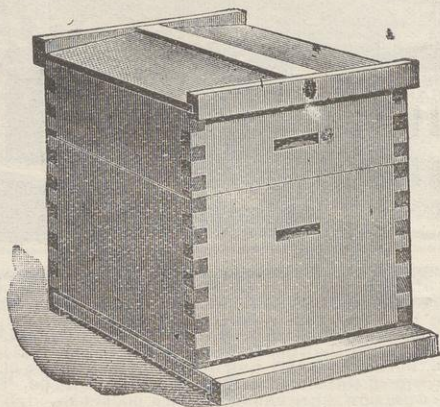


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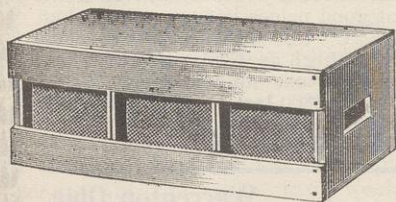
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Shady Grove Stock Farm,

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Warrenton, Ohio.

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

50 Cents per Year.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company.

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Table of Contents.



Flood Condition in Missouri.....	183
Foul Brood—no Cure	186
The National Meeting.....	188
Press Clippings and Comment.....	189
The Pure Honey Law.....	192
Observation on Hives.....	195
Editorial	196
Texas	199
A Resignation	199

THE MIGHTY MISSOURI.

S. E. MILLER.

Editor Progressive:—

I do not know whether it is against your rules to allow your correspondents to digress from the subject of bees and bee culture, but as I think a short account of the great flood of the Missouri river which has taken place within the past two weeks might be of more interest to many of

your readers than anything I might write about bees I venture to depart from the beaten path.

As I look from the window where I sit and write I can see to the southeast a part of an island composed of several hundred acres of fertile land. I say a part for there are only small tracts of land beginning to show in places, although the river has fallen over seven feet from the highest point reached. The timber of course can be seen, and even in places large trees have been washed away by the swift current. On this island lived eleven families occupying as many houses along with the necessary stables, corn cribs and other buildings. On Monday June 1st I went to Rhineland the next town east of here on the M. K & T. R. R. As I looked across on the island while standing on the steps of the caboose I saw one small tract of land that was out of water, but nearly all of the houses were in various depths of water from one to four feet. At this time much of the life stock had been removed to the main land, but many of the families were still staying with their homes. Those that occupied two story houses placed all of their effects they could cram in the up stairs. Hogs were placed high up in wagon

beds and one man built up a scaffold with heavy boards across the top and had his team on that. One of the refuges who now occupies a part of my house had placed his cooking stove upon a large box and did the cooking on that while the family lived up stairs the water on the first floor being some two or three feet deep. But the end was not yet. Steadily and surely the Old Missouri continued to rise at the rate of sixteen to twenty inches a day. Each day and each hour claiming more valuable land and covering more crops of growing grain as well as much of last years crops that were stored in cribs and granaries. On Thursday June 4th the steamer Kennedy came the second time to the rescue, she had been there some days before and removed part of the live stock as before stated but on her second visit every one was ready to depart with all of their property that they could possibly save. Men were working night and day to coop up their poultry and place their stock still remaining in places above the water. When I heard the boat whistle I looked across to the Island and could see her running first to one house and often taking on all that could be saved, going to another and so on. Where a few days before had been beautiful fields of wheat almost ready to harvest and large fields of growing corn the steamer now glided along in from four to six feet of water. In the evening she came to Bluffton and unloaded the refuges and their possession. The following day she went back to the island and got more stock, chickens, household furniture and quite a lot of old corn from the crib. When the river first began to reach the high water mark we wondered whether it would reach the high water mark of 1892, but this stage was soon passed and we wondered whether it would reach the still higher mark of 1883. Still it rose and the record of 1883 was

broken and passed by probably two feet or more. Only the old settlers who remember the flood of 1844 have ever before seen it as high as it was on June 6, 1903.

I hear that in Hermann, Mo., about eleven miles below here some of those who claim to know, say that it lacked two feet and three inches of reaching the 1844 mark. But when we consider the many changes that have taken place in the river since then and that the river bed is now probably twice as wide as it was then, it is quite probable that on Saturday June the sixth there was a greater volume of water passing down the mighty Missouri than was ever known to history.

On the morning of June 7th a neighbor and myself concluded to go to Riverland in a skiff, a distance of six miles by railroad. At this time the water had fallen about one and a half inch from the highest point reached. We first rowed across to and over the island to the nearest house; here the water was just to the top of the windows in the first story. A crib containing a lot of corn was all under but the roof and another small building was standing on end near it. Pigeons were flying around and sitting on the roofs. Several of the houses on low ground had floated away. From there we went down and crossed the river to what is known as Bert Bottom; there we rowed through wheat fields where on the very highest points of ground the heads of wheat were still above the water. About two miles east of here we went to the railroad and for quite a distance glided along in our boat, right over the track. In places we followed the county road and in others we rowed over the railroad as they run parallel for quite a distance.

Rhineland, where the river is within its banks is nearly two miles from the river, but when we arrived there we found a steam-boat tied up in town

loading and unloading freight. At such times the Sabbath is not recognized and about the first thing my friend, Mr. Laube, and myself done was to pitch in and help my brother-in-law, Hugo Monnig, who is a merchant, pack eggs and butter while his clerks and some others caught chickens so that they could ship them on the steamer as traffic on the M. K. & T. R. R. had been suspended for some four or five days at that time and country produce was accumulating on his hands. Later in the day we took Mr. Monnig and his family out for a skiff ride. We rowed over to the home of Mr. Kolks where we found a flock of chickens on a roof with a good supply of corn and plenty of water within reach. We could look in at the windows and see bed steds and other articles of furniture floating about in the rooms. From there we went to the home of John Brinker. Here we saw four stands of bees upon boards that were laid across the top of the wagon which had the box on and the side boards on to make it still higher. We rowed the skiff over the fence into the yard and there found some six or eight more stands placed on high scaffold and although the water was everywhere the little workers seemed quite busy, evidently flying to the hills for their loads of nectar. We went around the house and on the porch found a beautiful cactus in full bloom and my sister plucked a nice bouquet while sitting in the skiff. Inside the bay window was quite a number of handsome house plants, and although they were within from one to two feet of unlimited supply of water they looked dry and somewhat wilted. I suppose their keeper had not been able to get to them for several days to supply them with the water that was so near at hand. In most places fences were no barriers as all one had to do was to row over them.

Rhineland although an inland town

in an ordinary season was then teeming with what river men call Johnnie boats or Joe boats. Nearly every one who could afford it seemed to be the possessor of a Johnnie boat and the carpenters had been busy several days building them.

But with all the damage to property and the loss of grain in cribs, farm machinery and other articles I have not heard of a single loss of human life caused by the flood anywhere near here. Quite a number of houses have floated down the river past Bluffton.

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THE ORIGIN OR CAUSE OF FOUL BROOD AND NO CURE.

G. ROCKENBAUGH.

The subject of foul brood has remained a profound mystery from the beginning or dawn of bee-keeping though it has been tinkered with by eminent scientists and would be wise scribblers, yet the mystery that puzzled Aristotle has not been solved to the satisfaction of bee-keepers at large. After having weighed the various ideas embodied in the essays in which the origin, treatment and cure of foul brood have been discussed I am somewhat unreconciled to the acceptance of the prime cause of that malady as arranged by many of the learned authors who have contributed their theory and experience to a solution of the problem.

Up to 1880 no mention had been announced that foul brood is a germ disease. Professor Cohn discovered microbes in samples of foul brood and fancied that the disease is caused by the germ he saw, not even suspecting that germs may be discovered in all decomposing bee brood as well as being present in all decomposing matter. Had the Professor placed a bit of the sample in contact with healthy brood yet unsealed and in due time discovered that foul brood had taken root, he then would have been correct in his conclusions that the sample was foul brood, but he would not know that the germ he saw through the lense was the foul brood virus that produced the disease.

The eminent and world-renowned scientist Frank Cheshire, of England, announced that he discovered microbes or germs in foul brood and he assumed to give a technical name to the large frisky germs which he only saw at first, by which they might be identified at a later inspection of foul brood matter. He claims to have a smaller germ and made the announcement that there are two kinds of foul brood germs, the more

recently discovered nation are diminutive compared with his first and not so unlike, hence, according to Prof. Cheshire, two kinds of foul brood exist at least in England; however in this country, according to reports, there exist different kind of what is called foul brood disease by some called chilled brood, pickled brood, bald-headed brood and dead brood certain.

Dose or dose not, foul brood under any circumstances, originate within a colony of bees. As I said before, up to 1880, there was no record of any instance of so called foul brood originating and it was supposed that all cases of foul brood occurred by reason of inoculating a transfer of foul brood virus from a diseased colony to healthy brood. I think it was C. J. Robinson who first promulgated that foul brood dose, wherever certain conditions are present, originate through a peculiar fermentation of the organic matter, called chrysalis, which is a state of progressive development; is also called aurelia, a virus that attacks live brood and spreads as dose dead tissue, mortification in contact with healthy tissue or chrysalis.

Frank Cheshire, in an essay on foul brood, read before the British bee keepers association made the assertion that there is no foul brood virus in comb cells. This also holds good with my own experience in Cuba. Hundreds of colonies that have died with rottenness where some of the combs in each hive where a solid mass of dead sealed brood by exposing those combs in the open air from two to three months or until every dead larva, sealed or unsealed was dried up or vanished altogether. Now by placing these same combs on top of a terribly diseased colony the queen would at once proceed to fill one or more of the said combs. The first batch of brood that is reared in said combs would all or nearly all hatch regardless of how bad the lower body

was affected; probably however ten to fifteen cells to the combs would turn up dead. The second or third time the said combs were filled with brood, some of the eggs would disappear before there was any chance for them to hatch into larvæ much less being cradled into the luxury of a stink pot.

But even the teachings of Cheshire and Cohn fail to delineate the origin of the scourge they so graphically describe and illustrate.

Cheshire tells us that the bacilli from which the destruction tendencies of foul brood develop are found active in the tissue of all stages of bee life and in the latent sperm cell of the drone and in the unlayed egg of the queen. Does not Cheshire's knowledge demonstrate that bacilli found active in the sperm cell of the drone and in the unlayed egg of the queen indicate that way when hundreds, yes thousands of newly laid eggs disappear before seventy-two hours? You will see by the foregoing that it takes a very vigorous or prolific queen to hold a colony from dwindling away.

The combs of which I spoke of in this essay after being on a diseased hive some four or five months or until six or seven batches of brood have been reared in them, the disease overtakes the colony and by this time the queen has vacated the lower apartment some two or three months previous. The above combs now contain brood in all stages; eggs, larvæ, capped brood, both dead and live, bald-headed brood, pickled brood and sunken cappings, with a small entrance leading to each cell, just at the time when the stench overtakes the colony the queen turns up missing and in a short time their fate is sealed.

If bacilli are found in the latest sperm cell of the drone and in the unlayed egg of the queen, in what sense of the world can or will McEvoy's plan of starvation cure the disease?

Some years ago I was on the verge of

contracting the theory of the germ of foul brood being in comb foundation unless subjected to a certain high degree of heat. Now with what experience I have had with foul brood I do not think that the disease can be spread by the use of comb foundation, no matter if the wax has been heated or taken in a solar extractor.

Ralph Graden of Mich. makes the statement that a healthy colony robbing a diseased one never contracts the disease. My own experience teaches me that honey taken from a diseased one and fed to healthy brood never takes the disease and never will.

J. C. Robinson said here I make my discovery of what I know to be a fact, in nature pure honey while in comb cells never is and never was charged with foul brood virus.

FOUL BROOD AND A NEW CURE PER COGSWELL.

This notorious specialist claims to have cured hundreds of colonies with the following treatment, Harry Howe being his right hand man, who studied bacteriology in Cornell for two years, made a dead failure of this new cure in Cuba by losing 600 colonies at one time.

I will now give his method: If the colonies are weak unite two or three, letting the queen take their chances; take colony No. 1 and cut out all brood, eggs and larvæ but do not destroy what comb there is in the corners of the frames. Now take colony No. 2, 3 and 4 or as many as it requires to form a strong colony and brush all the bees, young and old, into No. 1. In ten days cage the queen in a large cage with a piece of comb honey in it; after the queen is caged 8 days again cut out all brood as before, not destroying what comb there is in the corners of the frames. Release the queen and the result is accomplished.

In last number of Gleanings Mr. Crosby asks: How do bees get foul brood? First the editor remarks, the disease

originates from a bacilli or microbe which possibly may float in the air but which is probably transmitted through honey combs or hives received from another apiary.

Who ever heard of foul brood bacilli floating in the air? This is rank nonsense. The advance of foul brood is as noiseless and persistent as that of the dreaded phylloxera. Crossing rivers and mountain ranges it is steadily penetrating into the interior and ere long will probably be found in every part of the globe occasioning heavy losses to the apiarist. To exterminate the pest all the known appliances of modern science have been brought to bear with the results in some sections of not even checking it's steady advance.

Bee keepers might just as well set the dog-dings mongoose trap, firearm, scatter poison or administer deadly gases, then try to eradicate the disease with any drug that is found in the U. S. Pharmicopia.

At this point there seems to be a disconnection of the knowable and undemonstratable in the teachings of those who have attempted to describe to us novices what foul brood really is. Scientists teach us that foul brood is the result of fungus growth or a false conception.

I do not claim to know what foul brood really is but according to my knowledge I would call it leprosy. In the southern part of Japan, along the coast of China, the Philippines and where one generation comes and another goes, being wholly deprived of meat diet, where the poor and destituted live on rice and fish, fish and rice.

There where the disease such as leprosy is visible among all classes. This disease I attributed to starvation. In one sense of word foul brood is blood poisoning though it acts different in the fermentation than it does in animal economy.

Blood poisoning is the result of a

special fermentation whereby a virus is developed in some part of the animal economy. In a similar way foul brood virus is generated incidently by starvation.

Camden, N. J.

Read before the Philadelphia Bee-Keepers Association, June 26, 1902.

NATIONAL MEETING

Chicago Ill.,

Editor Progressive Bee-Keepers:

Los Angeles, Cal., has been selected by the Executive Committee as the place for holding the next annual meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, and August 18, 19 and 20, 1903, are the dates.

The main reason for deciding on Los Angeles was on account of the low railroad rates in force at the time of the Grand Army meeting at San Francisco which is held the same week, and the same rates apply to Los Angeles.

Further particulars will appear in the regular official notice to be issued by the Secretary later on, as soon as definite arrangements can be made as to hall for holding the meeting, hotel accommodations, etc.

We may say that San Antonio, Tex., and Salt Lake City, Utah, made honorable and strenuous efforts to secure this year's meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, but those who have had the most experience know that in order to have the best and fullest attendance, the meeting must be held when low railroads rates all over the whole country can be taken advantage of and the Grand Army beats them all in that line. So that fact had great weight with the committee in deciding the matter.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GEORGE B. YORK Sec.

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

GOOD THINGS IN THE BEE-KEEPING PRESS.

SOMNAMBULIST.

Under the caption of "Age of Bees, Longevity and Energy," J. A. Green, in *American Bee Journal*, advances valuable hints. He says: Dr. Gallup deserves great credit for calling our attention to long life in workers as well as in queens.

"There is a field here for the scientific queen breeder that seems to me has been almost untouched. It is a subject for the deepest thought and the most careful experimentation."

He reasons as follows:

As the part of the bee's life that is spent in honey-gathering is so very short, it is evident that every day added to the average life of the working force would mean a very substantial increase in the amount of the honey gathered by the colony. It is a matter of common observation that there will be no great difference in the amount of honey stored by two colonies that to all appearances are exactly alike at the beginning of the honey-flow. We generally ascribe this difference to the greater working energy possessed by one. Very likely in many cases at least, this is the true solution, but I think that many times the superiority of the winning colony lies only in the ability of each of its bees to put in a few more days' work than their competitors.

Again, most of us have noticed that there is a remarkable difference in the way colonies breed up in the spring. Of two colonies apparently alike on April 1, one may be twice the size of the other three months later. We usually lay this to the greater prolificness of the queen in the larger colony. This may often be true, but I think that in most cases the bees of the larger colony have lived to a greater age. This would keep a larger force of bees in the hive all the while, even if no eggs were laid,

but, further than this, it is the greater number of bees that permits more eggs to be laid and reared into brood.

There is nothing unreasonable in the supposition that the bees of one queen live longer than those of another. We are all familiar with the fact that some families in the human race are much longer lived than others, and that this quality is transmitted from generation to generation.

Imagine the increase of receipts in the honey producing business were we but able to add one third to the number of days of a bee's life.

E. E. Hasty in same number thinks "our bees are no fools, and when bees are accused of too much pollen I guess it's usually a reasonable stock of fresh pollen and a lot of damaged pollen on hand at once."

Of the solar wax extractor he says: "Notwithstanding it's short comings, don't think of running an apiary without one, (sound advice) and don't throw the remainder away, but keep them until a large amount has accumulated and then work all at once."

And adds: "It is a serious matter to keep comb from being all eaten up while the happy leisure time to render it arrives. Box in a dark cool cellar, and put there before any larvae get hatched, is perhaps as promising a resource as any."

He calls our attention to the fact that "the trouble with bees in a vast snow drift is, not that it smothers them, but that they are too comfortable and start a ruinous amount of brood at the wrong time of the year."

Like trouble was experienced in this locality, this season, warm bright March starting up business in fine style followed by a wintry April and May. But the month of June is doing its best to make amends. Bee-keepers generally are so busy that I wonder if they have any immediate use for the Journals? Don't stop mine, I live in hopes

of catching up some time, when most probably I will find out that I had better taken time, and read them sooner.

"Our bee-keeping sisters cull from the Delineator the following cough remedy which may come in handy: two ounces each of olive oil, paregoric and honey. Dose one teaspoonfull every two hours. (Good as the best.)"

F Greiner, in Arkansas Bee-Keeper, presents a few taken from a German leaflet:

Honey water flavored with fruit juice, lemon or berry makes a good drink for fever patients."

"Honey dissolved in hot water is good for hoarseness and coughs; beneficial in diphtheria, influenza and lagrippe."

"Honey and unsalted butter made into a salve is excellent in case of scalds and burns."

"Apply a plaster of honey and flour on severe burns, also on boils."

"Sleeplessness yields to internal honey treatment."

Adrain Getaz gleans from the French exchanges an apifuge:

"In a quart of boiling water put one ounce of carbolic acid (crystals) and one ounce of glycerine. When needed wet a cloth with the mixture and put on the supers to be cleared. A few minutes will empty them of all bees.

From L'Apiculteur he presents for our consideration the following:

Mr. R. Chas. Perin, (L'Apiculteur February, 1903,) passing one day by a field of red clover noticed that a number of bees were gathering honey there. Knowing that, as a rule, bees do not gather honey from red clover, he decided to investigate.

He found it somewhat difficult to make observations, but finally discovered that the bees were invariably introduced their tongues, not inside the flower, but between the corolla and the calyx. Furthermore, that the flowers on which bees were found sipping the nectar had been punctured near the

base of the corolla, and the nectar was escaping through the puncture

Next thing was to find who did the puncturing. Further observations revealed the presence of at least four different kinds of bumble bees, probably more. Only one kind, of medium size, a gray-white body, took the nectar from the opening; all the others took it through the punctures they had made, or which were already made. He could not discover which kind made the openings, as nearly all the flowers were punctured.

I wish to add that there is quite a number of different species of bumble bees, and the European species are not the same as American. However, the idea struck me that it would be well to investigate which kind punctures the red clover flowers, and introduce them. This would enable our bees to obtain the red clover, and also increase the yield of seed.

Geo. B. Crum gives as his method of securing combs which are attached solidly to the bottom bar. When bees are building comb, remove every other comb from the hive to be operated on. Brush the bees carefully into the hive, being careful not to injure the queen. Trim off the rounding bottoms of the comb, with a thin bladed knife, and cut the comb loose from the frame all around, letting it rest on the bottom bar and wind it with a No. 10 sewing thread, and replace in the hive. In two to four days the other frames in the hive may be treated likewise." The main objection to this plan is the season that must be taken advantage of to insure success. A time when most of us are so busy as to almost forget we have such combs.

F. Greiner also reminds us 'tis well to keep the hive clear of spiders, as Sir John Lubeck has figured out that if a man should eat as much in proportion to his weight as does the spider, he would consume inside of 24 hours as

much as two whole beeves, thirteen sheep, ten hogs and four tons of fish."

Deacon Hardscrabble claims to have received a letter "fairly blue with brimstone flames," and kindly offers us some of its terse things:

"If you are afraid use a nom de plume."

"If you are licked, lie."

"If you'd be popular try the sanctimonious style."

"If your 'copy' don't go borrow tother fellows."

"If in doubt, lie awake 'o nights and you'll guess as near as you'll ever come to it."

"If the system won't work, blame the originator."

"If the bees sting, blame the breed, not your own clumsiness." (Wo der if he meant me and my Syrians?)"

"If the queens ever die, blame the breeder."

"If lost in introducing, 'blank' him."

"If you are stupid, use other folks' thoughts."

"If supers stay empty, the hive is too small or big."

"If the flowers don't yield, 'tis the editor's fault for not telling you of a better spot."

"If the price is small, cuss the commission man, not your own sloppy work."

"If your life is a failure, cuss everybody but yourself—you're all right."

"The king can do no wrong" but "woe unto you Scribes and parasites, hypocrites,

"The future'll look bright

When you come to expire

But don't be too sure

For it may be ther fire."

Say, but he was "hot" wasn't he? Kind of banged some of us boys, didn't he? I'm glad there's somebody asides me as gits riled. But say, hold on. Away down at the end 'o his letter he writes: "Say Deacon, you need a look-

ing glass." Hum! P'r'aps. And there be others.

Yours as ever,

JOHN HARDCRABBLE.

General Manager France is calling our attention to "Abuse of the U. S. mail" through the medium of a leaflet which he is now sending out:

Section 406 U. S. Laws and Regulations.

(a). When not liquid or liquefiable, they must be placed in a bag, box or removable envelope or wrapping, made of paper, cloth or parchment.

(c). In case of articles liable to break, the inside box, bag, envelope or wrapping must be surrounded by sawdust, cotton, or other elastic substance.

When in glass bottles or vials, such bottles or vials must be strong enough to stand the shock of handling in the mails and enclosed in a metal, wooden or papiermache block or tube not less three-sixteenths of an inch in the thinnest part, strong enough to support the weight of mails piled in bags and resist rough handling; and there must be provided, between the bottle and said block or tube, a cushion of cotton, felt or some other absorbent, sufficient to protect the glass in handling; the block or tube to be impervious to liquids, including oils, and to be inclosed by a tight-fitting lid or cover, so adjusted as to make the block or tube water tight, and to prevent the leakage of the contents in case of the breakage of the glass.

Queen bees and their attendant bees may be sent in the mails when properly put up so as not to injure the person or those handling the mail, nor soil the mail bag or their contents.

Never send comb honey by mail, and see that all other packages conform to U. S. Postal laws. I have received by mail several broken boxes of comb honey for inspection. I also find unlawful queen cages and packages with honey sent by mail.

PURE HONEY ASSURED.**Law Compelling Truthful Labeling of Honey and Wax in Force.****SYNOPSIS OF THE LAW.**

No person shall sell any adulterated or imitation honey or beeswax, unless prominently labeled with the percentages of its ingredients, or labeled "Imitation," and unless the seller informs the purchaser; nor shall such goods be shipped or receipted for unless labeled, nor shall sales of improperly labeled goods have any standing in law nor shall the word "Honey" be used as a part of the trade name of any article unless honey is really a part of it; and the executive of any state office regulating any food products shall cause samples of suspected goods to be analyzed, and prosecute violations of the law in the name of the People of the State of Colorado; and on conviction, the goods shall be confiscated, and the offender fined \$20 to \$500 and costs.

Final passage in the Legislature April 6, 1903. Signed by the Governor April 11.

HOUSE BILL 244.

BY MR. MURTO.

AN ACT.

To regulate the adulteration or imitation of bee products, govern labels on packages or cases containing any of such articles, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. No person, firm or corporation shall have in his, its or their possession any adulterated or imitation bee products, or substance which has been stored or made by honey bees from sugar, syrup, of any other material or substance fed to them, or shall adulterate any bee products, or mix or compound any substances so as to resemble bee products, or sell or offer to sell, or solicit others to sell or

offer to sell exchange or give away, any adulterated or imitation bee products, or sell or offer to sell, or solicit others to sell, exchange or give away any adulterated or imitation bee products, or any compounds purporting to be or to imitate bee products, or substance designed to be used as a substitute for bee products or compound articles is clearly, durably, and prominently either labeled or marked so as to inform the purchaser of the exact ingredients and the exact percentage of each ingredient used, or is labeled or marked "Imitation Honey" or "Imitation Beeswax" as the case may be, in heavy Gothic type of not less than forty-eight points, printers' measure, in size, and the words "Honey" or "Beeswax" shall not be used upon any package of material described in this section unless the same shall be preceded by the word "Imitation," and no person, firm or corporation shall sell such goods unless he or they themselves inform the purchaser or his representative of the exact ingredients and percentage of each; and the possession of such goods shall be held to imply knowledge of the true character and name thereof, and intent to use them in violation of this act; Provided, That this section shall not be deemed to apply to persons having such goods in their possession for actual consumption by themselves or their families.

SECTION 2. The word "Honey" shall not be used as part and parcel of the trade designation of drugs, medicines, confections, or any articles of trade or commerce, unless honey is actually employed as one of their ingredients, and to the full extent to which the use of such designation shall lead the purchaser to expect.

SECTION 3. Whoever shall deface, erase or remove any label or mark provided for by this act, with intent to mislead, deceive or to violate any of

the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 4. No person, by himself or others, shall ship, consign, or forward by any common carrier or otherwise, public or private, any adulterated or imitation bee products, or other compounds provided for in this act, unless it or they, shall be labeled or marked on each case or shipping package in plain lettering, according to the provisions of this act, and receipted for by the true name thereof; Provided, That this act shall not apply to any goods in transit between other and foreign states across the state of Colorado.

SECTION 5. Whenever any state office regulating the adulteration or imitation of any food products exists in this state, it shall be the duty of the executive of such office to take, in a lawful manner, samples of suspected bee products, or imitations or compounds thereof, reasonably compensating therefor, from any funds in his hands belonging to his office, and cause such samples to be immediately analyzed, or otherwise satisfactorily tested, by a practical chemist, at a cost not to exceed twenty (20) dollars in any case, and if the result of such analysis shows that the provisions of this act have been violated, to immediately make complaint before justice of the peace of the county in which the offense was committed or such product was found, and the justice of the peace shall thereupon take full jurisdiction and hear and determine all matters connected therewith, and enter judgment accordingly, and the analysis herein mentioned shall be recorded and preserved as evidence, and the expense for making such analysis or test may be taxed as costs in case the prosecution shall be successful; the certificate of such result, sworn to by the chemist, shall be competent evidence in all prosecutions

under this act: Provided, That the person accused may, by subpoena, compel the attendance in court of such chemist. In all cases where the defendant is found guilty of a violation of the act, such product shall be confiscated and may be destroyed or sold by an officer of such court, and the receipt thereof, after being applied to the costs of the case, any balance remaining shall be turned into the state treasury. If any food officer whose duty is to inspect or bring proceedings as herein provided, shall corruptly or negligently fail to do so he shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance and shall be fined and debarred from his office, the amount of such fine going to the informer of such malfeasance; all proceedings provided and mentioned in this act, to be brought against a person, firm or corporation for violation thereof, or against any officer for malfeasance, shall be in the name of the people of the state of Colorado, and in no such case shall any advancement of costs for any bond or other security be required.

SECTION 6. For the purpose of this act the word "Honey" shall be held to be the nectar of flowers gathered and stored by honey bees, and it shall be held to have adulterated when glucose, cane sugar, grape sugar or any other substance or compound has been mixed with or added to it or fed to bees; and the word "Beeswax" shall be held to be the wax rendered from combs built by honey bees, either without foundation, or upon a foundation of pure bees wax, and it shall be held to have been adulterated when paraffine, tallow, or any other wax or fat, mineral or vegetable, or any other substance or compound has been mixed with or added to it.

SECTION 7. No court of this state shall sustain any action brought to recover any sum due or alleged to be due by reason of the purchase of any adul-

terated bee products, or compounds specified in this act, unless the same shall have been labeled or marked as provided in this act, which duty of labeling or marking shall be proven as part of the case in the chief.

SECTION 8. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and no conviction thereof shall be fined for the first offence not less than twenty dollars (\$20), nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100), and for the second and subsequent offense not less than one hundred dollars (\$100), nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), together, in all cases, with all costs of suit; and justices of the peace may have jurisdiction of all offenses arising under this act.

SECTION 9. All acts and parts of acts that conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 10. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

[NOTE.—All the members of our Association, which is co-operative, are bee-keepers, and members of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association, which secured the passage of the foregoing law.]

NATIONAL CONVENTION NOTICE

The 34th Annual Convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Los Angeles, Calif., on August 18, 19, and 20, 1903, in Blanchards Hall, at 235 S. Broadway. The headquarters of the Association during the convention will be at the Natick House, corner of First and Main Streets.

It is expected that this will be the largest and best convention ever held by the bee-keepers of America. Every one interested in the production of honey should be present, if at all possible. Besides the question-box, which will be one of the special features of the program, the following subjects will be discussed in papers by the prominent bee-keepers mentioned. Afterward a free and full discussion will be had by all in attendance who wish to participate. The subjects and men to introduce them are as follows:

"Honey Exchanges and Co-operation Among Bee-Keepers," by Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Cal.

"How to Make Money Producing Extracted Honey," by J. F. McIntyre, Sespe, Cal. Response by E. S. Lovesy, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"The Production and Sale of Chunk Honey," by Homer H. Hyde, Floresville, Texas. Response by C. P. Dedant, Hamilton, Ill.

"The Eradication of Foul Brood," by N. E. France, Platteville, Wis.

"Reminiscences of Bee-Keeping and Bee-keepers in the Early Days," by A. I. Root.

There will be reports by the officers, which include President Hutchinson, General Manager France and Secretary York.

The California bee-keepers are planning to give all in attendance one of the grandest receptions imaginable on the first evening, Tuesday, Aug. 18. No one will want to miss this feature of the convention.

It is an opportunity of a lifetime to take the trip to California, as all convention members can avail themselves of the low railroad rates, as it comes at a time when the Grand Army meeting in San Francisco, and the same rates apply to Los Angeles.

For further information or particulars that may be desired, address the Secretary, 144 E. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

Geo. W. York, Sec.

W. Z. Hutchinson, Pres.

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BUCKEYE STRAIN RED CLOVER QUEENS made their mark as honey gatherers; they roll in honey while others starve. Be convinced of their wonderful merit by a trial. MUTH'S STRAIN GOLDEN ITALIANS are wonders they are the best in the land. CARNIOLIANS, no one has better.

We never figure the cost when we purchase breeders, our aim is QUALITY and our patrons get the result. Large reserve for early orders. By return mail, safe arrival guaranteed.

	April, May, June.		July Aug. Sept.	
Untested	\$1 00 each	6 for \$5 00	\$ 75 each	6 for \$4 00
Selected untested	1 25 "	6 " 6 00	1 00 "	6 " 5 00
Tested	2 00 "	6 " 10 00	1 50 "	6 " 7 25
Select tested	3 00 "	6 " 15 00	2 50 "	6 " 12 00
Best money can buy.....	5 00 each		3 50 each	
2 frame nuclei with selected untested queen	\$2.75.			

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.,

**Front & Walnut,
CINCINNATI, O.**

OBSERVATION ON HIVES.

W. H. RITTER.

Springfield, Mo., June 1, 1903.

Mr. Editor: I want to write you a letter of my experience and observations in bee keeping. About the time Cook's Manual of the apiary came out I began to keep bees. I got a copy of it and being a carpenter on a small farm I began bees in the Gallop hive 12x15 in. inside measure and 12 in. deep. As Cook describes in his manual and seeing that Doolittle has used the same kind successfully for so many years, I kept on making and using them until I had about 60. About that time I got the first copy of Progressive Bee Keeper, and in it my attention was called to your Higginsville dove tail hive, and I sent to you and got five of them (this was 7 years ago). I was so well pleased with the wide section holder and the Hoffman frames below in brood chamber, I made up my mind to sell off all my own make of Dr. Gallop and change my whole apiray to the Higginsville hive. So I did sell about half of them. By that time I got a back-set on the Higginsville hive. My bees do not winter well in them. Two out of the five are in the shop now empty. I never have been able to winter all five of them. I fill them first every year, but I am sure to loose a good part of them every winter. My old hives 12 inches deep by the side of them with sam outside conditions winter much better and come out stronger in the spring than the dove tail, and I can see no reason why except the extra 3-in-

ches in depth. I have now about come to the conclusion to keep my old hive, but change the inside region. If I could get Hoffman frames to fit my hives and wide frames for section holders I could not possibly get a better combination for out-door wintering. My section cases are the Arm T. rail and of course you know that means lots of work cleaning sections for sale. I could use your Higginsville wide frames in my cases by cutting off one and make it hold 3 instead of 4 to the frame.

Springfield, Mo.

TEXAS QUEENS

From the COTTON BELT APIARIES, I can promise you queens from three distinct strains: viz. Root's Longtongued or red clover strains, Imported or Leather Colored Stook and my strain of Golden. My Golden are as good as the best; the best bees for comb honey I ever saw. Try them and be convinced. Queens ready to mail now.

Price of queens:

Untested, any race, 50 cents.

Warranted, purely mated, 65 cents.

Tested 75 cents. Select Tested \$1.00

Breeders, the very best, \$3.00 each.

Send at once for queens, circular and price list. Address,

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Box 83, Raxton, Texas.

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

PREVENTION OF GRANULATION in extracted honey, without in the least impairing its quality, is claimed by Mr. Boardman, according to the Bee-Keepers Review. The information may be made public after awhile. This does not imply whether or not some foreign substance is added to the honey. Should such be the case it will no longer be possible to say, "This is pure honey" and the trade will suffer. Nothing would be intrinsically wrong in so doing, providing the truth were told. There is the rub. Many person who call themselves honest would suppress the truth in selling this honey, yet it would be plainly wrong. On the other hand, if the truth is told, the general public which is blind and deaf to all explanations, would only recognize the fact that it was not pure honey, and would refrain from buying about as much as it refrains from buying honey thought to be impure in any other way. Mr. Atkin's paper bag scheme, which has been so successful with him, of dealing with granulated honey by selling it granulated in small packages, holds out much greater promise of benefit to apiculture.

PUFFING OF FIXTURES still goes merrily on and the novis needs periodical warnings. A neat example of the puff indirect occurs in Gleanings, page 397. A contributor says he tested a pair of a certain kind of hive (sold exclusively by the publishers of Glean-

ings) and they had more than \$3.00 worth of honey to the hive ahead of the rest of the best hives in the same ranch, although not the strongest colonies; so he will truthfully say those hives for comb honey, first, last and all the time. The editor in a foot note, remarks of the article "As it contains some facts of interest we place it before our readers," thereby standing back of that palpable nonsense. He knows, of course, that the only direct influences on the quantity and quality of comb honey are strain of bees and management of colonies (in this particular case, evidently the cause of the difference was strain of bees) and that the only influence a hive has is indirect and subsidiary to management and among all the hives in use the conveniences afforded by anyone can not amount to more than a few cents in that direction.

THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER is credited with something which I wrote by the anonymous editorial writer of the American Bee Journal. It has already been stated in these columns that this writer is not an editor. The editor of The Progressive Bee-Keeper holds a diametrically opposite opinion on the subject referred to

A STUDY IN SQUIRMING is what I should call Mr. Hyde's article on page 141. Mr. Hyde now wants to leave out of the discussion points first, second and third in his formal series of five objections to the co-operation of bee-keepers. I wonder what language is for and wonder afresh when I find this clear statement of mine "I get a check for it, (the honey) less ten per cent commission and at the end of the year I get back most of that commission," twisted into the remarkable statement that I admit that our association charges ten per cent. Mr. Hyde is too hasty in crediting others with insincere motives and has only laid himself open to the same serious charge; our association does not charge ten per cent nor have

I said or implied that it did. I should be unwilling to charge Mr. Hyde with the smallness of attempting to substitute, in the minds of the readers, the temporary deposit, intended as a safeguard for exceptional expenses, for the real commission, which is always the bare cost of handling for that year. I hope it will appear that he merely misunderstood me in some way. Article 10 of our by-laws reads thus: "Any surplus money accruing over and above the expenses of the association shall be divided as follows, first, a dividend of one dollar shall be paid on each share of stock issued. Second, all surplus remaining after said dividend has been declared, shall be rebated to the stockholders in proportion to the amount of commission paid by them during the year." It is evident that the members of our association lose but two (not three, as Mr. Hyde says) to distributors, on honey handled by our association: for the dividend of a dollar a share is reckoned as a part of the cost of handling, since it is nothing more than a fair rate of interest on the money invested. Now let me give in full these facts that Mr. Hyde, by some clear mental process, calls theories. In 1899, our first year, we followed an inferior plan, namely, paid back all the surplus as dividends in stock, amounting to 85 per cent, so that we cannot now tell what the actual commission would have been in that year if distributed on our present plan. In 1900, the actual commission charged was one-tenth of one per cent. This was an exceptionally good year. In 1901, as I said when Mr. Hyde became suddenly deaf, the actual commission charged was three per cent. In 1902, there was no rebate, for the simple reason that there was practically no business done on account of the crop failure. Now it is in order for Mr. Hyde to tell what the exact commission is that his firm charges, so the readers may see the difference between a firm that has

to do business at a profit and an association which, being composed of producers, does not need to make one cent of profit in its capacity as a honey-dealing firm. As Mr. Hyde seems somewhat bashful about responding and merely mutters something about less than ten per cent, I will remind the readers that if he charged nine per cent in 1901, the difference in favor of our association was six per cent; and that unlucky for him, the fact that we did business on three per cent in a representative year and for almost nothing in a very good year, is not a theory, as he sorely longs to make out, but a fact, that is now a portion of the immutable past. In his anxiety to perform the lightning change act on the unchangeable, Mr. Hyde has overlooked a brilliant opportunity for argumentative fire-works. He might have said that it is alright for us to get rid of the jobbers but there are no jobbers in Texas and the bee-keepers of Texas can save even that three per cent by selling directly to wholesalers, of which he is one, instead of indirectly, through an association as we do. To be sure, I did not say that was not so but admitted in the first place that Texas conditions were different, but a small matter like that might have glossed over. It is too bad; there was a chance for a most elegant straw man.

TEXAS AND COLORADO CONDITIONS are not so vitally different after all, going by Mr. Hyde's statements. The characteristic difference is that Texas, having an adequate market, is one stage nearer the consumer than Colorado, which has an insufficient home market. We can get rid of the jobber, or greatly limit him, because he is in our own state or comes here for the purpose; but we cannot at present get rid of the wholesaler because he is outside of our state. The problem in Colorado was to take away the car load jobber's business. This has successful-

ly been done by those of us who have joined together. The problem in Texas is to take away the wholesalers business. This, says Mr. Hyde, cannot be done. But he forgets, or prefers not to mention, that Texas bee-keepers stand in the same relation to the wholesaler there as we stand to the jobber. He gives it away in fact, by saying our plan of loading cars would not work in Texas except at only a few points. Ah, then it would work at those few points. That is no less than can be said of Colorado just now. Nine-tenths of the battle is won just as soon as the wholesale point is reached in even one locality. Our experience shows that it is not hard. The way to do that is for somebody to do it. Texas bee-keepers, arise! As to transplanting our association to Texas, Mr. Hyde has got another twist in his hearing, by which a plain illustration is made to appear as an intention. Its up to the Texas bee-keepers to do there what we have done here, and they can do it too.

BUCKING THE AMERICAN CAN CO. is a sport that Mr. Hyde seems particularly anxious to engage us in. May we all be there to see when he begins operations. A real combine is the real thing as Mr. Hyde is likely to discover. Its the only way to do business. I have long known that much tin plate is imported but as to all that theorizing about cheap water transportation, why does not Mr. Hyde carry it out himself, if the wholesaler is so much more effective a power than bee-keepers' associations, as he thinks? I should be opposed to making a cat's paw of ourselves, when there are so much more profitable and easier lines of activity, such as selling honey and buying supplies in common. Manufacturing by bee-keepers' combines may come in time, but it is a step necessarily so far in advance, that the talk of making it a first step by one who is opposed to the

necessary first steps is extremely inconsistent.

HONEY CROP REPORTS would do great good to out-side kee-keepers, says Mr Hyde. They would likely sell at right prices and thus aid our combine as a whole. And this is a hard old fact and I can't deny it heretofore, I hasten to avert something dreadful by saying, in a very small voice, that I don't intend to deny it. But did Mr. Hyde never hear of the co-existence of two opposing influences. And one is generally weaker than the other, isn't it? And the weaker one has to yield, doesn't it? Now, the indirect good to the combine and the direct good to outside bee-keepers, from crop reports, are both together too weak to counteract the harm to bee-keeping interests which results from furnishing outsiders an inducement to remain outsiders by giving them something for nothing, so that they will not band together for the common good. It would defeat its own objects and play into the hands of selfishness and blindness by making its benefits the common property of those who will not work for the common good. We've tried it and it doesn't work.

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TEXAS DEPARTMENT.

HOMER H. HYDE, Editorial Writer.

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

EDITORIAL.

THE SEASON LATER THAN EVER BEFORE is the word among the bee men, nevertheless for the last 30 days we have had a good slow flow of honey from Horsemint and the average with us is about 40 pounds per colony. Mesquite is now coming into bloom and we expect that we will get all of 60 pounds per colony more making a good average crop. This was an exceptionally good season for making increase and our nuclei that were made early are now booming and a few are now in the supers. We expect to make a lot more immediately after the honey flow as the prospect is that there will be honey coming in all along until fall. My advice to the bee keepers is make all the increase that you can this year, use xx I am sure it will be a paying proposition. We at Hydeville expect to do that very thing and for this we have two experienced men employed.

LARGE HIVES IN FAVOR AT HYDEVILLE are the facts in the case after 10 years experience with different sizes and in different localities. We want nothing less than the regular 10 fr hives and in addition we want at least one full set of combs in Ideal frames as extra room for the queen to lay eggs in during the spring and other time she is disposed to so use them tell July 1st at least. We still have a few hundred of the 8 fr. hives but expect to be out of them this winter and we will then carry the 10 fr hives and Ideal supers in our yards. By the use of the large hives we have larger colonies ready for the honey flows and we of course get larger returns on the bees. To fill these large hives we want Cyprian or

Holy Land bees, with a slight preference for the former. All though Holy Land are as gentle as Italian and Cyprians are sometimes vicious yet the Cyps possess qualities that we consider outweigh their bad temper and consequently we are in favor of Cyprians. However we still are carrying on our experiments with the different races and will report on them from time to time.

On account of matters over which we did not care to put aside and the rush of work attendant upon a honey flow and other pressing matters I will be compelled to give this issue a very short department, but will promise to do better next issue as we expect to have more time then besides pick up some valuable kinds at the coming convention. 6-23-1903.

Floresville, Texas.

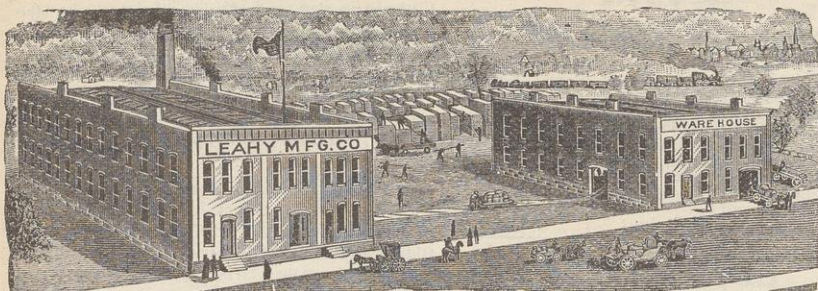
N. B. Would be very glad indeed to have short articles from Texas bee keepers for this department.

A RESIGNATION.

Mr. Wilmon Newell, recently Assistant state entomologist and in charge of the experimental apiary at the A. & M. College, College Station, has resigned to accept the position of assistant state entomologist of Georgia. Mr. Newell is well known to Texas bee keepers for the good work he has done in establishing the apiary at the A. & M. College and advancing the industry of bee keeping throughout the state to which industry his departure will be a distinct loss. Mr. Newell will have charge of orchard and nursery inspection work in Georgia, for which his previous experience in Ohio and Iowa well fits him and he leaves the college with the best wishes of his many friends in Texas.

His position has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Louis H. Scholl of Hunter, Comal Co., Texas, secretary of the Texas State Bee-Keepers Association. Mr. Scholl is a native of Comal county and is known throughout Texas and nationally as an expert bee culturist. Mr. Scholl will devote his time entirely to the experimental apiary and building up bee culture in Texas. E DWIGHT SANDERSON.

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

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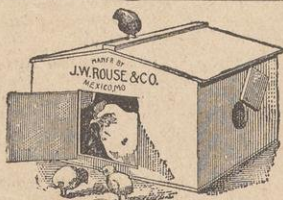
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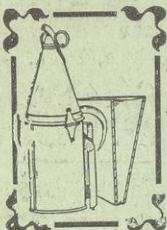
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