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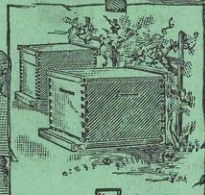
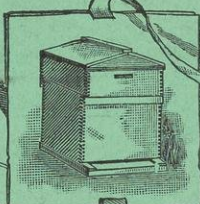
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SEP. 1900.



PROGRESSIVE BEEKEEPER

A JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.



PUBLISHED BY

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

WURLEY-HEISS CLEV. O.

Entered at the postoffice, Higginsville, Mo., as second-class matter.

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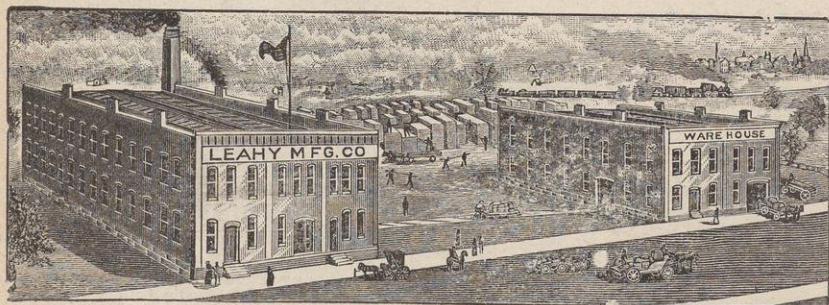
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The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey, and Kindred Industries

50 Cents a Year.

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Vol. X.

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Sonnet.

I look into the mist of vanished years
 And see a hand, a face I used to see
 In unforgetten days that used to be.
 Ere life had water'd love's dear path with tears
 Where now, in place of roses, rue appears,
 Since time has read to us his stern decree.
 And you are gone so far away from me,
 Across the land of trembling hopes and fears.
 We dwell apart, but still we will forget
 No sweet past hour, no pleasure sanctified
 By love, baptized with joy of unregret.
 We hold them in our hearts half-deified,
 They live within the light of memory yet,
 And into being, at our fancy, glide.

—Will Ward Mitchell.

Sometimes.

"The hand that rocks the cradle
 Is the hand that rules the—" Maybe;
 But "the hand that rocks the cradle," sure
 Is the hand that spans the baby.

—Will Ward Mitchell.

COMMENTS.

F. L. THOMPSON.

I stand corrected by Mr. Culley (p. 216). Assuredly there may be two plans of doing mere justice, and his was one of them.

"Hi" thinks I to myself, reading on, "fence separators no good in a long, slow flow, hey? A plausible idea, for they are certainly no good with me aside from taking the bee-space out of the section, and slow flows are what we normally have here." Then I read on with great eagerness to find confirmation of their excellence in a fast flow—and I find nothing but ASSERTIONS. Has Mr. Culley tried them in a fast flow? To what extent? What were the conditions, and what the data, of the experiment? Or is he simply relying on the indefinite, irresponsible, and unscientific say-so of enthusiastic writers of testimonials? Then we are just where we were before, and I continue to be skeptical. Then, aside from the apparently absent facts, I don't see into the theory that underlies those assertions. WHY should free communication across the super with strong colonies give faster work and better finish, when the bees are everywhere anyway?

I most enthusiastically second the suggestion in his last paragraph. That is a live question, for bee-keeping is passing more and more

into the hands of specialists, where it should be. This season I had bees in two places which I only visited once a week. At the beginning of the flow, I made nuclei with the old queens and two frames of brood apiece, requeening the old colonies at the same time with young laying (shipped) queens. That was a mistake, and made me more work than if I hadn't done it. It would have been all right if the old colonies had been requeened with virgin queens; better still, if the old queen with her two combs of brood and some additional empty combs had been kept in an upper story, with an excluder beneath, nine days before removing, the old colony not being requeened until then. As it was, the colonies to which the young laying queens were given calmly built a lot of swarming cells, and I had to cut out cells every blessed week of the swarming period, and had not a few swarms anyway. If the young laying queens had been given to nuclei, and swarms made with the old queens, giving starters and one frame of brood, and putting the rest of the brood in an upper story above the super over a CHANNEL bee-escape (see article in the June PROGRESSIVE), that would have been all right, too. Next year I expect to work along the lines of those two plans. The first plan I have practiced to some extent, and find it successful. The second plan I have been gradually coming to for various reasons, and I believe there is quite a future for various effective uses of the channel bee-escape and board. The first plan involves finding the queen when the colonies are strong, which I don't like. The second does, too, for that matter, if the channel is used alone. But by taking a Porter escape-board, and leaving the escape on, or any board with a hole in it, all the bees

can be shaken off in front of the new hive with its one frame of brood and its starters, and with an excluder under the super, and the old hive with its board above the super, that colony is fixed; for just the right proportion of bees will go up to attend to the brood above, gradually leaving it as it hatches out, and when the three weeks are up the old hive can be removed. However, that is not just what I did this year in the few cases in which I finally got tired of cutting out cells, for I brushed the bees off instead of shaking, and removed the old colony in a week, as increase was desired. This was successful. I think in future I shall use a board with both the outside channel and the central hole; when increase is not desired; for it is desirable to have the drones get out, and the channel, if properly fitted, will prevent the young queens from getting back to the upper hive, and setting up a separate establishment. Then, by closing up the central hole, these same boards become super-clearers proper, and by closing up both, are just right for inner covers, if made of thin stuff; and hence will be of use in some way all the time.

This year in Mr. Rauchfuss's apiary about thirty-five of the channels were used in transferring colonies from old hives with odd-sized frames to new ones. In this case, as the old hives were irregular, with tightly nailed bottom-boards, a four-sided channel was made for each (instead of having the front of the hive serve for one side), a large hole bored in each old hive, the channel fitted over, and the whole set over the new hive with its cover, super and all, the channel terminating about the entrance. The queen was put in the new hive, with most of the bees. This plan proved successful in most cases. In those in which

young queens were afterwards found laying, above, it was evident that the channel was not close enough to the entrance of the new hive. The proper way would be for the channel to empty, so to speak, only inside of the new hive, like a Boardman feeder.

A number of foul-broody hives were thus transferred. As the bees worked in and out of a few of these channels, Mr. Rauchfuss changed them to Porter bee-escape boards, with which he was quite successful in transferring foul-broody colonies last year. But two of the colonies melted down, and he now thinks a properly made channel is superior to a Porter bee-escape for the purpose, owing to the ventilation it gives.

Coming back again to the channel escape-board, with an additional central hole, as a means of preventing swarming without finding the queen or cutting cells, I must admit the possibility, when increase is not desired and hence the old hive is left on more than a week, of an occasional swarm when the young queens hatch. I have never tried it, but THINK that an effectual preventive would be to tilt up the top hive at the expiration of four or five days, and lay a piece of a thin board over the central hole; for that makes it the equivalent of what I HAVE tried. Why have a central hole at all, when increase is not desired, and you don't care whether the queen-cells are warmed and fostered or not? Well, I have an idea the unsealed brood would be better attended to. I shall not try this next year, however, for I want increase, but will remove the old colony at the end of a week, as I have done before, of course providing for suitable queen-cells if the plan is adopted with colonies that have made no preparations to swarm.

I suppose all this sounds queer to an inhabitant of a short-flow region, who may ask "But why such precious care to keep all that brood in the same hive, when increase is not desired, if they won't gather any honey before the flow is over?" But they will here, and that's why it seems desirable in THIS LOCALITY.

Speaking of inner covers, it seems to me an inner cover of thin stuff is a very desirable thing—in this locality—and I want to reinforce Mr. Aikin's recommendation of the same. Mr. Aikin and Messrs. R. D. and E. E. Willis are the only extensive bee-keepers I know of who use them, and I think they should be much more widely known. If one must use a quilt, canvas is by far the best material, especially after several seasons' use. It never wrinkles up or grows smaller or frays at the edges like burlap, and does not become flimsy or crack like enamelled cloth, and the bees never gnaw it; and it always lies smooth and flat. But the bees will deposit propolis, with a quilt, wherever the quilt and the bee-ways of the sections meet. With an inner cover, having a bee-space between it and the sections, the bees deposit no propolis at all in these places. Then, it will hardly do here to have nothing between the outer cover and the sections, as eastern bee-keepers do. Covers will warp and get out of shape and not fit, and leave chinks, for the escape of valuable super warmth in our cold nights, unless they are heavily painted every year, which is expensive—and then you are not quite sure. Besides, in our hot days sections have been known to melt down underneath a single cover with no quilt, even when the cover was painted white. And as to using a shade-board, it costs no more to have an inner cover; and you are SURE that an inner cover of

THIN stuff with THICK cleats ($\frac{1}{8}$ inch) forming a rim all around will ALWAYS fit, for the pressure of the outer cover with a weight on top on ANY POINT of each of the four cleats MAKES it fit. Finally, as aforesaid, such inner covers, with slight modifications, are also escape boards, and aids in the prevention of swarming. No, that is not finally, either. FINALLY, with an inner cover which will SURELY fit, one need not have such elaborate outer covers as have been gotten up lately, for a plain, cleated board will do well enough, if reasonably painted. These inner covers should never be made of basswood, however, for that seems to warp in spite of anything. Clear white pine is best.

I find Mr. Doolittle's allusions to trusts, etc., rather scrappy and unsatisfactory, though they provoke interest at first. But what particular good does it do, after all, to adopt the flaming rhetoric of the popular demagogue, and go no further? for Mr. Doolittle can not be said to do more than make unsupported assumptions—popular enough, to be sure, but we want to know what is TRUE, not what Tom, Dick and Harry will applaud. "When we hire" says Mr. Aikin "it is but just and right that the employed have living wages; but if we can so manage our affairs that we can accomplish the most with the least per cent. of outside help, we may materially add to our income." This, says Mr. Doolittle, is just the ground taken by the trusts, the monopolies, the department stores, etc.; and goes on to insinuate that if plenty of laborers are not hired, the country is going to the demnition bow-wows, implying that the only way a certain large proportion of people can live is by working for others, because they will be excluded from land ownership, Well, sup-

pose all this happens. Did Mr. Doolittle ever hear of the relative value of considerations? If people can't get a chance to work for others, and can't start in business for themselves, are we so very sure they may not be able to do so collectively, as Ivory Soap and the National Cash Registers are manufactured, and, though this social readjustment may involve long and painful struggling to become complete, that it will not be worth while, as compared with the other alternative, which Mr. Doolittle implies is all right and just thing—the PERPETUAL employment of the MASS of mankind in stultifying, brainless toil FOR OTHERS? If Mr. Doolittle can assert, so can I, and I hereby assert (though as an assertion, the statement is of small value), that so long as the majority of the human race serve others for pay, with no knowledge of the ethereal inspiration furnished by setting one's self ends commensurate with the mental and moral possibilities of the soul, and the glorious development afforded by working to accomplish the same, so long will it remain in degradation. The saying is hard and bitter; true; but nature is full of unmade adjustments; and our condition would be a hundred-fold more hard and bitter if, as Mr. Doolittle implies, it is to remain without hope of change. But how are we to induce ignorant mankind to give up its dependence? I see but one way. So long as they find their lot bearable, they will continue in it, and thus their degradation will be perpetuated. THEY MUST FIND IT UNBEARABLE. Therefore I welcome the growth of trusts, if they will serve as the means of awakening. They may be bad, but other things are worse.

Mr. Doolittle makes another assumption that is not necessarily true—that the average number of

the family must be maintained. Apparently his point of view is the same as that of the young Neapolitan beggar, who, reproved by a lady for marrying with no visible means of support, replied "Would you destroy our existence, too?" I need not point out to any intelligent reader what a superficial view that is, nor why the English minister was right who said he had no sympathy with the childish faith that found a mysterious dispensation of Providence in a family of a dozen puny children. It is every man's FIRST duty to justify his place as a lever, a spring, or even a fly-wheel, in the MOVEMENT of humanity, which is nothing if not development, for as soon as it becomes stagnation, it is not humanity, but animalism. When he has done that, and proved he is not and will not be a dead weight, it will be time enough to bring other beings on the scene of action to justify themselves in like manner. Better by far that the population of the world should decrease for a few decades or centuries while men make their highest duties and privileges secure, than that it should for no logical reason whatever take the first place in the assumptions of superficial moralists, and make the task of readjustment infinitely more difficult through its numbers and ignorance.

Morrison, Colo.

Does Climate Affect Color of Honey?

C. A. HATCH.

There seems to be an impression abroad that honey derived from the same flowers will be darker in hot climates than in a latitude where the thermometer stands lower at the time of blooming. There are some facts that would seem to justify this conclusion: as for example the al-

falfa honey of Colorado and some parts of California is much lighter in color than that gathered in Arizona or even in hotter parts of the same state. That the conclusion is erroneous is proven by this fact, that alfalfa honey gathered in the same locality is always the same regardless of any rise or fall of the thermometer. If this was not true, every time there was a rise in the thermometer there would be a corresponding shade of darkness added to the honey.

There is also another fact that helps to bolster up the conclusion that hot climates produce dark honey, i. e. the second crop alfalfa is always darker than the first. This coming, of course, later in the season than the first, and the weather naturally warmer, how easy it is to conclude weather is what does it.

Unfortunately there are not many honey plants that extend over enough latitude to test it; often, the plants that are both indigenous to hot and more temperate climates not producing nectar in either one or the other. I have had quite a patch of alfalfa growing and blossoming in Wisconsin, yet seldom ever saw a bee on it. I have been informed that basswood growing in Missouri, or even Kentucky, does not yield much honey, while here in Wisconsin nothing can come up to it.

But to return to the color question. Did any one ever hear that the white clover honey of Kentucky is darker than the same kind coming from Wisconsin or Minnesota? and yet there is beyond question a great variation in climate. Does any one claim that the horsemint honey gathered in Texas is darker when pure than that gathered from the mint in Wisconsin? If any one has, I have not seen it in print. It is true, several years ago the Canadians tried to convince the world

that their "linden" honey was whiter and superior to our basswood, but it did not stand the test of the Columbian Exposition.

Then where must we look for the seeming effect of climate on the color of honey? The same as you would look for the explanation of muddy-looking water—you would look for some earthy contact with the water somewhere in its course. So with the honey we would look for an outside contamination by a mixture of some darker honey—in the case of Arizona honey I do not think it is far to look; for both greasewood and sour clover are in bloom at the same time, and both yield a dark honey, and the bees work on them at all times when in bloom.

The greasewood of Arizona must not be confounded with the shrub of the same name in California. The latter is a profuse bloomer, but bees seldom visit it and never gather honey from it that I ever heard. The bloom is white, and the Arizona kind is yellow, and does not belong to the same botanical class.

Sour clover is the black sheep of the clover family, a persistent grower, a weed in every sense, with no redeeming quality—nothing eats, no one wants it, and yet it thrives on all ditch borders, waste places that get irrigated, and will even crowd out more useful plants. Why it is called sour clover I do not know, unless to distinguish it from its more useful kinsman, sweet clover, to which it bears a strong resemblance, but it is less rank in growth, has a yellow blossom, and is entirely wanting in the peculiar sweet clover aroma. Hay made from it is more than worthless, for it injures stock that eat it.

Richland Center, Wisconsin.

Subscribe for the PROGRESSIVE.

September Days.

September days are clear and bright,
September morns are cool,
As through the land, a pleasing sight,
The children go to school.

Afar is heard in dale or town the mel-
low-echoed bell,
Where wisdom garbed in sober gown
may deathless lessons tell.

A mighty host and vast it is with books
and dinner pails,
The boy with fancies only his, whose
spirit never fails.

The girl whose sunny open mien and
gentle eyes express
A woman every inch a queen arrayed
in simple dress.

So through September mornings sweet
as autumns come and go,
The unreturning little feet are passing
never slow,

Till in some happy by and by where
valley lilies nod,
They'll go to school in lands of sky,
their Teacher heaven's God.

—Will Ward Mitchell.

Good Things in the
Bee-Keeping Press.
Somnambulist . . .



The perfume of the goldenrod pervades the air to an extent as to "almost persuade" us that we hear the contented hum of the honey gleaners. Smells and sounds of similar character are most gladly welcomed, after a season almost devoid of honey, such as has been experienced in this 'neck o' the woods' during "white clover" bloom. Another practical lesson of a sentence found on page 608, Aug. 1st Gleanings, furnished by A. H. Gilstrap:

"Bee-keeping seems to work better in this country as a specialty, but not as an entirety—a sole occupation."—(Grayson, Cal.)

Of the season in general, Gleanings has to say:

"Taking it all in all, the season is no better than last year, which was considered poor.

although there have been special favored localities where quite large crops of honey have been secured."

This is in accord with reports in other leading journals, and presumably few will have the opportunity to test the fourteen hours system. Even with this condition of affairs there are a few crumbs of comfort to be gathered. It affords protection to the participants of the great conventions, from pickpockets, etc. Those who are lucky enough to get there may rest free from anxiety on that score.

This breathing spell will perhaps give opportunity to catch up with the bee literature which has been accumulating in busier times. And by digesting a portion of it and adopting some of the approved plans, we may be enabled to partially retrieve some of our loss occasioned by the unfavorable season. 'Tis sad to think that to those ONLY who treat themselves to the luxury of bee literature is this avenue open. But thus it is ever in life, the most needy remain in the same ranks, seemingly not desirous of a change. 'Tis the very old story of the talents, as recorded in the Book.

One way to enhance the value of our product is given in *Gleanings*, Aug. 15, p. 646, by L. J. Crombie, the man who first introduced the bleaching process:

"Build a bleaching house by placing posts 2x4 or 4x4 in the ground, 5 feet apart on all sides, making it 10 feet square and 7 feet high. Put on plates and roof. Build up around the bottom with lumber 2 feet high from the ground, making it bee-tight. Put in your shelves between the posts, making them 4 inches wide, and placing them 6 inches apart, one above the other. Place these shelves entirely around your bleaching house, then cover the outside, from the lumber at the bottom to the plate, with the lightest house lining. Seal overhead with cloth or lumber. Leave the space between the sealing and roof open so as to keep your house as cool as possible. Place a screen door in one corner, as seen in the sketch. Locate a work table, 3x6, in the

center of your bleaching house, for cleaning and packing on. The best way to build a sulphuring box is to take a stovepipe, 8 feet long, with an elbow at one end. Place the pipe under ground about 8 inches deep, letting the elbow come up above ground in one corner of your bleaching house. For the outside end of the pipe take an old oil-can and cut a hole in the side sufficiently large to admit the stovepipe. Cut about half of the top of the can out square to allow you to put in your sulphur and for draft; then make a box just the size of a super, but four times deeper. Place the box over the elbow on the ground, in the corner of your bleaching house, as seen in the sketch."

One bright woman secured a little fortune by bleaching wax, the advance in price rendering her independent. And who of us have never been made to feel the sovereign power of color?

Further on, Doolittle, in treating on sulphuring honey, says, only too truly, that many beginners rush their surplus on the market, with little thought of how it looks or what comes of it after it leaves their hands, thereby hurting the man who leaves no stone unturned that his honey may reach the market in perfect shape and appearance, and one which will last until the honey is all in the consumers' hands.

Here is his method of sulphuring as found in same number of *Gleanings*:

"I take an old iron kettle and put an inch or two of ashes in the bottom, so there will be no danger of fire resulting from the heat from the coals which are to be placed therein. A kettle, some ashes in the bottom, and live coals put on the ashes, and when I have the kettle thus prepared I take it to the honey room and pour sulphur, which has been previously weighed, on the coals, to the amount of 4 ounces to every 75 cubic feet contained in the room, when the kettle is quickly pushed under the pile of honey, which is purposely piled loosely and up a little from the floor. The room is now closed as tightly as as possible, and you will have to be a little spry in what you do after you pour on the sulphur if you have weak lungs, or you may suffer from the fumes yourself. As soon as the room is closed, I go to the window and look in. Presently the few flies which may

chance to be in the room will try to get out by coming to the windows. I watch these flies. Their legs and wings soon begin to be paralyzed; and as soon as I see that the last fly is lifeless, I wait five minutes longer, when I open the door and windows, so as to carry out the smoke as soon as possible. If this smoke is allowed to settle it will give the combs and sections a greenish color which will damage the sale of our honey. The same thing will also be likely to occur if more sulphur is burned than I give you. It seems to be quite a nice point to get this matter right; for if too little is used, the worms will not be killed, while if too much is used the combs are sure to be turned green. The amount I have given you has been arrived at after years of careful trial and experimenting. If more honey is brought into the room after the first has been sulphured, then this last has to be watched; and when the flour-like places are seen, this must be sulphured also, or the whole, if the first has not been taken out and sent to market, or otherwise disposed of. No honey should leave the hands of the producer until there is no danger of these pests making an appearance after it has been placed on the market."

On page 233, August PROGRESSIVE, F. L. Thompson opens up his guns on me in a manner that commands reply. It is but another evidence of that refined cruelty of which he seems to have an unlimited supply. He asks, "Is there any difference between the cruelty of justice in crushing wrong, and the cruelty of slander, etc., in creating it?" We most probably agree on one point at least, and that is, that the difference would be in favor of the former, but wrong must have an existence before it can be crushed, and being accused of guilt and being guilty are two things also having a wide difference.

No, I would not turn convicts loose, because their punishment is merited, but that does not lessen the injustice of punishment, as is sometimes applied, to those who are totally innocent.

Say was it by a slip of the pen that "Mr. Hutchinson is undoubtedly right in preferring excellent original work to comments on the same,

and is to be congratulated on having secured so much of the former material as to make such a step necessary," found its way into print?

To tell the whole truth, I would not have passed you by so often, but when I have read my bee papers I quite frequently pass them along to someone who enjoys them, and unfortunately they cannot be located when wanted for reference. This at the risk of being likened unto the Irishman who observed, "Oi dinnaw phwy it is, in toimes of pace an Oirishman is always lukkin for throuble, but give him plenty of foightin' to do, an' he's quiet as a lamb."

Naptown, Dreamland.

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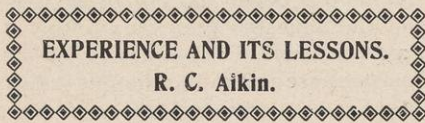
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(Continued from Aug. PROGRESSIVE.)

CHAPTER XXX.

Cash Basis the Only True Method.—Who Should Furnish Capital.—Commission Basis Wrong.—We are Not Justified in Such Unsafe Methods.

What shall we do about selling our crop? Having obtained the honey, it is a problem to successfully dispose of it. We desire to know what time of the year, what market, whether cash sale or on commission. We always want to do the best we can, but do not always know what is best. If we do not know, how are we to find out?

We know our neighbors, at least fairly well. There are perhaps several grocers that we deal with; they have always treated us reasonable, and if there is any confidence to be placed it would seem reasonable to have it in those we know personally. Even if we are personally acquainted with our grocer, have dealt with him for years, and all the while he has done fairly by us, do we know that he will always do so?

When a poor man has a crop of honey to sell, he cannot afford to take risks on it; he needs and wants the value of it in cash or goods. We must look well to our marketing. How many have turned over to somebody else all their honey crop to sell, when that crop represented their living, and in the end got nothing for it. The way to sell a thing is to sell it. If you have a crop, that crop is yours, and no man should ask or expect you to turn it over to him to do business on, any more than the value of that honey when you have turned it into cash. Where would be the sense in me saying to you, I need some capital to do business on; I have none of my own, and I want \$100 of you to buy some honey to sell again?

All products represent wealth—**THEY ARE WEALTH.** I have just as much right to ask you for your horse, cow, cash, or any other wealth, that I may do business on it, when I have not capital of my own, as to ask for your honey. If you go to your grocer and buy, he expects you to pay cash, and at set prices, and he should do the same by you, and pay you cash, when you sell him goods. This kind of a basis means that you should sell your honey for cash, and that is just what I am getting at. If you exchange honey for other goods for which you would pay cash, it is equivalent to a cash deal; it does not invalidate the rule by any means.

Money is made for the purpose of serving as a medium of exchange, but there are only two ways provided for you to get the money—borrow or buy it. You need it very much; you cannot do business without. To borrow is not the thing, for if you borrow you are sure to pay more by the amount of the interest than he who does not have to borrow. There are circumstances

under which one MAY borrow at interest and yet make by so doing, but it is the exception by all odds, and not the rule. If a man makes by borrowing at interest, it is usually by some other person's loss.

Why should you send your honey to some commission house, when you are not personally acquainted, and do not know that you will be honestly treated? A man may open a place of business on a promise to pay his rent, receive your goods and sell them for just what he pleases, and in fact do just about as he pleases in nearly every way. Suppose I send by express my pocket-book containing \$2,000, to Mr. Z., who is running a commission house in some city—"consign" it to him. He can take my money and buy honey with it, charge me up with expressage, bills torn in transit, etc., and return the balance WHEN HE GETS READY. All the difference between me sending him \$2,000 worth of honey or the cash is, he BUYS honey with my money, and if he gets back enough cash when sold again to equal the outlay, he must sell above the cost, but if he gets my honey, he is more independent of any COST price, and could sell for what he pleased. Why is it necessary for the producer to furnish his own capital to produce the honey, and then furnish somebody else capital to do business, and at the other fellow's ABSOLUTE OPTION? It is NOT necessary, it is NOT right.

I am not saying a word against friendliness, helping to bear one another's burdens, and trusting those we know and those we can afford to trust; but to ship honey to a commission house without any guarantee, is not bearing one another's burdens, it is bearing the other man's burden with the one left out. Who is accommodated when I ship

honey on consignment? Who takes the risks? Who loses the goods, bears ALL the loss, if there is a loss? The producer supplies the accommodation and takes ALL THE RISK.

I do not say that there is no justice or honorable way to do a co-operative mutual business, nor do I say that all commission houses are dishonest; but as the business is usually carried on, there is a very grave injustice done the producer. I should not be made to take all the risk of transportation; of incompetency in business; of ignorance of value of goods; and last of all, risk of the honesty of a STRANGER. If any man will do business, let him post himself and give me assurance that he can and will do well and honestly by me before he asks my confidence. The wheels are jumping too many cogs when I am asked to produce and then have no say as to what the price will be, or what share somebody else shall get out of my wealth.

The only safe and right way to get money is to buy it with your labor or the product of your labor. Make a fair exchange. When you have delivered your goods and received your pay, the other man is the one to look out for decay or loss of his wealth. I once wanted to borrow some money, and give as security for its payment, a mortgage on property three times the value of the money I would get. I was asked to not only do this, but if our common government should become bankrupt I was also to make good any depreciation in the value of common currency, that the lender should in no way suffer risk or loss. The commission business is just about of the same kind—I must stand between the dealer and all POSSIBLE loss. I take ALL the risks, and the other fellow the SURE profits.

Money is our medium of exchange,

and every dollar of credit business done just lessens the circulation so much and makes it harder for the producer to get possession of it. Sell outright and keep the cash in its proper place. Properly used, it is our protection from the power of the unscrupulous; but improperly used (not used in exchange), it ceases to protect.

I may be called a crank, wild, soured, etc.; but, my brother, I have been "through the mill," and have made and lost as much as would have made a right good start for several apiarists. When a man has been brought hard up against the things he talks about, you may truly call it "Experience and its Lessons," and when I tell you the safe way is to sell for spot cash, I know that it is the truth. When we get on the cash basis, there will be fewer panics, less bankruptcies, greater equality, and by all odds more harmony, peace and prosperity.

"It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer; but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth." He that oppreseth the poor to increase his riches, and he that giveth to the rich, shall surely come to naught." So said the wisest of men.

There is enough temptation and opportunity to unscrupulousness in the use of money as an exchange medium, without adding greater opportunities in this line by a loose commission practice. The commission method is wrong as applied in general practice, though as a principle we cannot say that it is not right. It is a principle that *COULD* be practiced with benefit, yet gives such opportunity to the unprincipled for wrong and unequal practices, that we must condemn the use of the method in general.

The next chapter will discuss organization and co-operation, something about how we may help battle

the evils of unbusiness-like methods.
Loveland, Colo.

Recapitulation by G. M. Doolittle.

Self First.—Friend Aikin's second paragraph winds off with these words, "Even if we are personally acquainted with our grocer, having dealt with him for years, and all the while he has done fairly by us, do we KNOW that he will always do so?" I read that sentence over and over again, till finally the words got to reading in this way: Our grocer has had dealings with ME for years, and he has never doubted my honesty, but how does he know but that in years to come I will cheat him to an amount which will bankrupt and ruin him? Ah! but we never reason in that way. Why? Because SELF is always first in our minds. Say, friends, did you ever think how much worse it appears to us to be cheated out of FIVE CENTS than it does to have "the other fellow" cheated out of \$500? If it is the other fellow, we say, "too bad! He ought to have known better than to have put confidence in such a scoundrel." But if some neighbor whom we have trusted gets the start of us five cents worth, and sticks to it, "too bad won't cover the ground at all. "There never was so mean a man in all the earth," and we talk of him as "a monster above ground." And what if we ourselves over-reach a little? Five cents or so? Oh, that is as nothing. If it had not been "so and so," we should not have done it. And that little "IF" covers a multitude of sins on our part, but we don't see the if at all when our neighbor uses it "on his part." A certain man sowed some flax on his neighbor's land, each to have half the crop, and the certain man was to pull his own half of the flax. The time of harvest came, and the halfway stakes were stuck by the two parties, one on either side of the lot. The certain man "squinted" across the field to

get the range, bowed his back and began pulling. After going a few rods he straightened up, went back to the stake, took a "squint," when lo! he was over on his neighbor's part ten feet. "This will never do," he said, and started in aright a second time, though the notch pulled out of his neighbor's flax was an ugly looking thing. He pulled away several rods again, being certain he was going straight for the stake on the opposite side of the field, only to find this time that he was a rod on his neighbor, instead of ten feet. He now said, "This is strange, but I will start aright again, and as I pull, swing around on to my part, and although it will look badly, I will make it so it will average." He pulled away, "swinging in toward his part" for some time, when on straightening up he found he was over on his neighbor two rods. "Well, I declare, I believe self will lean anyway!" was his exclamation. And it looks a little that way with my good friend Aikin's second paragraph. The fact is, we of the nineteenth century have drifted away from the moorings of "the fathers," and forgotten the command "which is like unto the first," that of "loving our neighbor as our self." That command seems not only to have lost its place in politics, but among neighbors and neighboring nations. Otherwise our present trouble with China would never have been heard of. For several bee-keepers to even talk of dividing up and partitioning off a single bee-keeper's apiary would be enough to make the single bee-keeper mad, "mad to kill," under the present unlovableness existing among the neighbors of mankind. Oh, for some "Moses" to arise, to lead humanity in the right direction—up toward God.

Cash Value.—In the third paragraph we find these words: "When a poor man has a crop of honey to sell, he cannot afford to take risks on it: he needs or wants the value of it in cash or

goods." This is not the place for a discussion of the money question, but I cannot pass without dropping the thought that there is NO VALUE in cash. The worshipping of CASH or money of the present time, has very much to do with this trouble of not loving our neighbor as ourselves; therefore if we can only get away from the idea of VALUE being in cash, it will be one step toward making the world better. Cash, or money, is simply A MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE. AND SOMETHING TO KEEP A RECORD OF AN UNFINISHED TRANSACTION. That covers all there is of money, and if there is any value there it is only of a secondary nature. To any doubter let me say, put a man on a desert island, entirely alone, and ONE OUNCE of honey would be of more VALUE to him than all of the CASH that could be piled on the whole island.

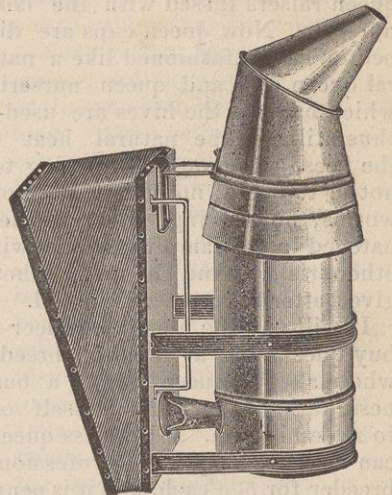
Aikin's Two Ways Provided.—I have now read paragraphs four and five. How I wish I had the time, and that this was the place for a discussion of economic questions. I would like nothing better than to "lock horns" with Aikin on these subjects. But it would be for the sole object that we might the better understand what is underlying our social system of today; that which causes "the poor man with his crop of honey" to be obliged to part with it for much less than a full equivalent for it. But as this is not the place, nor do I have the time at my command, I will say, and that TRUTHFULLY, that there are THREE "ways provided" to "get the money," and the third is ROBBERY. Yes, robbery, and that robbery provided for by the LAWS of our land. Yes, further, the larger part of the "CAPITAL" said to be invested in business today is more ROBBERY than anything else. Further still: The more a man robs by LAW today, the more he is thought of POLITICALLY, and from this POLITICAL thinking, he is placed at the HEAD of our law-making power.

And thus the poor HONEST man with his 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 25,000 pounds of honey has no "show" in this Christian (?) nation of ours.

Selling for Cash, on Commission, Etc.—I have now read Bro. A.'s article through to the end, and if the reader has not read it in such a manner as to take in its full meaning, I would urge that he or she read it till they do. In the main, I quite agree with Friend A. But there are some things he leaves out. It is evident that he believes there are more scoundrels in the commission business than there really are. Bro. A. is evidently looking at the matter mainly from the sell-at-home standpoint. From this standpoint his ideas are excellent. But it so happens that many of us are obliged to look to distant cities for our honey market. In that case the commission man does not look to all of us like a "shark," ready to live off our honey, borrowed by him as capital; but he represents, "what it would cost me to go to that distant city with my honey, time, board at high rates, worry of mind, and generally SICKNESS of body, and cost of return trip, that my honey may be sold for CASH." And when sold for cash, my experience bears me out in saying the PRICE sold at will not be as much into from one to three cents a pound as the honest commission man will get; and there are NINE honest commission men to one scoundrel, or else my dealings with them have been in vain. Commission men have sold my honey in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, ever since 1877, so 23 years of experience tells me what I am talking about. But how about that "CASH transaction?" Well, during all of this 23 years I have been trying to sell for CASH, but have sold only 100 pounds during that time to distant parties. Why? Because every one who offered to buy demanded that, at the price I asked, or the price they offered, no matter which, I must LAY THE HONEY

DOWN AT THEIR STORE. Or, in other words, "Cash on the ARRIVAL of the honey." And I would not do it. Why? Because formerly I had done just that thing, and I could not get a cent of pay for what had "arrived at the store in the distant city in GOOD ORDER." Let Bro. A. try selling his honey to some party in a distant city on the terms, "CASH at APIARY, or f. o. b. cars," and see how he will come out. And when it comes to shipping my honey to commission men, or shipping for "pay on arrival," I will take the commission man every time, for it is a criminal affair for HIM to "run off with MV HONEY," while it is no such thing if he runs off with the cash for which he BOUGHT my honey, or rather agreed to pay me. NO. NO! don't abuse that commission man too much, till you have carefully looked a city CASH buyer in the face.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, Borodino, N. Y.



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ESTABLISHED 1860

Queen Rearing.

S. P. CULLEY.

Twenty years has witnessed a wonderful change in methods of queen-rearing. Twenty years ago all cells were built by the bees, often in nuclei, and the most advanced queen raisers fussed with the lamp nursery. Now queen cups are dipped on sticks fashioned like a natural queen cell, and queen nurseries which hang in the hives are used—thus utilizing the natural heat of the bees,—no danger of getting too hot or too cold; no danger of moth worms; no fussing with workers hatched in the lamp nursery or with other trials. And the new methods give better queens than the old.

It will pay the honey producer to buy queens of a reliable breeder who makes of queen rearing a business, rather than to fix himself out to raise his own. Firstclass queens can be reared by the professional breeder for 50c each, and it is penny wisdom and five-dollar-per year foolishness for a honey producer to tolerate old or in any way inferior queens. It often happens that a good queen means a honey crop worth ten dollars or more per colony, while a poor queen may give no surplus honey.

Modern queen rearing includes the following steps:

- 1—Dipping the cell cups.
- 2—Priming the cell cups with royal jelly obtained from queen cells.
- 3—Grafting the cell cups with larvæ from the breeding queen.
- 4—Getting the cups started and built into finished cells.
- 5—Taking care of the cells till hatched into young queens.
- 6—Getting the virgin queens fertilized.
- 7—Introducing the fertile queens, or mailing them to customers.

To dip cell cups, prepare a stick, preferably of close grained hard wood, as hickory, in size to fit a natural queen cell which is five-sixteenths to three-eighths inches in diameter. It should taper at the point, beginning three-eighths inch from end, "taper rapidly one-eighth inch and then gradually to the point," which should be slightly smaller than the bottom of a worker cell. This narrow bottom cell is preferable to the wide bottom. Cells dipped less than one-half inch will be accepted, but one should gradually deepen them as he becomes skilled in transferring the larvæ into deeper cells. Make first and last dips full depth; second and third dips less, to give strong base to cell. Fasten to sticks or combs by dipping in melted wax, and they are ready for use.

Next thing is to supply with royal jelly and with larvæ. Procure the jelly by collecting some unsealed natural queen cells that are not yet sealed. These should not be too near ready to seal. It is better to use jelly that is fresh. Dip it out of the cell with a broad-pointed "toothpick" made from a small feather; insert the toothpick in center of the dipped cup, and push off a fair sized drop with the small end

of the feather stripped and cut off square. A fair drop of jelly does as well or better than a large quantity. Its purpose is two-fold—it feeds the larvæ till the bees size up the situation and accept the cell cups, and it suggests to the bees that here is a sure-enough cell cup and no mistake.

Next, procure a comb containing young larvæ from your choice queen. With quill made like a toothpick, except that the point should be one-eighth inch broad, square and curved, transfer a small larva—the smaller the better—into each cell cup, placing it on the drop of royal jelly. If your eyesight is not good, you can shave the cells down with a thin, sharp knife. Slip the quill under the larvæ (as it floats in the milky flood) without touching it, and, with the larva resting on the point of the quill, barely touch the drop of jelly in the bottom of the cell cup. A little practice makes it easy. The cell cups are now ready to be given to the bees.

To get these artificial cups built into good cells, beginners had better adopt the following plan at first: Later on they can learn by experimenting how to get good cells built over queen excluder in a full colony with a laying queen below.

Make a strong colony queenless the day before. About five hours before priming the cell cups with jelly and transferring the larvæ into them, go to this strong queenless colony and take away all their brood, putting it over an excluder on some other colony to be fed and cared for. Then five hours later, give the prepared cups, and, if no honey is coming in, feed sugar syrup liberally. Depriving of brood for five hours causes the nurse bees to have an abundant supply of food, disposes the bees to accept eagerly

the cups, and prevents cells from being started that are not wanted. The best result is secured by heavy feeding of the young larvæ. As soon as the cells are sealed—in about 5 days—the brood may be returned.

In nine or ten days the cells may be put in a queen nursery or given to nuclei formed at least two days before, or made queenless two days previous—to remain till the young queens are hatched.

To make a queen nursery, get out two strips one inch wide, one-fourth of an inch thick, one as long as a top bar and one as long as the bottom bar of your brood frame. Take a seven-sixteenths or half-inch bit, and bore holes to match in these two pieces about one inch apart. Then make a saw kerf $\frac{1}{8}$ inch depth just half way between the holes on what is to be the bottom of the top bar and what is to be the top of the bottom bar. Wide top bars, when not too thick, answer for these.

Next get out some pieces of wood veneer, ordinary wood separators, or tin, one inch wide and two inches long. Then get out two end pieces one inch square and two and one-fourth inches long. Nail the long pieces to these like a frame, slip the wood veneer or tin pieces into the saw kerfs, and tack wire cloth over both sides. The holes in the top bar are to receive the sealed queen cells, those in the bottom hold provisioned stoppers and serve as exits (or entrances). The points of the cells should be smeared lightly with honey, put in the holes in the top bar, and protected either by wire cloth arched over their bases, or else by tacking a strip of veneer to strips one-fourth or one-eighth inch thick and three-fourths inch wide—thus making a sort of trough which may be fastened with wire on top of the top bar, excluding all bees from the base of the cells. For the

lower holes make provisioned stoppers. Get a board about two inches wide with the grain, and with a bit one-eighth inch smaller than the one first used, bore holes with the grain about one and one-half inches deep. Use a straight grained piece so the holes can be split off and then whittled into size and shape to fit the holes in the bottom bar.

Make "good" candy of powdered sugar and honey, not quite so stiff as for queen cages, fill the holes half full of the "good" candy, ramming it down hard, put in one large drop of honey, and finish filling the hole with candy. Stoppers thus provisioned will feed the young queens for eight or ten days, if need be.

The apiarist thus equipped can produce virgin queens at will. Getting these introduced and fertilized is another story.

Speaking of seasonable articles, the most seasonable time to WRITE is just too late to be seasonable to READ. One can write best while all details are fresh in mind. Keep your PROGRESSIVES, file them away and refer to them for seasonable information. Seasonable writing is as important as seasonable reading.

Higginsville, Mo.

Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Convention.

Sixth annual meeting of the Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, held at Hutto, Williamson county, Tex., on July 12 and 13, 1900.....

Southland Queen.

The convention was called to order by Pres. E. R. Jones, at 10 a. m., July 12, with Sec'y. and Treas., Louis Scholl, at the desk.

Opened with prayer by Rev. L. L. Lusk, of Hutto.

A. W. Carpenter delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the citizens of Hutto, to which Judge E. Y. Terral responded.

Secretary Scholl read the minutes of last meeting, which were adopted.

After calling the roll, new members

were enrolled and dues collected.

Before adjourning for dinner, Judge E. Y. Terral made a motion to change the clause in the constitution which entitles an officer to hold office only one year at a time and not to succeed himself for that one office.

Motion withdrawn till afternoon.

Secretary was instructed to notify all the members not present, in the morning, about their unpaid dues.

Another motion was made by Judge Terral that ladies (members) be exempt from dues. Carried without opposition.

Adjourned for dinner until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pres. Jones not being present, Vice Pres. J. B. Salyers opened the meeting. New members were taken up and the dues collected which were unpaid.

Next it was moved and carried to pay for printed badges. Paid by secretary.

Mr. Terral's motion was again taken up and carried—that the secretary holding office may be re-elected and succeed himself as many times and years as the association is satisfied with him.

Secretary advised to copy by-laws of the association into secretary's book.

Moved that any bee-keeper can join the association at any time by writing to the secretary and inclosing the regular membership fee of fifty cents a year. Carried.

Another motion made by O. P. Hyde—"That any member who fails to attend or fails to pay his dues for THREE consecutive meetings, without a suitable excuse, be stricken from the list." Of course when anyone pays his yearly dues, he is a member, whether he attends the annual meetings or not, as above.

President's annual address was delivered by Pres. E. R. Jones.

Election of officers for next term:—O. P. Hyde, Hutto, President; J. B. Salyer, Jonah, Vice-President; Louis Scholl, Hunter, Sec'y. and Treas.

List of honorary members:—R. B. Leahy, of Higginsville, Mo.; L. Stachelhausen, M. M. Faust, D. C. Milam, Mrs. Jennie Atchley, A. W. Carpenter, L. L. Lusk and Mrs. G. F. Davidson, all of Texas.

Mr. Leahy suggested to vote a committee of three on resolutions, to report later. Carried and appointed:—E. J. Atchley, W. H. Laws and J. H. Faubion.

Mr. Leahy then read a letter directed to himself, from E. R. Root, of Medina, Ohio, regretting his inability to attend the convention, which he would

have been very glad to have done.

Pres. O. P. Hyde spoke in behalf of the association, regretting Mr. Root's absence, as all would have been glad to have met him.

The time and place of next meeting was the subject of a long discussion.

F. L. Aten, E. R. Jones, Davenport, Salyer and others spoke in favor of meeting next year at College Station, near Bryan, at the time of the meeting of Texas State Farmers' Congress, and gave many good reasons why the Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association should meet at that place next year. Among these were the opportunities of having a good meeting at that place, lower rates, the best place to come up before the world as bee-keepers, and many reasons beneficial to the members of the association. The main reason for going there, at least next year, was on account of the urgent invitations from Prof. Connell, expressing his wish of having the bee-keepers meet at that place at the time of the next meeting of Farmers' Congress.

Judge Terral was greatly opposed to such a move, as he said that as the Central Texas Association was for the central part of the state, and was organized as such, it ought to have its meeting there, and not away out yonder, away from home, and quite out of reach of the bee-keepers who wish to attend the meetings.

The judge defended this question very well and he had some on his side. He then put Cameron, Texas, in nomination for next place of meeting.

After a long discussion the Cameronites succeeded in getting the majority vote in favor of meeting at Cameron at the regular time in July.

After this a recess was taken to have a picture taken of the members present. (A copy of the picture will be seen opposite the first page in this issue.)

After the photo man got through with his machine the convention was again called to order by Pres. Hyde, and the regular subjects of the program were taken up.

Honey resources of Texas; by L. Stachelhausen, Judge Terral and others.

On this Mr. Stachelhausen said he could not say very much, as he had not been over but a very small portion of Texas, and therefore did not know much about the honey resources outside of his own locality. His main honey plants were Indian-head, hoarhound and horsemint, the main honey plant,

but he does not expect much from late horsemint. Mustard is another important honey plant. In dry years mesquite is his main source; otherwise it is horsemint that gives the crop. Cotton yields honey some years, while some years it does not, and he has not yet found what causes it. Broomweed is sometimes good in the fall.

Judge Terral's experience was almost like Mr. Stachelhausen's, not knowing much about other sources in other localities. He commenced with corn tassels, and does not believe that bees ever get any honey from them. His bees get some honey from turnip patches and some other minor plants, followed by horsemint. He thought he could improve the yielding of horsemint by watering same, but failed. Believes that it grew too rank. Talked about the old-fashioned buckwheat, in Kentucky, where it just bent down to the ground, loaded with bees, but the other sort was no good. Does not believe that cotton yields honey. Saw the bees work on the leaves just as they work on oak leaves, and believes that they only get bug-juice.

F. L. Aten said that black bees do not work on cotton. Told of a man who had nothing but blacks that did not get any cotton honey, but as soon as he had Italianized and had Italian bees, they gathered honey from cotton. Blacks don't work on cotton, and it takes Italians.

F. J. R. Davenport says that cotton on light land does not yield as well and that the honey is different from the whiter honey of cotton on the black land. He also spoke about sweet clover as a good honey yielding plant, the different changes of the atmosphere and its effect upon the yield and secretion of nectar of the sweet clover blossoms.

D. C. Milam gave a list of the main honey yielders of his locality (Uvalde). First is wild peach, a sort of evergreen, blooming in February; wild tan in March; also buffalo clover. Prickly pear and others help along the list. The wa-he-ah (guahilla) is a wondrous honey yielder, in April, as bees store from this source faster than from anything else. Depends on catclaw for main surplus, but this season it was a failure. Lastly, in summer and fall, horsemint, with other minor plants, and bug-juice.

M. M. Faust (Floresville) has other minor early plants for brood-rearing. Catclaw, mesquite, cactus and white brush, which blooms after every rain



during its season, only a short time.

B. A. Guess, of Bell county—locality and sources similar to other northern localities, as mentioned by Terral, Davenport and others.

E. J. Atchley, Beeville, Bee county.—almost like Uvalde county. Mentioned as follows: "Live oak honey, if good season, is very early and very valuable for brood-rearing, but is an inferior yellow honey. Waheah, from 1st of March to 1st of April, is sometimes cut short by north winds. Catclaw is very thick around, but on account of too much rain was no good this year, but on account of much rain horsemint was fine and gave lots of honey. As horsemint is quite strong-flavored, all combs are emptied for the mesquite flow which follows. Sometimes we have a second spring in the fall and get much honey; otherwise not. Sometimes this causes a bad spring following." Went on to say that all colonies ought to be strong in the fall and thus wintered over, when they will be in good shape to gather and be ready for any early flow that might come. In answer to a question he said it is best to feed in fall and raise plenty of young bees. Too late in spring.

Adjourned.

NIGHT SESSION.

Again called to order by president.

First subject: Judge E. Y. Terral asked for a reconsideration of the question of meeting at College Station next year, as he had reconsidered this question and was in favor of going there.

Considered, and College Station was decided on as the place of next meeting, to meet at same time of Texas State Farmers' Congress.

The regular program was then taken up and Louis Scholl tried to handle "Balks, Blunders and Difficulties in the Way of a Beginner."

"This subject must have been given to me by mistake, for I have always been too careful and went too slow to make any balks and blunders. But difficulties I have had very many; but as they are all of private affairs I would not like to tell about them. Of course maybe I was to tell you about the balks, blunders and difficulties of others, but as I do not 'tend much to other people's business, I can not say anything at all on this subject."

Davenport said he did not even have to tell about other people's balks and blunders, as he had made some himself. But he told about a bee-keeper

who hived a swarm of bees, and late in the fall he found that the 'gum' was full of honey, so he robbed 'em. He took out all they had, and, to make a good job of it, he ordered his boy to get him some biscuits, with which he daubed up clean every bit of honey. Of course the bees got rattled, swarmed out and starved. Another gentleman took some honey from his bees and unknowingly set fire to something in the beeyard. Discovering it later, he found his bees and everything burned. He himself though has everything nice, neat and clean, nothing lying around, puts all bits of comb, wax and honey away at once. Has his hives eight feet square, and keeps them clean, too, inside and outside.

In audience—"Say, tell us about your wax and your wife's cooking stove." He melted wax on his wife's stove, in a wash boiler, and upset the same.

G. F. Davidson arose to ask how Mr. Davenport manages to keep his big hives, which are eight feet square, clean. He says he could not do so.

Mr. Davenport explained that his hives are of the regular size, but that they are set eight feet square, or apart each way.

Mr. Davidson's first balks and blunders were when they moved their first bees. After moving, the bees would swarm out. He hived them back, only to have them come out again. To keep them from doing this, he wanted to fix them, so he nailed up their entrances. He found out later that this was a serious mistake, for all melted down and he lost the bees. He said he was once like many who think they know all about bees, and if they have success one year they are not slow to report it in some bee journal, but next year it does not work at all.

M. M. Faust said that he was not like the two first gentlemen. Perhaps they were not real bee-keepers or what they said was only complimentary of themselves. Looks a little fishy. Makes blunders all the time, and it sometimes seems like all is blunders.

W. H. Laws never heard of any bee-keepers that balk. They never balk, but go ahead. Make blunders though, and he has heard plenty of such, just as he once clipped virgin queens.

E. R. Jones made two bad blunders; first blunder was to try to keep bees in that locality (Milano), and his second was not getting away from there.

"Management of out-apiaries."
Willie Atchley and Geo. F. Robbins

not being present, F. L. Aten gave his experience. Uses ten-framed hives three or four stories high, and strong colonies. Does not work them the same height every year, and by four stories high he does not mean an empty box and frames, but full of combs and bees to the top. Prevents swarming by giving plenty of room and spreading the brood-combs and putting frames filled with comb foundation in between. Puts the rest of the combs above in supers and fills up with frames of foundation. One must study this well and use good judgment, or he will not succeed.

E. R. Jones has no experience with out-apiaries, but his first object would be to successfully manage colonies to prevent swarming. This would be plenty of room in such shape and way as it can be best occupied. But it all depends on circumstances. Sometimes comb foundation is almost useless when much wax is secreted during a fast flow. During a slower flow foundation is better.

E. J. Atchley would use ten-frame hives and three-band Italians and prevent swarms on Aten's plans, take honey and see to them once in a while, and would likely not lose many swarms. Would use frames all filled with comb, which is better. Sometimes colonies would have their brood nest above and plenty of room below and would swarm. Sometimes just the reverse. But when given room above and below, and also plenty of drawn combs in the hive, there is very little swarming. Swarming can not always be prevented.

Udo Toepperwein made a talk on "What are the essential qualities for making a successful bee-keeper?" "First, take and read all of the bee journals, study the bee books and go to the bee conventions. Then don't rush into the business, but go slow, and the farther you get into the business the less you see that you know anything about."

L. Stachelhausen—"Work, read and think, and after a while you'll be a good bee-keeper."

D. C. Milam thinks that one who is successful at other things ought to be successful at keeping bees. Ought to stick to it through thick and thin, and a bad year generally proves the successfulness of a bee-keeper, either when he lets his bees starve during such a year or when he feeds them and helps them through.

Mr. McClure thinks only those with a genuine bee-head are successful, and

that those without such a head ought not to fool with bees, but apply himself to something else, for which he has a head.

Mr. Davidson does not believe that it is that head alone, but that one must study to be successful. There are some who have kept bees in box hives and never read a bee paper. Such never succeeded. This is the class of bee men who are always asking such questions as, "How do you keep web-worms out of the hives?" Others who get lots of honey from a few colonies imagine that they will get rich by keeping more bees, and then not spend one dollar for a bee paper, but they are not successful.

W. H. Laws—"It is the natural fitness for the business that makes a successful bee-keeper, and such a man will make money out of bees, and also find pleasure in the business." Such a one he also thought would be successful at other pursuits.

E. J. Atchley says that experience is one thing necessary to be successful, as all those who rush into a thing big are never so.

R. B. Leahy made a lengthy talk on how he succeeded in bee culture. He started with books first, read them through and through again, took the bee papers and read them, and studied everything he could find on the subject. So he started with books and journals first, and succeeded with his bees afterwards.

Thereupon the meeting adjourned for the night, to meet again next morning.

SECOND DAY.

The meeting was again called to order, and as there was no new and unfinished business, the convention proceeded with the regular program.

"Best method of comb honey production."

L. Stachelhausen says that the production of comb honey in sections is more difficult than producing extracted honey. He described different methods that he uses. The most important is very strong, rousing colonies, with the brood-chamber crowded full of brood. This leaves no room for honey there, and the only place is in the sections in the supers above. One way of having strong colonies and plenty of room, by letting the queen breed in two stories, is unfit for producing section honey, as there are some empty combs in which the bees store the honey that ought to go into the sections. Large colonies in a small brood-chamber are better, by

splitting the brood all the time to keep from swarming. Told about Doolittle's method. Hiving swarms as per Hutchason's method is a good way. His own way is similar to it: Goes to old stand, changes hives, like with a swarm, by putting one of his shallow cases with starters only in frames in place of the colony just removed. Then he brushes all the bees from that colony into the new hive and sets the section supers on top. Sometimes a queen-excluder is necessary, and to keep the bees quiet he gives them a frame of young brood, which has to be removed next day or the bees will swarm out. First use another empty case below the one with frames and starters for a few days. Use the combs and brood for various purposes in the yard. Combs and brood on extracted honey colonies, etc., can be given to nuclei. Or the Heddon method, as given by him in a previous issue of the Southland Queen, can be practiced. He has never tried to put the brood-cases above the sections when all the colonies were run for comb honey exclusively.

W. H. Laws spoke on plan as recommended by Mr. Demaree.

Jones also told about several good experiments he had made, something similar to the Golden method.

"Chunk Honey vs. Sections for the South."

E. J. Atchley says that both are good. Used to think that section honey was the best and nicest thing, and for years did not produce any other, and advocated the production of comb honey in sections. Of course section honey is very nice, but he thinks the dollar is nicer. As chunk honey brings more money, there are no more sections for him now. He can, in the first place, produce at least one-third more chunk honey in frames, and when put in cans it can be shipped at less freight rate, it going as fourth class. Section honey in glass front shipping-cases goes at first class rate, and at owner's risk, while honey put up in two 60-pound cans to a case, if damaged en route, will be settled for by the railroad companies. This is greatly in favor of comb honey put in cans, and Mr. Atchley has had enough section honey smashed to bring down the price as low as that for chunk honey. Some object to such a mess, but are sections ever set on the table? When the section is cut it is just that way, too. If cut out of the section it is chunk honey, too, but nothing like a chunk out of a can,

with nice honey all over and around it, and indeed there is nothing more inviting when hungry, and nothing nicer at all. If everything is favorable to produce sections, it is all right, but two supers of chunk honey can be produced to one of sections.

O. P. Hyde thought there never was anything nicer than comb honey in one-pound sections, and he was slow about changing his mind, as he was one against such a messy way of putting up honey. Now he knows that the new way of putting up nice comb honey in cans and putting in extracted honey to fill up the cracks and crevices, to prevent the nice tender combs from mashing, is *the* honey of the south. Also, as he has always kept bees on a dollar and cents standpoint, he must produce what is in demand. He read a number of letters received in a few days, from a firm in Ft. Worth, asking them to ship honey. Out of a large lot of this honey, amounting to over several hundred dollars, only two cases was extracted, and the rest all chunk comb honey in 60-lb and 12-lb cans. This gave a good idea of the large demand for this kind of honey.

The proper name will be "bulk comb honey from now on.

R. B. Leahy asked what per cent he made over section honey.

Mr. Hyde—About one-third more bulk, besides adding about fifteen lbs. of extracted to fill up the 60-pound cans, which sells at same price as the comb. When filling the cans with comb first, it is only possible to get in from about 40 to 45 pounds. Sometimes double the amount of bulk comb honey may be produced in frames, while it is impossible to raise good section honey during a bad flow.

B. A. Guess has produced such comb honey almost exclusively ever since he kept bees, while the majority went over to produce comb honey in sections. And while they were all discussing sections, he thought his comb honey was good enough, and he built a trade on such, and now the demand is so great that he can't supply it. Producing section honey always seemed too scientific for him, and that is the reason he did not attempt it. Now he is glad to see the bee-keepers come back again.

F. J. R. Davenport says that such honey does not work, with him, in his market at Waxahatchie. He gets the fancy trade, and has fancy sections.

(Concluded in our next.)

Galveston.

To the south the great gulf waters,
To the north the placid bay,
A queen on her lowly island,
Galveston, the beautiful lay.
A fair, far southern city,
Where the sunny tropics lie,
Where the distant mainland glimmers,
Where the surging waters sigh.

The children played in the sunshine,
And the mother crooned to rest
With a song of love the baby sweet
With its mouth against her breast,
So once in the old Pompeii.
Was the hush of peaceful rest,
Ere the lava-freighted deluge
Had belched from the crater's crest.

But lo! o'er the wide gulf hastened
With a fury's might and main,
To the fair, far southern city,
The terrible hurricane.
It broke o'er the doom-ed island,
Like a dies iræ, alas!
While the terrored people vainly
From its fury sought to pass.

For the city lay in ruins,
Her dead by the thousands lay,
Dead on the gulf-swept island,
Dead in the raging bay.
Dead on the mainland—horror!
Death in the water, air,
Death on the billows riding,
Death and the dead everywhere.

The storm and the night are over,
The night with its reign of woe,
And the day looked down in pity,
On the ghastly scene below.
Dead on the streets by hundreds,
Battered and crushed and racked:
With missing jewels, and members
By the ghoulish vandals hacked.

The terror of night was over,
The search for the lost begun,
And scarcely a home in the city,
But mourned a beloved one.
While often the whole of the household,
"Father and mother and all",
Husband and wife, had answered
The pitiless death-king's call.

The cry goes out to the cities,
Of the States fair sisterhood,
For clothing and food for thousands.
The answer was swift and good.
"We have heard, and lo! our succor
We send at thy stricken call",
And over the nets of railroads
Went comfort and aid for all.

From every state came succor
Love's own, with her sympathy,
From the European countries,
From the peoples beyond the sea,
From the valley of the Conemaugh,
With her Johnstown unforgot,
From city, farm and hamlet,
From palace to humblest cot—

Till the fated, far Galveston,
Once queenly beside her bay,
Was soothed by a peace infinite,
The proof of our love today.
For the north bent low to kiss her,
And the queenly east and west,
Kissed gently the south's fair daughter,
Held close to the south's scarred breast.

Galveston, city of sorrow,
Mourning your cherished dead,
You are shrined in a million prayers of love—
For these be ye comforted.
Soon, phoenix-like, from your ruins,
Your structures will proudly rise,
To glow in the smile of heaven,
Under the southland skies.

St. Louis, Chicago, Charleston,
And hapless Johnstown, too,
And others by fateful havoc racked,
See a future fair for you.
The blow it has fallen sorely,
But you feel the truth today:
The heart of the world is with you,
O, city beside the bay.

—Will Ward Mitchell.

Ho, For Oklahoma.

Congress has authorized the opening to settlement of the famous Kiowa and Comanche reservation, offering rare opportunities to secure free, fine farms, valuable town lots and rich mineral claims. Excellent openings for business and the professions. Morgan's Manual, a book of nearly 200 pages, tells you how to initiate and perfect your claims. A complete settler's guide. Recognized authority. Morgan's Manual, a fine sectional map of this new country and Oklahoma, and a book, (illustrated), over 100 pages, full of valuable information concerning Oklahoma, all three sent on receipt of \$1. Address, DICK T. MORGAN, Land Advertiser, Perry, Oklahoma. 2t

EDITORIAL.**The Progressive Bee-Keeper.**

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

R. B. LEAHY, }
G. M. DOOLITTLE, } - - - Editors

Mr. G. M. Doolittle, of Borodino, N. Y., writes under date of Sept. 18:

"Mother died the 16th. Funeral today."

Thus is recorded the going out of a lovely life whose days were full of usefulness, whose end was crowned with peace. For eighty-five years she walked the ways of earth, days many-hued and often changing as in every life, but through it all, "sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust" in One who knoweth our infirmities, she made the

world a better for her being in it. She has but gone to her reward, and some day those who loved her here will meet her in the land where sorrows come no more. Requiescat en pace.

The war in the Transvaal has nearly cleaned out the bees in South Africa.

J. T. Calvert, of the A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio, has recently been traveling in Europe.

The goldenrod and Spanish needle are now flaunting their yellow banners to the autumn breezes.

At its 31st annual meeting in Chicago, Ills., August 28-30, 1900, the National Bee-Keepers' Association elected E. R. Root, of Medina, O., President; R. C. Aikin, Loveland, Colo., Vice-President; Dr. A. B. Mason, Toledo, O., Secretary.

Editor Leahy is away from home on business most of the time these days, and these columns get little of his attention. The editorial department is for the time largely in the hands of Doolittle and the devil—in other words, your humble servant, the compositor.

The terrible calamity resulting in such an appalling loss of life at Galveston is one of the direst happenings of modern times, but the generous charity of a sympathizing people has done much to mitigate the horrors of this rarely paralleled event. This little town sent \$200 to the sufferers.

There has been quite a craze created over the possibilities of the Belgian hare. The probabilities will be more cooling to the fevered brain. Belgian hares breed fast, and the young die off from some unknown cause at the rate of fully ninety per cent. One who has been there says: "The business of raising Belgian hares for a livelihood,

and the theory being advanced now by those having fancy stock for sale, will soon explode with a 'plunk,' like Bill Nye's ripe cucumber."

"Madame, are you a woman suffragist?" "No, sir; I haven't time to be." "Haven't time? Well, if you had the privilege of voting, whom would you support?" "The same man I have supported for the last ten years." "And who is that?" "My husband."—Lincoln Journal.

In the Bright, Sunny South,

Doolittle and Moore's selected crossed. 10 years of actual experience proves a victory, and places my strain of queens among the world's best. Their progeny is pure, being prolific, which means, "bees for business." Remember I don't want your money for nothing, but I prove my offer by sending the finest grade of queens at reduced prices. A trial order will convince you. To further introduce them and give all a chance, will continue special offer to Sept. 30. Untested, 50c; Select Untested, 75c. Tested, \$1.25. Select Tested, \$1.50. No. 1 Breeders, \$3.00; No. 2 Breeders, \$2.00 each. Safe arrival guaranteed. N. B. To get orders booked at an early date, for next ten days 10 per cent off above prices. Premium and price-list free.

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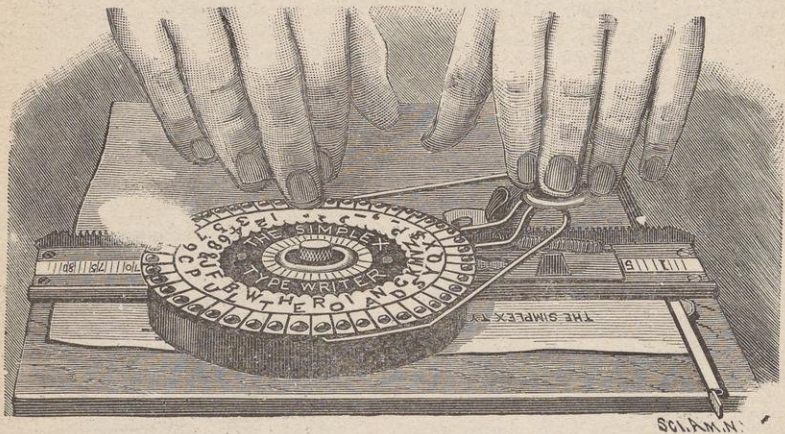
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Foundation Mills For Sale



We have just taken in a second-hand foundation mill in exchange for goods. This mill has 2½-inch roll, the round bottom cell, of which the foundation comes off so easy, and from the looks of the mill, I do not think it has ever been used. The price of such a mill is \$30.00, and we will take \$18.00 for it on cars at Higginsville. This is very little over half price.

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

LEAHY MFG. CO.,
Higginsville, Mo.

ONE DIME! 10 CENTS!



THE FREESIA is one of the very best bulbs for window culture, and the grace and elegance of its pure white flowers have made it very popular with florists for cut flowers. Everyone can grow it as its culture is very simple and easy. Five bulbs are enough for a large pot, and will give an abundance of waxen blossoms of exquisite fragrance. For ten cents we will send postpaid to any address the

Western Florist and Fruit Grower, a semi-monthly magazine, 20 pages, three months on trial,

10 Fine Freesia Bulbs, and our **Fall Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Plants, Bulbs, etc.** Address,

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Headquarters in Chicago for Bee Supplies.

Good goods, right prices, prompt service.

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If not now a subscriber, send for free sample copy of the weekly **AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**. For catalog or sample, address,

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The Amateur Bee-Keeper



SEND 25 cents, and get a copy of the **Amateur Bee-Keeper**, a book especially for beginners, by Prof. J. W. Rouse. By mail, 28c.

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—BREEDER OF—

Golden : Italian : Queens

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of all kinds

Golden Italian Queens, untested, from Dec. to July, 75c each; six for \$4.50, or \$8.00 per dozen. From July to Dec., 50c each; six for \$2.75, or \$5.00 per dozen. Tested queens, double the above prices. Breeding queens, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.

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ROYAL POULTRY AND BEE FARM.

Wallace's honey gatherers. You can handle them without gloves. Have won five times at state fair. Our poultry has been in warm company. Untested Queen, \$1.00; Tested Italians, \$2.00; Choice Breeders, \$3.00. Eggs, per 13. Light Brahmans, \$1.50; Partridge Cochins, \$1.50; Black Langshans, \$1.50. Brown Leg horns, \$1.00. Write for circulars.

Thomas Wallace & Sons, Clayton, Ills.

References, Bartlett & Wallace, Clayton, Ills

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.
Eggs, \$3.00 per 11. Birds for sale. Write Miss E. B. CONKEY, Homer, Ills.

WELL, I AM VERY SORRY.

Sorry for what? Simply this: I have been forced to discontinue the rearing of those beautiful Golden Italians for this reason:.....The good old-fashioned three-banded made lots of honey and the five-banders made very little or none in the same yard. I will breed this year from the queen giving the most comb honey last season, and from imported mothers.

1 L-frame nuclei, with untested queen.....	\$1 75
2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	2 25
3 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	2 75
Untested queen, 75c; three for.....	2 00
Tested queen.....	1 00
Imported queen.....	3 00

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

P. J. THOMAS, Fredonia Kas. 5-5t

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BEES AND QUEENS.

Three Apiaries—Three Races.



Either Golden Italians, 3-band Italians,
or Holy-Lands.....

We secured our stock regardless of cost. Rear queens by the best known methods. Queen-rearing is our specialty. We have been at it for years. Our Mr. H. H. Hyde will have charge of this department.

We want the address of every bee-keeper for our queen circular, which gives prices on bees and queens, besides valuable information on queen rearing, swarming, etc. We are also headquarters for Root's supplies for the Southwest.

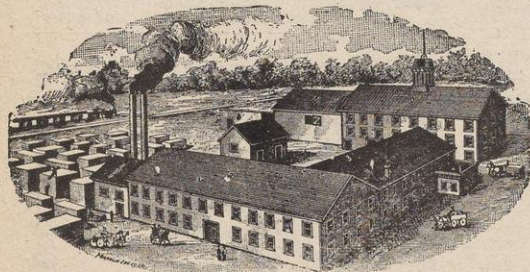
Prices, either race, for June, July, August and September—Untested queens, each 75c; 6 for \$4.25. - Tested queens, each, \$1.25; 6 for \$6.75. All other months—Untested, \$1.00 each, or 6 for \$5.00. Tested queens, \$1.50 each, or 6 for \$8.00. Discounts for quantities. Select tested and breeding queens a specialty.

N. B. For every \$10.00 received for queens we will during August or September mail one select tested queen, or for every \$25.00 we will mail one fine breeder.

O. P. HYDE & SON, Hutto, Tex.

BEE-SUPPLIES

We have one of the best equipped factories in the West. Capacity, one carload a day; and carry the largest stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the apiary, assuring BEST goods at the LOWEST prices, and prompt shipment. We want every bee-keeper to have our FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, and send description of Alternating Hives, Ferguson Supers, etc. WRITE AT ONCE FOR A CATALOG.



We also manufacture TANKS of either wood or galvanized steel, all sizes, any form, and for all purposes. Price list free.

The E. Kretschmer Co., Red Oak, Iowa.

TRESTER SUPPLY Co., 103 S. 11TH ST., LINCOLN, NEB.

Selection....

Selection has been the chief factor in the development and building up of our improved breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Men have devoted the best years of their lives to a single line or branch of this work—and not without their reward. In bee-keeping but little has been done in this direction. The development of a bright yellow bee has been the most noticeable thing that has been done in this line. This is the most easy of accomplishment, as results are so quickly and easily discernible. To breed for honey-gathering qualities is a much slower process. As soon as bees hatch out we can decide in regard to their color, and as to whether we wish to rear queens from their mother for the purpose of improving the color of our stock; to decide in regard to their working qualities requires months—perhaps years.

Every experienced bee-keeper must have noticed how much more surplus is stored by some stocks than by others. Time and time again, when visiting bee-keepers, have I been shown some particular colony, and heard the owner tell with pride how much honey it had stored year after year; always coming through the winter in good condition, or doing this or that that was so desirable. The strange thing is that bee-keepers so seldom seem to realize the value of such a colony, or queen, as a starting-point from which to improve the stock of their whole apiary. If they do realize it, they seldom take advantage of the knowledge. Suppose, by the introduction of improved stock, a man can increase his surplus, on the average, one year with another, ten pounds per colony, and that is not an extravagant estimate, on 100 colonies his crop would be increased 1,000 pounds. The cost for hives, grounds, labor, wintering, etc., is nearly the same with one kind of stock as with another, just as it costs as much to keep a scrub cow as it does to keep a Jersey, and a gain in surplus that comes from improvement in stock is the most profitable that can be secured. To improve your stock, get the VERY BEST that you can for breeding purposes, and with this stock your apiary; then watch carefully, and breed from the colonies that do the best. Continue this year after year, and you will be surprised at the results.

This matter of beginning with as good stock as you can get is all important. Don't lose years of time by commencing with common or inferior stock. Get the best; and thus be able to commence right where some other breeder left off.

As explained in previous advertisements, I am selling queens from stock upon the development of which a good man has spent twenty years; making crosses, and then each year selecting the best to breed from. I have several times tried this strain, and know it to be the best I have ever tried.

The price of these queens will be \$1.50 each. This may seem like a high price, but the man who pays it will make dollars where this breeder and myself make cents; and when you come to read the conditions under which they are sold, it will not seem so high. The queens sent out will all be young queens, just beginning to lay, but as there are no black bees in the vicinity, it is not likely that any will prove impurely mated. If any queen SHOULD prove to be impurely mated, another will be sent free of charge. Safe arrival in first-class condition will be guaranteed. Instructions for introducing will be sent to every purchaser, and if these instructions are followed, and the queen is lost, another will be sent free of charge. This is not all; if, at any time within two years, a purchaser, for any reason **WHATEVER**, is not satisfied with his bargain, he can return the queen, and his money will be refunded, and 50 cents extra sent to pay him for his trouble. It will be seen that the purchaser runs **NO RISK WHATEVER**. If a queen does not arrive in good condition, another is sent. If he loses her in introducing, another is sent. If she should prove impurely mated, another is sent. If the queen proves a poor layer, or the stock does not come up to the expectations, or there is **ANY** reason why the bargain is not satisfactory, the queen can be returned and the money will be refunded, and the customer fairly well paid for his trouble. I could not make this last promise if I did not know that the stock is **REALLY SUPERIOR**.

I said that the price would be \$1.50 each. There is only one condition under which a queen will be sold for a less price, and that is in connection with an advance subscription to the REVIEW. Anyone sending me \$1.00 for the REVIEW for 1900, can have one queen for \$1.00; that is, I will send one queen and the REVIEW for 1900 for only \$2.00, and in addition I will send 12 back numbers of the REVIEW free. Just see what you can get for only \$2.00: 12 back numbers, the REVIEW for all of 1900, and one of those superior queens. I can now fill orders for these queens of Superior Stock by return mail. This is something that I have never before been able to do.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

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SPECIALTY OF

SECTIONS,

Being located in the great BASSWOOD timber belt of Wisconsin; admitted by all to be the best for making sections.

A GENERAL LINE OF BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES,

In stock, and at prices with the times. Write for Catalogue and prices, Free.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.,
MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN.

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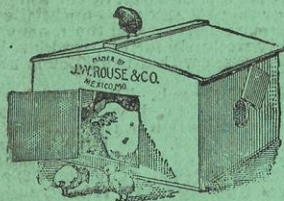
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That is what everyone says of the **New C. Von Culin Incubator** (and Brooder.) It has all the latest improvements which have been found of any merit. **Will hatch every Hatchable Egg.** Self-regulating, safe, sure. Send for illustrated catalog and price list of Incubators, Brooders, etc., free. Poultryman's Plans and catalogue, 10c. Address

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RAT, CAT AND VARMINT PROOF.

One nailed, and five packed inside, making six coops; ship at low rates. Price, \$3.50.

Illustrated circular free.

*Latest Improved Hives,
Sections, Comb Foundation,
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A beautiful 28-page catalog, free.

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