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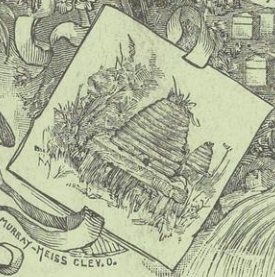
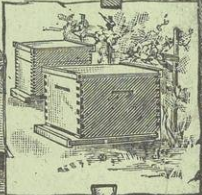
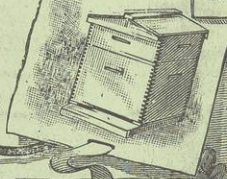
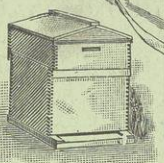
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AUGUST 1903



PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND KINDRED INDUSTRIES.



PUBLISHED BY

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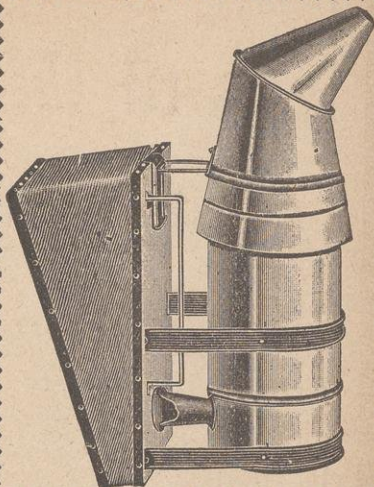
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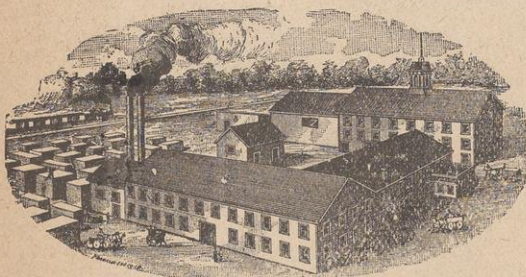
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Foul Brood May Come

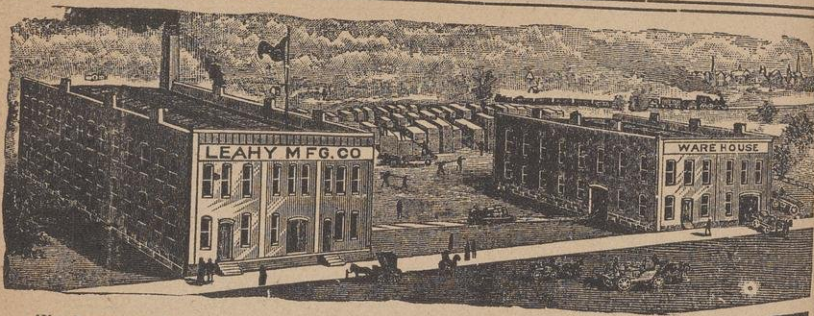
into your apiary when you least expect it. The sooner you discover its presence, the less difficult and expensive will be its eradication. If you know exactly what to do when you discover it, much valuable time may be saved. No better instruction and advice on these points can be found than that given 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.

W. Z. Hutchinson.

Flint, Michigan.

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MANY IMPROVEMENTS THIS YEAR.



We have made many improvements this year in the manufacture of bee supplies heretofore, and all that are sent out under our new prices, will be supplied with separators and nails. The Telescope hive has a new bottom board, which is a combination of hive stand and bottom board, and is supplied with slatted tinned separators. The Higginville Smoker is much improved, is larger than heretofore, and better material is used all through. Our Latest Process Foundation has no equal, and our highly polished sections are superb indeed. Send 5c for sample copy of these two articles, and be convinced. The Daisy Foundation Fastener—well, it is a *daisy* now, sure enough, with a pocket to catch the dripping wax and a treadle so it can be worked by the foot. Prices as low as conservative, considering the big advance in raw material. If you have not received our new catalogue, send for it at once. Sample copy of the **PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER** free. Address,

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Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company.

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GOOD THINGS IN THE BEE-KEEPING PRESS.

SOMNAMBULIST.

An item to be found in the Chicago Examiner run as follows:

"Who is expecting bees by mail? Supt. Jampolis would like to know, as he has a box of insects he doesn't want. A box of bees arrived at the postoffice yesterday in the mail from Switzerland, and while the postal clerks were trying to decipher the address on the box one of the bees escaped. It stung Superin-

tendent Jampolis of the inquiry division on the nose. The other clerks in the inquiry division were stampeded when Jampolis yelled for help. The address on the box was not deciphered. If anybody in Chicago is expecting a box of bees from Switzerland he should inquire at the postoffice without delay."

The bee has honestly earned its reputation of being wise not only by improving each shining hour, but knowing which end of its ability to use.

There's a lesson in the above in regard to the use of caution in caging of bees for shipment as well as taking care as to the legibility of address. But "oh consistency thou art a jewel" so few of us are consistent until petrified. 'Spect it was much the same with that superintendent as it was with "Mr. Ford with a record of 32 swarms in a day, and as they hummed they seemed to say dance tender feet dance." (American Bee Journal page 410).

Hasty says he's surprised as well as pleased to see that enameled cloth hap a majority among Wisconsin. It's so handy that I have always adhered to it, although sometimes I feared I was a loser by so doing. If nine out of sixteen practical men favor it, I can go on and feel "chipper." Page 325.

As to the following from the same

source, he will at least have lots of company:

HIVING SWARMS FOR THE DEAR WOMEN

Dire situation to be in—and all mankind except we'uns are liable to get into it! Nice lady, with a nice daughter, and they beseech him to get down their swarm of bees from an ugly place and hive it. Pause here, flippant bee-man, and consider once such a fellow mortal's feelings. He would rather participate in a battle; but there stands the ladies. Sweetly they stand in the unreason of womanhood. He knows they are thinking, "Men hive bees and consider it a mere trifle;" and what man has done surely such a nice gentleman ought to be able to "can do." He is afraid, to the heart-sinking point; honesty has a right to be afraid, considering his ignorance, yet without any fault of his own he must be cat's-paw to get the chestnuts out of the fire—or say, get the little fiery, flying chestnuts down from the tree. Page 345.

Two other items that have caught his eye are of general interest:

Unexpected to me that a majority of Wisconsin favor taking the care needed to return bees to the same stand as previous year, when taking them out of the cellar. Pleasant surprise, however. I think the greater advantage of this is a personal and scientific one—get acquainted with the individualities of the individual colonies better if you always have them in the same place. Page 340.

A. M. Gill strikes well for uniformity of fixtures when he says: "O the exasperating bother, if a man wants a super, and the first four or five he comes to belong in some certain place! Still this would apply mainly to keeping hives that will not agree in numbers. Let the boys who hanker after that sort of experience experiment with odd ones, one or two of a kind. The odd fixture and no others might be kept in

a corner wholly their own. Page 342.

And so the Mill-Flower which flours night and day, winters and all, is largely a curse when it flours neighbor to an apiary. Must be allied to the Venus' Ely-Trap botanically, seeing bees go into its flours and don't come out again. Page 350.

The editor of the American Bee-Journal admonishes us to be on time, or ahead of time, and you will make more money, live longer, and be happier while you do live. If you are so built that you must be behind all the time, give up bee-keeping and go to shoving a wheel barrow—you can shove better by being behind.

After the rush of the exceptional present season wonder if more than one does not feel like taking his advice and getting behind something they can push rather than be pushed themselves? He calls our attention to the scarcity of basswood and claims that it is just within the range of possibilities that the time may come when some will choose four-piece sections rather than to pay the increased price of one-piece sections made from basswood. No great calamity here, four-piece sections have some points in their favor.

In speaking of shaken swarms Dr. C. C. Miller says:

"The advantage of being able to have the swarms made at a time to suit the convenience of the bee-keeper rather than the whim of the bees, is enough to settle the case with very many. One year after another I have had colonies that made no offer to swarm, and my record yields have always been from such colonies. I have made some attempt to encourage non-swarming by breeding from these colonies that devoted their time to storing rather than swarming, and not entirely without success. Yet I am sorry to say that this year the bees have seemed to forget all about their lineage, and preparations for swarming have

been nearly universal. I don't know why."

On same page Dadant, in an article on the utility or non-utility of drones in the way of keeping up the warmth of the hive says:

To me, natural swarming is a hindrance to success. I want to control it, and do in a great measure. If we want increase we can always make it artificially from choice queens and from colonies which would produce so little surplus that it is all gain to make the increase from them. In order to do this we must ascertain the best methods to avoid natural swarming, and the prevention of drone-rearing is one of the requisites.

The Sisters department has grown rapidly and is now fully able to take care of itself, in fact one. M. Dusty, of Pennsylvania, is asking for advice in regard to securing help from one of the sisters. He fails to state if bachelor or benedict. Miss Wilson's reply, one will observe, is quite guarded: "It might be a good plan. You can tell better after giving it a trial." Who couldn't? "Very much depends upon the person." (Not every one of them is a Miss Wilson.) It is barely possible that some of the sisters might be, under obligations to Miss Wilson for the last sentence in her advice for although Mr. Dusty may not be in need of a helpmate for life possibly there are others who may take a gentle hint and dust around lively, until such shall have been secured. That sentence reads, "if you can secure the assistance of some relative who will take a personal interest in the work you may find it very advantageous."

Yes, most especially so, if one is to be sound like that one on a Texas ranch, who begins her letter with:

"I bought 600 acres of land last June, and am now farming and running this big corn, cotton and truck farm myself. My home is in Chicago.

I was a city-raised girl, and this is my first farming. They will eat tomatoes from five acres of my farm in Chicago. I began shipping June 1. I never saw one raised before, and raised the plants for the five acres in a hot bed planted Jan. 10; raised 25,000 plants myself with the aid of a hired man, who did the work at \$10 per month. And I have the best and earliest five acres of tomatoes in Cherokee County. I expect to get \$2,000 for them, net."

This sister, Georgia Mayer by name, proves herself whole souled when she tells of a man who claims a bee tree. "I did not jump his claim. I was glad to get rid of it, so he cut it down and thinks he started a colony, and I hope he has for there are few if any bees here; and again "My husband is a kind man" and lastly "if ever I think I have learned anything that will benefit a bee-keeping sister I will let her know through the Journal." Not in for hiding her light under a bushel like so many of the sterner sex delight to do. But then selfishness, no matter how near supreme, generally finds excuse for its existance. Such women are an honor to their sex while residents on this mundane sphere, and are laying up credit marks in the New Jerusalem ledger. Blessed was the day when it entered into the soul of Editor York to give them an opportunity to "let their light shine" and many more embrace their opportunity. There is not meant to be an imitation that other editors have been less kind and thoughtful, but perhaps the ladies feel a little more at home among themselves, and for this reason will possibly be more readily drawn out.

The journals just now can not laud the California trip too highly, and the various accounts of what is to be expected are enough to make the stay-at-homes turn green with jealousy. It will be a chance of a life time to see noted grandure of scenery that one

reads about from childhood, and which is acknowledged to be uneclipsed if not unequalled.

Again the meeting of the members is a life long remembered enjoyment. Would that every bee-keeper might possess the opportunity.

Now is Your Chance

to secure queens of excellent stock at a moderate price. I am now rearing queens from an extra select Tested Queen recently purchased of Mr. J. P. Moore of Morgan, Ky. Mr. Moore in his price list says, "These are the finest queens I can produce." Probably every reader of this add has heard of this famous strain of bees that have been

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for nearly a quarter of a century.

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Others proportionately low. See prices in former issues of the Progressive or send for price list. Address,

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CUBA.

Mr. Editor, the following is a letter just received:

Movone, Cuba, June 1, 1903.

Friend Rockey: Your very encouraging letter from Camden just received and I am happy to say it don't make me feel bad as I know you don't mean what you say. I did not report you on the "dead beat" list and was very much surprised to find your name there. I was also surprised to find your statements were true as to eradicate the foul brood by the McEvoy system. I thought I had a sure thing or else I would under no circumstances bought your apiaries there, what I have to contend is the Cubans destroying my out apiaries. I have sent to the States for some dynamite and a time clock, and will arrange it in a hive in an out apiary, so that when the cover is raised it will spring the trap and the results will be mines of 15 or 20 hives and Siego de avilla. At that spot I am afraid I will get my foot into it and the natives may make it unpleasant for me. If things go much worse and I can't sell out, I will walk into the apiary, peel my undershirt, kick over a number of hives a la Coggstall and let the brutes finish me.

Now, Rockey, your good name is worth something wherever you go, and you have been very kind to yourself. My advice would be, send me half of the money that I payed you for the bees, as the asking for it is an honest one and as I know as an honest man you will send it. Good luck to you.

!WALTER LEVELLIE.

A letter received from Carbo, Cuba. The readers will remember right after the war I went into partnership with Carb, who is a millionaire sugar planter, having at one time 260 slaves. I bred up an apiary of 300 colonies on the plantation and sold my half interest to Coggstall, who sent a young man to

take charge of them, which was two years now:

Yaguajay, Cuba, June 4, 1903.

Friend Rockey: What has become of you? It is so long that I have no news from you that I am rather inclined to believe that you went to South America or perhaps you made up your mind never to come to Cuba again. I went to Carbariene the other day and was surprised to find so many Americans there. They looked starved and have a pinched countenance, or hatched face. They are all from Lagloria, Col. They have many farming implements with them. Some will raise a little truck and fruit enough for themselves.

Cuba is getting along well enough. Cubans do their best to run the country. Sugar, molasses and tobacco, our staple crop is worth nothing.

Coggsall's man, Mr. Munson, skipped out some time ago. He has only taken five pipes in all that time. No, he is no foul brood doctor as you was, and my apiaries are dwindling down to nothing.

I hired a good sized boy five weeks ago to increase them again but he ran away with a girl the other day; now I have no one. I wish you would come at once, as I have extended my R. R. kilometers. Yours truly,

HOSA CARBO, Pla.

Artemisa, Cuba, May 9, 1901.

Friend Rockey: I suppose by this time you are like me—up to ears in work. I have several hundred hives in flat which will keep me busy for some time. The summerford with 700 colonies must be Fred, as W. W. only has 200 colonies. Now the fellow who can raise honey the cheapest is the man who will be on top in the end and his name is box-hive man. We Americans with our expensive hives and habits stand no show here in the long run. I shipped 200 gallons to New York, but it is not sold yet. Expect to loose on

it. No swarms yet. Am taking a little from cats claw. Don't say foul brood to me as I don't want to hear it. Yours,
HENRIQUE HOWE.

Maximo Gomez, the Cuban liberator and his army, underwent great privations for their independence and the U. S. was called upon for a grand ovation to the hero. I feel that some recognition is due to that sparse tribe of American bee keepers who exist on the verge of the habitable globe of Cuba, that live in dog tents and palm shacks, whose life is either a famine or a feast. Men who are sure of getting food when they need it, eat only what appetite dictates, but with the enduring hunger for days, the fear of it prompts them to gorge like anacondas, when successful in their quest for game.

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourage of foul brood may speedily pass away. Yet if McEvoy wills that it continue until all the wealth piled up by this bug business, 31 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk and until every drop of blood drawn with the uncapping knife shall be payed by another drawn with the extractor.

Just before leaving Chicago I was informed that whenever in Havana stop at Mrs. Cook's hotel on the Prado. On my first arrival there everything was so different there from Chicago. We were taken on a lighter to Cabbalia warf like a lot of cattle, where we were met by a lot of barkers and pullers-in. A bare footed chap with a low neck dress stepped up to me with an arm full of printed slips representing a French hotel, De La Raveria, in ear-splitting manners, and I mentioned the name of Mrs. Cook on the prado. No, no, Signor, Casa De Americano, muy muy malo, mucho tify tify. This reminds me of Ramblers petite jewel of a woman. She did not waltz up to me but she actually filled my face with a mist of spit. I followed several Americans and was

soon landed at the Thrower hotel which I have made my headquarters whenever in Havana.

Let me illustrate a little incident to your readers. My apiaries were 136 miles east of Havana on no coast. I would visit Havana two or three times a year for supplies and other articles.

On the night of November 15, 1900, I was shoved into a room at the Thrower house, hot enough to bake Jonny cake. The room contained two single beds. It is the custom to have no locks on the doors, and if a passenger comes along 1 a. m. and occupies the other bed without your consent. That is what happened to me. I rolled in at 10 p. m. Along comes a turn-pike tourist and takes the other bed. At 11 p. m. this vagabond gentleman began to cough and kept it up for three or four hours. I soon grew tired of this. I asked him his troubles. I was informed that he came from Mexico two days ago and that last night he held down one of the benches in Aguadinta park; that it was nothing but a common cold contracted the night before, as I suppose the proprietor who was an M. E. minister became familiar with my *valga Ma Dios*.

At 5 a. m. a hurry-up wagon from Las-anamos, or yellow jack hospital, rolled up in the alley, four Cubans dressed in amice alf. They looked white even if they were yellow. They alighted and before I knew what was going on they had him in a stretcher between the two beds. Five hours later he "kicked the bucket" and the buzzards followed the would-be hearse which resembled a wawva and contained a coffin with a door at the head end. Said coffin is raised and the body is shot into a hole and becomes part of a family of bones. Said hole contains several hundred American soldiers.

I am fully aware that what shall follow lacks that proof which can raiseth to the dignity of history. It is written from the honey well of my heart. Is it

wax? Does it palpitate? This story of mine is flesh and blood. There is no place where one can find real or more unique people in a public eating house.

In the fall of 1901 just as I was preparing to leave Cuba, with headquarters at the Thrower hotel, as it was the custom for me not to approach the table until most of the clerks and stenographers had nearly finished. I put my time banging out "on Sunday afternoon" on an old shattered piano. It was nearly 8 o'clock as I was going to enter the dining room when to my surprise I discovered an elderly man, seated right face to where I stood. At the very moment the thought struck me that I had seen the cut of his jib before. I rushed up to the register and there at the tail end was J. H. Martin. I determined to make his acquaintance. I shall not intrude upon the readers attention the account of how I introduced myself to him and gradually ingratiated into his friendship.

Gleanings would confer a great favor on me for being the first bee keeper to greet the Rambler in Cuba and showing him the way to Summerfords place where he was nearly talked to death.

Well, I am going to tell you something in confidence, for you to keep to yourself, unless it may serve on some occasion to discourage the young aspirants who bring manuscript to Gleanings. Very common-place but always terrible the contrast. Next morning Mrs. Thrower gave us a knock down to a young apiarist who had been employed off and on in the different apiaries near Havana. We were also informed that the young man had an ungovernable desire for wax and his employes said it was a mystey, to what became of the uncappings. Yes, I have been successful. Yes, I have sold all of my wax for two bits a lb. Yes, I have made money and there in that drawer are a certain number of yellow, green and orange papers from which a coupon is

clipped every six months which represents six-bits of income. It is rare in our profession and to gain that poor hoard I have been obliged to imitate the unsociable virtue of a miser. No jewels for my wife, no dress for my daughter, but at last I have that money and I often say to myself if I should die these cocoa nuts are assured. The tryo started to paint the town red, but Rambler would not indulge in booze or smoke, so we determined to show him the aligator pond and fish hatcheries but he objected, as he stated California was full of suckers. Our next was the electric power building where we spied a native engineer through an iron bar-

ed door, who took interest in showing us through the plant. Let me digress a little. Coggsball, has a strap over his left shoulder with a wisk broom on the end of it that looks as if it went through a cyclone. This young man was wearing a hanger-on and when we entered the dynamo room and the engineer turned the current on he flew against the nearest dynamos and stuck there as a C. O. dose to a decoration. It took Rambler and myself to haul him off. After he recovered we were told that he tested foul brood by inserting the hanger through the cover.

GEO. ROCKENBAUGH.

Camden, N. J.

QUEENS



GOLDEN ITALIANS AND LEATHER COLORED

Warranted to give satisfaction, those are the kind reared by

QUIRIN—THE—QUEEN—BREEDER.

We guarantee every queen sent out to please you or it may be returned inside of 60 days and another will be sent "Gratis."

Our business was established in 1888, our stock originated from the best and highest priced LONG TONGUED CLOVER BREEDERS in the U. S. We send out fine queens and send them out promptly. We guarantee safe delivery to any State, Continental Island or European Country.

The A. I. Root & Co., tell us that our stock is extra fine while the editor of the American Bee-Journal says that he has good reports from our stock from time to time. Dr. J. E. Gandy of Humbolt, Neb., says that he secured over 400 pounds of honey, (mostly comb) from single colonies containing our queens.

A few more testimonials:

P. F. Meritt of Breckenridge St. Lexington, Ky., writes, "The bees sent me last July did splendid. Each colony has at least 75 pound honey. (pretty good for two frame nuclei.)"

Mr. J. Roorda of Demotte, Ind., writes saying, "Send me six more queens, the 48 sent me last spring are hustlers."

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

A. Norton of Monterey, Calif., writes saying, "Your stock excels the strain of Mr. ——— which is said to outstrip all others. Your stock excels in profitable results as well as in beauty."

Queen rearing is our specialty, we give it our undivided attention and rear as many queens (perhaps more) than any breeder in the north. No order is too large for us, as we keep 300 to 500 on hand ready to mail. Send all orders to

Price of Queens After July First.

	1	6
Large Selected.....	75c	\$4 00
Tested Stock.....	\$1 00	5 00
Selected Tested.....	1 50	8 00
Breeders.....	5 00	
Two-Fram e Nuclei (no queen).....	2 00	

Ad the price of whatever queen is wanted to that of nuclei. Our nuclei build up fast and if not purchased too late will make some surplus honey.

QUIRIN—THE—QUEEN—BREEDER, PARKRTOWN, OHIO.

FIVE BANDED OR GOLDEN ITALIANS.

S. E. MILLER.

A few years ago there was considerable discussion in the bee papers about five banded or golden Italian bees (so called) and while the discussion has been almost dropped, the effects of it remains and many prominent queen raisers continued to advertise golden five banded bees on rather queens of this stock. I say the effects of this discussion still remains and in my humble opinion the effect has not been for the good of bee-keeping in general.

The average bee keeper of limited experience or the beginner, concludes to order a queen and places his order with one of the many queen raisers. When the cage arrives and he opens it he is expecting to find a queen as yellow almost as an orange or lemon. If she comes up to his expectations in point of color he is highly pleased and is ready to write a testimonial to the raisers from whom he purchased her forthwith without any further test as to her value. On the other hand if the queen at first sight proves to be darker in color than he expected, he is displeased and concludes that he has not received full value for his money, and before he has given her a test as to real value, should he need more queens he will probably place his order with some other queen raisers in the hope of receiving a very yellow queen.

Here we see how this craze for very yellow bees is working an injury rather than a benefit to the bee keeper. A short time ago I ordered a queen from one of the most noted queen raisers in the United States. As I did not have his prices on breeders I named a price and told him that if he had something extra select at that price or lower he might send her on without further notice. In a day or two I received a card naming a price one dollar lower than I had stipulated and saying the queen

would be forwarded the following day. The queen arrived promptly and of course I was anxious to see her. Let me say, however, that I was expecting to see a very yellow queen. When I opened the cage I found a queen of about the color of the daughters of the best imported Italian queens. Was I disappointed? Well, I can not say that I was not. However, I opened the circular and price list which arrived by the same mail and therein saw that this particular queen raisers has not been striving for yellow bands but has for nearly a quarter of a century been breeding from queens whose colonies gave the best results as honey gatherers. In describing the grade of queen which he sent me he says in his price list: "These are the finest queens I can produce and are especially recommended to those desiring a fine queen for breeding purposes." After reading his circular over I was no longer in doubt and I felt satisfied now that I made no mistake in placing my order with this particular breeder.

From what I have said above some of the readers may infer that I condemn all very yellow bees; but such is not the case. I have in my own apiary some very yellow bees that are genuine hustlers, but what I do wish to impress upon the mind of the reader is the fact that yellow bands in themselves are of no value to the bee-keeper who is in the business to provide food and shelter for his little ones. For the bee fancier who keeps a few colonies of bees for diversion rather than profit, they may be a real nice novelty.

WHY SHOULD WE NOT BREED FOR YELLOW BEES?

This is the question that I will here try to answer; I might make the answer short by saying simply because it is utterly useless, but I will answer the question more in detail. In the first place we must have queens so prolific that they will commence the winter

with a strong colony of bees, and again in the spring she must be capable of laying eggs sufficient and her workers must be industrious enough to build up strong enough if not satisfactory. Her bees were very yellow and I think they would have fought my buzz saw had they been able to get to it. Some of her decedents however are more gentle and splendid workers.

But to return to my subject. We therefor find that in breeding we must select such queens as will give us gentle workers. This makes three essential qualities that we must look to in selecting queens to breed from. With these three only it would not be so hard to soon breed our bees up almost to perfection, but there are still others, viz. Hardiness to enable them to withstand the long severe winters of the north. Tongue reach to enable them to reach the nectar in certain flowers have deep carrollas. Large, strong winged bees to enable them to carry a good load long distances. Longevity so that the queen and bees may not wear out just when most needed. Besides these there are many qualifications of minor importance.

Now, if we breed only for prolificness of the queen we might expect to soon have very prolific queens, but when we take into consideration the second requisite we must sacrifice to a certain extent a fact of the first, and when we

take the third we must abandon to a certain extent the first and second, and so on. For each additional request that we take up we must to a certain extent sacrifice a part of those that have preceeded it. Therefore I claim that to select or breed for a qualification that is not actually an essential is worse than lost time and labor, for in breeding for this we sacrifice to some extent a part of the more necessary requisites.

Were you about to employ a man to help you in the apiary or on the farm and you had a choice out of two, the one being handsome and the other otherwise, and you knew that both were alike valuable to you, you would likely select the one having the most pleasant countenance, but if the homely critter were able to do a third or a half more work in a day and was otherwise pleasant and agreeable, I'll bet two to one you would take him in preference to the handsome lad.

You would likely apply the same rule in purchasing a cow. Had you a number to chose from you would likely select the one giving the most and richest milk regardless of her looks. Would you not? Why not use as good judgment in purchasing queen bees? Why demand in them a quality that is non-essential.

Blufton, Mo.

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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.			

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R. B. LEAHY, Editor and Manager.
F. L. THOMPSON, Editorial Writer.
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Please notice advance on prices of goods on page 222.

THE DISCUSSION OF ARTIFICIAL SWARMING, as I urged last month, should include this seasons experience, before it is allowed to drop. It is not a revolution, or a wonderful improvement, for it has long been practiced; but it deserves the same thorough consideration, with a view to gradual improvement, as any other important feature of modern bee-keeping. To aid the readers and writers of the Progressive, by furnishing them with a basis of comparison in making their reports, I herewith give (with apologies to Somnambulist) a few of the salient points brought out in the most recent articles in others.

The starting-point of the discussion seems to have been an article in the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal for November, 1901. It put the matter in a somewhat new light, by showing its advantages in the anticipation and wholesale treatment of foul brood. But the essential feature of the practice was well set forth in an earlier paragraph in the same Journal (p. 117) as follows: "Place a new hive filled with foundation starters on the old stand; shake off about seven-eighths of the bees, including the queen; put on a super of sections filled with full sheets of foundation. If honey is coming in the bees will at once enter the super and work there clear through to the end of the flow. A queen excluder should be placed be-

tween the super and the brood-chamber. The old hive containing the brood and remaining bees should be moved to a new stand and given a ripe cell or a laying queen. By this plan we get a rousing colony composed of all the field bees and a large force of nurse bees and comb-builders. If the division is made at the beginning of the flow, the old colony will hatch out bees enough in fifteen days to be apparently as strong as ever. With us this plan of increase is preferable to natural swarming; as it can be attended to at just the right time to receive the best results." In the November article of that year the editor describes the plan in its relation to foul brood, and adds, "Those who are practicing it assert that there is not only not any loss in the number of pounds of surplus honey produced, but an actual gain in the superior grading quality of the honey secured and the yield of wax from the old combs. The bees will prefer the full sheets of foundation to the starters and begin to work vigorously in the sections, building comb in the brood chamber only just fast enough to accommodate the maternal capacity of the queen." On page 45 of this year, the editor recapitulates in detail those features especially adapted to the arid States. In addition to the above, he points out that we must presuppose that the hives are crowded with bees and brood in all stages, that the honey flow has well started, the prospects favorable for swarming, and that the colonies to be treated have eggs or larvae in queen-cells. He would hunt up the frame with the queen, set it aside, close the hive and drum and smoke to make the bees fill themselves with honey, shake three-fourths to seven-eighths of the bees, depending on the weather, in front of the new hive, would remove the excluder after two or three days; if no increase is desired would leave the old hive by the side of the new one.

at right angles to it, shaking again every week and removing to the other side of the new hive, still at right angles, until its bees are all hatched and shaken out; and would contract the new hive at first, to force the bees to start at once in the sections, for which purpose the heddon hive is best, adding room later as needed.

It seems to me not an essential condition that the flow has actually well started, if a brood-comb containing honey is given to the swarm, to tide them along to the flow, but merely that the prospects are good. When the conditions are favorable, many of the strongest colonies will have eggs in the queen-cells before the alfalfa has bloomed, and in my experience such colonies do decidedly better when treated early. Besides, there is danger of the yard becoming demoralized by the swarming fever if any considerable portion is treated much later than the conditions will bear.

I would heartily second the requirement that a ripe cell or (much better) a laying queen be given to the old colony at once, when increase is desired. Mr. Doolittle has given the reasons, adapted to Eastern conditions, why he would not give a laying queen to the old colony that has cast a natural swarm, but here it is money in one's pocket to have such colonies in perfect shape as early as possible for the second flow, which comes in August.

In the *American Bee Journal*, page 55, Mr. J. T. Hairston says giving a frame of brood does no good, but harm. It causes cells to be constructed for swarming again. In his experience, it makes no difference whether forced swarms are made after or before queen-cells are started.

On page 374, Mr. C. Davenport gives a different view. He says: "It does not pay artificially to swarm a colony until they make preparations to swarm nat-

urally, no matter how strong they may be. But if they are to be swarmed artificially, the sooner it is done after they begin to construct cells the better. If they are not swarmed until they are about ready to swarm naturally, especially if they have one or more sealed cells, they are after being swarmed, almost certain to swarm out or desert the hive the next day, even if a frame of brood is left them. On the other hand, if they are swarmed before they begin to start cells, it seems to discourage them, or at least they do not work with as much vigor as they would if swarmed later."

His experience is also opposed to that of others in the following: "I notice that great stress is laid upon the matter of getting all the bees to fill themselves thoroughly with honey at the same time the swarm is made. But this makes no difference whatever so far as their staying in the hives or the way they work. In fact, with me they seem less inclined to desert the hive the next day if they are not made to fill themselves thoroughly when swarmed. On page 453 he says he has not succeeded by any method in preventing absconding, but the method he has found best is to put an empty hive-body under the one intended for the new hive, and another empty hive-body above it, then jarring the bees frame by frame by pounding with the first on the top bars into the top body, so that they will run down on the frames of the middle hive, then removing the top one and removing the under hive body after two or three days. He does not put sections on at first unless the old colony had unfinished section.

On page 374 he says: "One who practices artificial swarming should thoroughly understand queen-rearing, for with artificial swarming artificial queen-rearing must be practiced; and unless good queens are reared, the

apiary will very soon degenerate." I do not see that it follows that one should understand or practice queen-rearing to practice artificial swarming. For the last two years I have simply bought untested queens for most of the increase wanted, using good swarming cells for the remainder. In this locality, even if one rears queens, they can not be reared early enough for the best results.

Not only do localities differ very widely but bees in the same locality in different seasons require very different treatment. This season in my locality the bees were a month late in development. Hence I made only a few artificial swarms, by the automatic method, giving them a frame of brood as usual. But an unusual proportion of these made swarms swarmed again after building queen-cells, and were otherwise unsatisfactory, especially in building great quantities of drone comb, though the queen's space was contracted. Divisions by another plan, giving drawn combs, to both parties a little brood to the old queens and most of the brood to the new queens, bought for the purpose, leaving the old queens on the old stands, were much more satisfactory. In fact, a few natural swarms hived on combs did much better than natural swarms hived on starters, thereby completely reversing the rules I found to work hitherto. Therefore the old story must be repeated again, not rules, but principles: never do bee work by routine, but always keep principles in mind, yet not trust them exclusively, either, but be prepared to meet the unexpected.

An important variation is that of Samuel Simmins, of England. He says on page 67 of the same journal: "Why do you make two weak colonies out of one strong one, as you are all doing? Is that progress? Will that give you the highest results? Certainly it will not." Also, quoting from his "Non-Swarming

Pamphlet," "When the honey-flow has commenced, select any two strong colonies no matter how far apart; remove from all the brood-combs but two left in the center and fill up with three frames having guides only on either side. Now return all the bees by shaking and brushing from the combs; and also one-half of those bees from the second colony. Then put on supers of a capacity of not less than 40 pounds one time, with all sections filled with drawn combs. "With modifications for circumstances (for example few have drawn combs in quantity enough, but plenty of foundation may be used), this plan is well worth considering. It opens up another view-point altogether; thus, why go by the actual number of colonies? The real assets are the total amount of bees and the total amount of brood in the yard each in a lump. This is more like working by principle than the idea of dividing every colony in two. Rather one should aim to have every swarm of a certain size, and every old colony should contain not less than so many combs of brood, depending on the flow to be expected in the latter part of the season, and other things; then one will always be prepared to get what honey is to be had (the main object in bee-keeping), and his increase will be the increase of a wise man proportioned to the actual strength of the colonies at increase time.

In line with this idea is the following from Harry Howe (Gleanings 1903, p. 849): "In filling the hive with brood I put in ten full frames, the combs of honey those with little brood being put either on other colonies or extracted. This makes less increase and stronger colonies. Sometime there will be brood from three different colonies to make one. I give a queen-cell at the time of shaking, then by the time the brood is all hatched there is a young queen laying."

Mr. Stacheleausen's peculiar contri-

bution is his emphasis on the benefit to be derived by giving back all the bees when they are ready for field work, when increase is not desired (Gleanings p. 54) he says: "It can be done either by shaking the bees from the brood combs twice in front of the main colony, or by moving the hive with their brood-combs and swarming a la Heddon, drawing the bees from it to the main colony, at last by shaking all bees 21 days afterward from the now empty combs in front of the main colony." In his locality, no doubt, this works all right, and is likely to in many others. Mr. Elwood (Gleanings 143) says on this point "So large an addition of young bees expecting a queen often produces trouble, causing swarming or supersedure of the queen." This I found to be true in my experience, one season at least, which is one reason why I prefer the slow automatic plan of uniting.

Mr. Elwood also says: The making of forced swarms with queens that are failing is one of the most frequent causes of failure. With such queens they will sometimes swarm out at once uniting with another swarm, or scattering to other hives, acting about like a queenless swarm. At other times nothing may be seen amiss but excessive drone-comb building and lack of vigorous work followed usually by supersedure of the queen.

AN APOLOGY.

THE PROGRESSIVE is late in issuing this month on account of delay in the shipment of a consignment of paper. For three months the railroads have been demoralized and all classes of business have suffered. We ask the forgiveness of our reader for this late appearance of our paper and hope to be able in the future to issue on time.

The Alton's Settlement With Its Trainmen.

That there is more than one way of adjusting wages between railway companies and their employes is proved by the settlement effected between the Chicago & Alton Railway and its conductors and trainmen. While the settlement by which the same class of employes on the Illinois Central secured an advance of from 12 to 15 per cent. in Illinois territory was arranged through the officers of the conductors' and trainmen's brotherhoods, that between the Alton and its men was arrived at through direct negotiation of the officials of the road and committees of its own employes, and gave essentially the same results.

In the manner and results of the negotiations between the Alton and its trainmen there is a lesson that should not be lost on "Larry" Curran, the president of the International Freight Handlers Union, or on the members of his organization who have been deluded into reposing faith in his turbulent and truculent "coups." The conductors and trainmen on the Alton have secured substantial advances and satisfactory terms without threats, disturbances or notoriety. The negotiations were carried on without any publicity whatever. The misguided members of Curran's union who obeyed his orders to quit work to demonstrate their power find themselves out of work while their places have been filled. The victories of peace are sweeter and more enduring than those of riots, strikes and lockouts.

What reason, amiability, sobriety and veracity can accomplish in the adjustment of labor differences has been demonstrated in the life and success of the lamented P. M. Arthur, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the contrast between whose methods and those of Mr. Curran marks the divergence of wise and fatuous labor leadership.

ADVANCING PRICES.

We are compelled, in self-protection, to advance still further our prices on a most all wood goods listed in our catalog. The advance in price of poplar and basswood lumber during the past year has been the most radical of any advance we have known in recent years. We ought to have advanced the price of sections in May to keep pace with increasing cost of lumber; but with printed lists out, it is difficult to increase the price right in the midst of the season, and make people understand it. We have made and sold over seven million sections since the first of May, and have used up all the basswood delivered here during the past winter for next season's use, and a good deal besides. The only thing that has made it possible for us to continue the old price till now without loss is the fact that last winter's cut of lumber was contracted before the present high level of prices was reached. The price of sections from now on will be as follows:

	No. 1.	No. 2.
100.....	\$ 75.....	\$ 65.....
250.....	1 50.....	1 25.....
500.....	2 50.....	2 25.....
1000.....	5 00.....	4 50.....
2000.....	9 75.....	8 75.....
3000.....	14 25.....	12 75.....
4000.....	18 50.....	16 50.....
5000.....	22 50.....	20 00.....

Revised tables of prices on hives, frames, section-holders, fences, shipping cases, etc., are being prepared, and will appear in our September issue. Copies will be mailed to those in-

terested on application, as soon as they are ready. We are planning to issue our complete catalog, with revised prices, in September.

Hives of bees with their living winged occupants busily engaged in making honey will be a feature of Colorado's exhibit at the World's Fair. Nineteen counties of the state will contribute to the collection of bees and honey, making the display a large one.

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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.

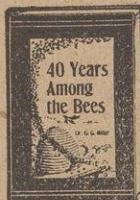
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Breeders, the very best, \$3.00 each.

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"40 Years Among the Bees" By Dr. C. C. Miller.

A new book every bee-keeper should have. Over 300 pages, cloth-bound, \$1.00; or with the weekly American Bee Journal one year—both for only \$1.75. Sample copy of Journal and Catalog of Bee Supplies free. GEORGE W. YORK & CO. 144 E. Erie St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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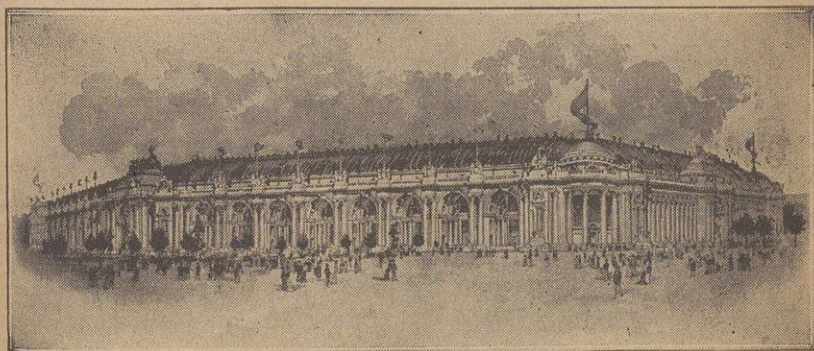
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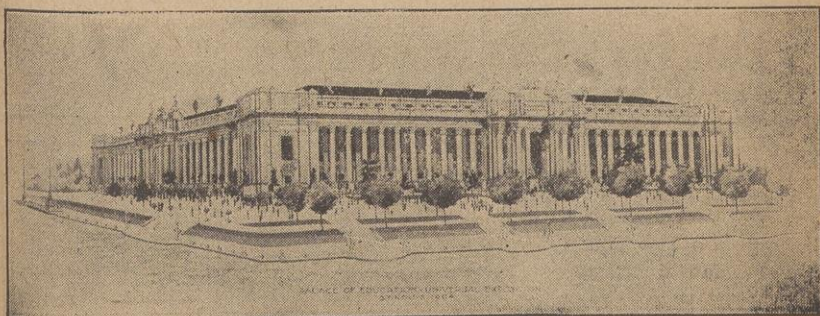
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TEXAS CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

Held at the A. and M. College, at College Station, July 8 to 10, 1903.

BY LOUIS H. SCHOLL, SEC.

The annual meeting of the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association was called to order by Pres. Udo Toepferwein, at 9 a. m. of July 8.

The first subject of discussion was that of the election of officers for the ensuing term. This, according to the printed program, was to have been left toward the close of the meeting, but as some preferred to have the election of officers first, it was, after some discussion, put to a vote, resulting in that the election be proceeded with, and these were elected: President, W. O. Victor; Vice President, J. K. Hill, and Secretary and Treasurer, Louis H. Scholl.

The following committees were then appointed by President Victor:

A committee of three to revise the constitution and by-laws: J. B. Salyer, Louis H. Scholl, H. H. Hyde, and to which was added the name of Prof. E. Dwight Sanderson.

A committee to inspect and to report on the College Experimental Apiary: J. M. Hagood, F. L. Aten, Udo Toepferwein.

A committee to judge the honey on exhibition: H. H. Hyde, J. F. Teel, J. K. Hill.

A committee on resolutions: O. P. Hyde, W. H. White, Z. S. Weaver.

A committee on program for next meeting: O. P. Hyde.

The next annual meeting of the Bee-Keepers' Association, to be held at Los Angeles, was discussed for some length, and also what had been done by several of the members of the Texas Association this year. Every effort was used to get the meeting, but as the factor of cheap railroad fare plays the greatest part in the selection of the

place of meeting of that Association and as the meeting of the G. A. I. in San Francisco this year offered inducements, it was most natural that the National should follow them, leaving Texas to come in second. All are glad of that fact. What we have for the National is a most urgent invitation to come to Texas with the next meeting and if that cannot then we want them to come the second or the very first chance that they get. The Texas Bee-keepers' Association is quite a portion of their strength and we certainly have a right to have them come to meet with us one time anyway. There are about 70 of us here, are members of that great Association and we are growing in numbers, so we would grow much faster if the Association would only come to Texas once, so that the bee men of this state could get better acquainted with it and its objects. We are hoping we shall see them soon.

The Texas Association will send several delegates to the Los Angeles meeting, viz.: Udo Toepferwein, Louis H. Scholl and W. O. Victor.

Then the subjects of the regular program were taken up, and Prof. Dwight Sanderson, the State Entomologist, addressed the bee-keepers.

APICULTURAL WORK OF THE A. AND M. COLLEGE.

First, let me extend you a cordial hearty welcome as you again assemble here to discuss methods for the improvement of Texas bee-culture. Being charged with the direction of the experimental apiary here, it is with my pleasure that I meet this Association for the first time, to listen to your discussions, and to learn from you the lines of experimental work which be of the most immediate practical value.

The apicultural work of the A. and M. College falls naturally under the

heads, viz.: (1) Investigation, (2) Police Work, and (3) Education.

(1). INVESTIGATION—The experimental apiary, founded through the efforts of this Association and my predecessor, Prof. F. W. Mally, has been undergoing a steady process of development. In a little over a year it is impossible to fully equip such an apiary and secure large results with but part of one man's time devoted to it. Furthermore, it requires time to become familiar with methods suited to the honey flow of the locality. I feel, therefore, that my former assistant, Mr. William Newell, has done exceedingly well, in view of the fact that it was possible to devote but a part of his time to this work. We lost his services reluctantly, but were unable to meet the inducements offered elsewhere. Mr. Newell will present the results of his work to you so that any review by me is unnecessary.

It has been apparent for some time that for successful work the entire time of one man should be devoted to apiculture. We have, therefore, secured your secretary, Mr. L. H. Scholl, as assistant and apiculturist, who will give practically his entire time to apicultural work after the present summer.

We have also found that considerable additional equipment is needed at the bee-house. It is our purpose to add another room to the present house, with a cellar beneath it, and to secure all necessary apparatus and supplies for the lines of investigation outlined below. For this purpose we have set aside \$908—almost double the amount available during the past year. College Station is by no means an ideal bee-keeping place, and we have found the honey flow insufficient to supply over 40 colonies at most. This, and other factors, have led us to arrange for two out-yards in the Brazos river bottom, some ten miles from the college, where experiments will be carried on under our

direction, but without expense to us. Future lines of investigation proposed by Mr. Scholl and Mr. Newell, many of them already undertaken, may be briefly mentioned as follows:

Comparison of hives and construction of improved and special hives; comparison of races of bees; comparison of methods of management; methods of preventing swarming; methods of running out-yards; studies of the home manufacture and styles of comb foundation; methods and profit of manufacture of vinegar from cheap honey and honey-waste; methods of bottling honey; planting for honey; native honey-plants; etc.

These, and other problems which may suggest themselves, will be taken up as fast as feasible. With the additions now contemplated we shall have the best apiary of any agricultural college or experiment station, and the only one, to our knowledge, with an apiculturist. We may, therefore, reasonably expect to secure results of value from these investigations during the next few years, which will be published upon completion.

(2) POLICE WORK—Through the efforts of this Association, a bill for the suppression and control of foul brood and other diseases of bees was introduced in the 28th Legislature by Hon. Hal Sevier, of Sabinal, to whom we are under many obligations, and was finally passed. The law covers the situation quite effectively, but most unfortunately provides no funds for its enforcement. The writer called the attention of the author of the bill and the officers of this Association to the necessity of providing funds for the enforcement of the law if it were to become effective, but without avail. This is to be much regretted, and I believe shows the necessity for further strengthening this Association, both as regards membership and organization, in order that the importance and size of the industry

may receive better recognition. But though no funds for the inspection work contemplated by this law are available, its mere enactment is a distinct forward step, and funds for its enforcement can doubtless be provided by the next legislature. Meanwhile we shall endeavor to do all possible toward the enforcement of the law where foul brood is known to exist by correspondence, and will prevent any knowing violations of its provisions as far as possible. The Association can be of the greatest possible assistance in this work in creating public sentiment in favor of the most thorough treatment of diseased bees. It also seems to me that local or county associations or sections of county farmers' institutes could do much toward the discovery of diseased bees and securing their proper treatment.

(3) EDUCATION—Two lines of educational work are in our charge—instruction of students at the college apiculture, and the instruction of farmers and bee-keepers throughout the State by means of literature and talks at farmers' institutes and bee-keepers' conventions. Until the present year no provision was made for instruction in apiculture in the regular agricultural course. Special courses will be given to suit individuals whenever possible. Considerable student labor is also employed at the bee-house, and a boy interested in bees can thus secure a deal of practical knowledge of them. Our equipment for the instruction of students is undoubtedly the best of any institution in the country. It remains for the bee-keepers of the State to make this branch of our work a success. Send us your boys, and get your neighbors' boys to come to the college for a full agricultural course, or a short course in bee-keeping and special subjects. Perchance older heads may also find it profitable to spend a few months

here in study; one of our most enthusiastic students in the short course in agriculture last winter, had past three score years and ten. Before many years go by we hope to send out from this institution some bee-keepers who will be a credit to the efforts of this Association, and will do much for bettering the status of Texas apiculture.

We are wont to be proud of the fact that Texas leads all the States as given in the 12th United States Census, and have secured some facts on this subject which may be of interest to you. It seems that Texas bee-keeping is much like the live stock industry with the longhorn steer—large quantity and very little quality. We are proud to number some of the most successful and progressive bee-keepers of the country as Texans; but for every one of these there are a thousand devotees of the old "bee-gnm" whose bees and their product vastly increase the quantity, and woefully lower the quality of the apiary products.

First, let us compare the industry of Texas with that of the United States and other states and sections. Bee-keeping is more popular here than in many states. Seventeen per cent of our farms have bees, while there are only 12.3 per cent of those throughout the United States. But in nearly all other respects Texas stands near the bottom of the list.

The average amount of honey produced on farms reporting bees in U. S. is 86.5 lbs.; for Texas 79.5 lbs.; and the South Atlantic States, 62.4 lbs.; but less than the North Central, 85.8 lbs.; the North Atlantic, 106.9 lbs., and far below the Western States with 304.4 lbs. per farm reporting. Likewise the average value of honey produced on farms reporting bees for the United States is \$9.42; for Texas, \$7.80; the South Central and South Atlantic being \$6.90 and \$6.78; while the values are greater in

the North Central, \$10.07; North Atlantic, \$12.50; and Western, \$28.38. In the United States the honey product per colony of bees averaged 14.9 lbs.; for Texas, 12 2 lbs.; for the North Central States, 16.9 lbs.; for New York, 18 lbs.; for California, 28.3 lbs., for Colorado, 29 lbs., and for Arizona, 49 lbs. The average for Texas is slightly more than that for the Southern States, 11.3 lbs., but it is exceeded by that of Arkansas, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia and Florida. The average production of wax per colony for the U. S. was 43 lbs.; for Texas, 41 lbs.; for Arizona, 69 lbs., and for California 89 lbs.

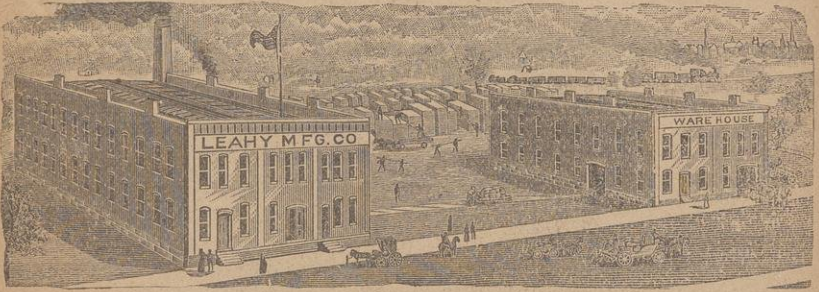
But the value of the product of the average colony is the best indication of the quality of our bees and the status of bee-keeping in Texas. The average value of honey and wax produced per colony for the U. S. was \$1.62; for Texas, \$1.19; lower than the average for all the southern states, \$1.20, and exceeded by all other sections of the country as follows: North Atlantic Division, \$1.94; North Central Division, \$1.98; Western Division, \$2.54; California, \$2.58; Colorado, \$2.87, and Arizona, \$3.55. In other words, whereas the Texas product was valued at \$468,527 in 1899, had the colonies been as productive as the average for the U. S. would have been worth \$637,363; and had they produced as much as those in the Northern divisions it would have been \$770,972, while had they averaged as well as the western division the value would have been more than doubled, and considerably over a million dollars.

The same point is brought out by a consideration of the average value of bees per colony. For the U. S. this is \$2.42; for Texas but \$1.91, there being only seven of the states, mostly Southern states, having a similar value, while the average for all southern states was \$1.95; for the North Central,

\$2.95; Western, \$3.10, and North Atlantic, \$3.31. Thus the total value of Texas bees, \$749,483, though about 50 per cent greater than that of any other state, would have been increased to \$973,090 had they been worth the average for the United States, and to about \$1,200,000 had they been worth the average value exclusive of the southern states. Altogether, had Texas bees been of a quality of those of the average for the United States their total value, with value of their product, would have been about \$400,000 greater, and had they averaged with those of the Northern and western states, they would have had about \$750,000 greater value, and been worth approximately one and a half million dollars.

But let us consider apiculture in Texas locally by counties, and we may possibly learn something which will throw light upon the above figures. I have compiled two maps, showing the local conditions of apiculture in Texas. The first gives the number of colonies in each county, and is colored according to the number of colonies per farm in each colony. The latter is secured by dividing the number of colonies by number of farms. It is to be regretted that the census does not give the number of farms reporting bees for each county. We see that 50 counties, mostly in the Panhandle country, have no bees. Of these, 40 have a considerable poultry product. Twenty-six counties have less than 100 colonies. East of Austin there is not over an average of one colony per farm. But 7 counties have 4 to 6 colonies per farm; five—Chambers, Dimmit, Frio, Kinney and Kimble—have 6 to 10 per farm, while Uvalde has 23 and Zavalla 35 per farm. These figures show that the number of colonies are pretty evenly distributed throughout the humid portion of the state, but that there are relatively

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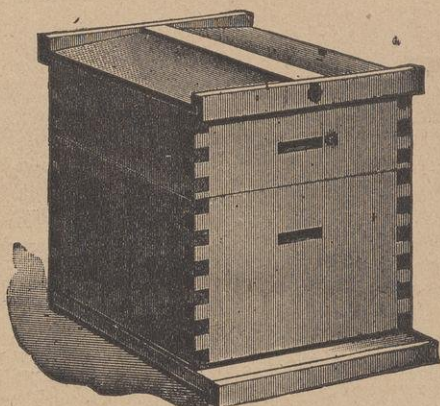
To appreciate the conditions, however we must consult the second map, showing the pounds of honey produced per colony and value of bees per colony in each county. The map is colored according to the honey produced per colony. These figures show that the valuation placed upon colonies is very largely a local matter, and not related to the productiveness of the colonies, with the exception of Wharton, Dimmit and Uvalde counties where the price has clearly been raised by the introduction of improved bees. In four counties less than five pounds of honey is produced per colony. In 56 counties from 5 to 10 pounds of honey per colony is produced; and in 41 counties between

10 and 12 pounds per colony.

Thus, in over half the honey-producing counties of the state (98 out of 180) less than the average of 12.2 pounds of honey per colony is produced. In 40 counties it is but little over the average being 12 to 15 pounds. In 26 counties 15 to 20 pounds is secured. Six counties—rain, Brazoria, Travis, Secory, Winkler and Presidio—produce 20 to 26 pounds, but there are only 45 colonies in the last three counties together, so they are not to be considered. Seven counties, including Starr and Midland, which have but 12 colonies, Live Oak, Wharton, Menard, Dimmit and Uvalde produce over 25 pounds per colony. Thus, but five counties have a production equal to the average of the Western States.

[Continued next week.]

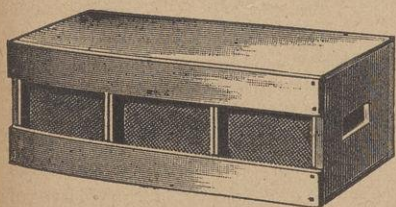
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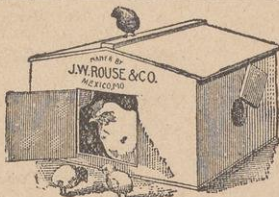
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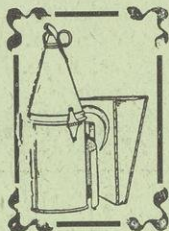
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