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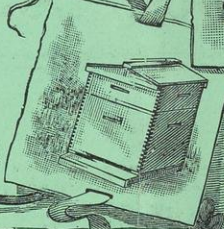
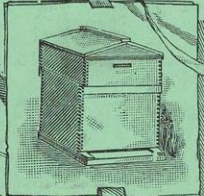
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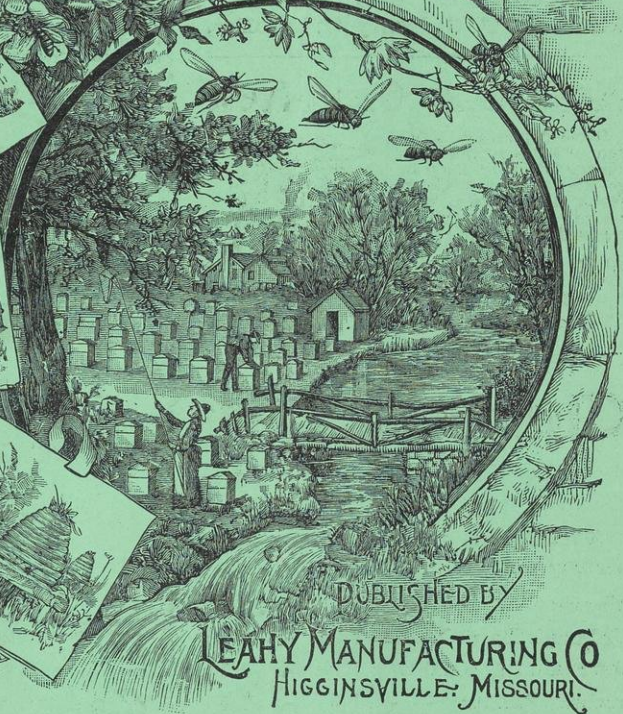
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# PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL  
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND  
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.



PUBLISHED BY

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO  
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

MURRAY HEISS CLEV. O.

OCTOBER 1905





# I Am Still in the Ring

and will be ready to serve you the coming season with more of those **Famous Missouri Queens** at the same reasonable rates as in the past. Also Nucleus and Colonies.

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Full Colonies in 10-frame			
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One and Two-Frame Nucleus at proportionate prices.			

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Rockford, Ills.

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Kansas Farmer	-	-	1 00	-	1 10
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Home and Farm	-	-	50	-	70

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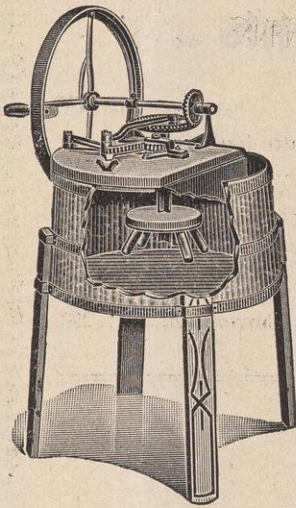
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DESCRIPTION OF THE

# STERLING STEEL ROTARY WASHING MACHINE

THIS machine is made of heavy steel, galvanized, sides and bottom corrugated to form perfect rubbing surfaces. THE WRINGER BOX is made a part of the machine, thus adding strength to the machine, and the wringer does not have to be removed while washing. THE LEGS are hardwood. THE LID is made of Cypress. The movement is very simple and effective. It consists of a rack bar working back and forth on a half circle, engaging a pinion that the agitator shaft runs through. There is no lost motion or knocking when the agitator reverses. By our simple gear device we get more leverage than by any other movement, thus saving about twenty-five per cent. of power. The castings are so placed that they aid in lifting the lid. The machines complete weigh sixty pounds, and are shipped with the legs off, insuring a low rate of freight.



## Points of Superiority

THE STERLING STEEL ROTARY, being made of galvanized steel, makes it practically indestructible. It will not dry out and leak. It is easier to clean and does not become foul smelling because it will not absorb the dirt and soapy water, which makes it perfectly sanitary. It is easier to handle because it weighs less than a wood tub machine. It runs easier because we get more leverage, washes quicker because there is no lost motion and the corrugated sides and bottom form

better rubbing surfaces than wood. The freight is less because it weighs less and is shipped K. D. The Sterling Steel Rotary is something new but has been thoroughly tested under all conditions. It looks attractive and catches the eye.

# The Eureka Co.,

ROCK FALLS,

ILLINOIS.





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# The Progressive Bee-Keeper

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Supplies

VOL. XIII.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., OCT. 1905.

NO. 10

## SUNDRIES.

### SOMNAMBULIST.

In this part of the country the shortage in the honey crop can safely be charged up to unfavorable weather. A June drouth first dimmed our prospects and finally decidedly settled matters, by cutting the white clover crop one-half. We, however, were not to be so easily drowned, and drew on the bank of hope, and congratulated ourselves that we yet had the fall crop to look to with which to meet demand.

Just think of it when Spanish Needle was in all its glory, (which honey is fast coming to the front with a record of "hard to beat"), unprecedented September rains bossed the situation. As these excessive rains visited an extended territory, they have cut quite a figure in the production of honey. We of this section are bound to admit whether is our master. Beekeepers were not alone the sufferers. Many broad acres of corn were totally destroyed and many are greatly damaged. And while great losses stared people of the rural districts in the face, the head lines of the city dailies read sometimes like this:

"Laborers lose \$250,000 by rain! Possible flood loses a bagatelle in comparison to that lost in wages! Many persons affected! Fully 10,000 men must wait for clear weather before resuming work!"

So if 'tis true that misery loves company, we've plenty to love, and having plenty of company, should be contented. On the start many were discouraged, but have recovered and are

learning that though most any fish can swim down stream it takes a live one to stem the current.

But few there are that have any other idea but that the universe, and even this little world of ours, would move on just the same had they never existed, still every honest young man has his ambitions, and he would scarcely be a true American were he to wait until pressed by the grip of circumstances before acting. However the September deluge of 1905 will undoubtedly have much to do with fashioning and determining many a youth's future career.

Bees all put away in winter quarters. Plentifully supplied with stores. Or will you have to lay awake o'nights while the wintry winds make wild music howling around the corners, or whistling through the crevices, wondering if this, that, or the other colony has sufficient to carry them through!

No acceptable excuse can be invented for negligence in this matter. The bees certainly have the first right to products of their labor, and if they have naught to spare it is cruelty in the extreme, and worse than robbery to take aught from them. I have actually seen bee-keepers so short sighted as not to see the folly of taking from the bees their sustenance. What other live stock would they undertake to treat in this way? What living thing fails to resent starvation? Even plants and all the different species of the vegetable kingdom return but stunted samples under impoverished conditions. And from the lowest forms of vegetation on up through the animal kingdom, including its highest type, man,



this ruling holds good. Witness cities with their impure water, adulterated food and impoverished air, looking to the rural districts for replenishment of population, of the mentally and physically vigorous type. The type from which spring leaders in legislative halls, captains of commerce and the presidents of the people.

What gives these men the power above others? Who is there to deny that youthful environments had much to do with it? True they had no school houses ventilated by patent inventions or hygienically lighted, or fitted with germ-proof, back-resting, nonbreakable desks; neither was there anything dreamed of in the way of extra water tax, nor yet was there tariff on God's sunshine and pure, life-giving unimpregnated atmosphere. Health foods were unknown, but tables groaned beneath an abundance of strengthening, health-giving sustenance which had never been made acquainted with adulteration.

To be sure they did not have so many ices, frappes and concoctions with razzle-dazzle names, (there being so little else about the dish a mystifying name becomes necessary to denote an existence), but there was set before them solid substantial food, which, although minus frills and furbelows was fully appreciated and appropriated.

Do not imagine I advocate living on the gorge route until the whole trunk system revolts, but I do insist upon a plentiful supply of nutritive.

Getting away from the bees, am I? No matter, I am not getting away from farmers and bee-keeper's youths who so often sigh for the special, (largely imaginary), advantages possessed by the city cousin totally ignoring their own special advantages, which are absolutely unattainable by a greater majority of the city dwellers.

But to get back to the bees. Pleny

of good stores are the best of security. Security against the raids of one's conscience, provided one possesses such a thing, and the best insurance policy a bee-keeper ever takes out.

Don't care to risk the nightmare in connection with shortage of stores for my little toilers. nor do I care to risk the pneumonia or partial or total destruction of colonies because of forced manipulation during the prevalence of the chilling blasts of March.

I see in the American Bee Journal that some one advances an idea I long have had, namely, the opening of the pan-cake season marks the opening of sales of honey. In other words they are quite amicably inclined toward each other. The pan-cake crop being as much greater of the two, will render the disposition or sale of honey an easy task.

As we are not rushed hunting up new markets or developing old ones, we will have the more time to regulate our different yards and leave things in ship shape for another year. The remains of the rank weeds should be heaped and burned and perhaps the mowing blade will not have to be called into action so often. If bottom boards, support, or foundation for hives are rotten, same should be replaced by new ones and hives righted up ready for the tenant's long winter's rest. Everything that can be sheltered should have attention and protection given.

Some bee-yards look as if a cyclone had held a controlling hand and we are forced to conclude the owners are progressing at a retrograding pace.

The steam wax press might be used with profit these days. Money in the pocket is more convenient than various wax receptacles sitting around in corners and out of the way places. Outside the monetary value thereof



working in wax is a pleasure. If, when retailing honey, little cakes or molds of wax were brought to the notice of the thrifty housewife much of the product could be sold at more than double the present prices obtained by the usual methods of marketing. The door which opens to success is most frequently hinged on small things.

MEETING OF THE MISSOURI STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION AT SEDALIA, MO., AUG. 22nd AND 23rd, 1905.

The State Beekeepers' Association was called to order by President J. W. Rouse at 2:30 p. m., Aug. 22, 1905.

Prayer by Dr. Drunert. Roll called and the following members found present: E. T. Abbott, Lewis A. Osborne, M. E. Tribble, J. T. Shackelford, W. T. Cary, J. W. Rouse, R. A. Holecamp, N. R. White, M. E. Darby, L. H. Wilmer, Dr. F. H. Drunert, E. E. Lawrence. W. T. Carrio came later.

The following joined during the session: E. G. Guthrie, N. C. Lang, E. B. Gladish.

Question asked as to when annual dues are due. Moved and carried that the chair appoint a committee of three to pass on the question of annual dues. The chair appointed the following: G. T. Shackelford, L. H. Wilmer and M. E. Darby.

Question asked by an outsider how members may keep in touch with the Association during the year. Explanation and discussion followed.

Secretary's report called for. The secretary read his report as follows:

TREASURER'S ASSETS.

Balance on hand from last year's collection .....	\$ 4.37
Dues collected in St. Louis from old members.....	11.00
Dues from new members.....	14.00

Dues since St. Louis convention.	22.00
Dues sent by R. A. Holecamp....	2.00
	<hr/>
	\$53.37

DISBURSEMENTS.

Sent to headquarters National B. K. Association .....	\$23.50
Printing Circular No. 1.....	2.00
Postal cards and printing.....	6.75
Secretary's note.....	.75
Addition on By Laws.....	.75
Minutes, Circulars, etc.....	8.00
Stamps.....	2.00
Printing More Circulars No. 1.....	2.00
Announcement for Sedalia.....	1.00
Stamps.....	1.00
Posters for meeting .....	2.00
	<hr/>
	\$49.75

Balance.....	\$3.62
Assistant M. E. Darby collection	6.00
Sent to National Association....	3.00
	<hr/>

Retained.....	\$3.00
Treasurer employed as assistant collected dues from two members.....	2.00
Sent to National Association....	1.00
	<hr/>

Retained.....	\$1.00
And had balance on hand last year.....	3.00
	<hr/>

Assistant Secretary R. A. Holecamp reports:

Expended the following money in my work to get new members and have the Apiary Bill passed by our legislature.....	\$ 3.85
Postage on same.....	4.00
Printing 1,000 circulars to Beekeepers .....	7.75
200 return postal cards.....	2.00
Postage on 1,000 circulars.....	10.00
1,000 circulars No. 1.....	3.25
Telegraph messages, telephone in connection with the foul brood bill.....	2.80
Postage on letters and circulars to beekeepers.....	5.00
Trip to Jefferson City to appear before Senate committee.....	12.50
	<hr/>
	\$51.15
23 new members to association	22.00
Out of this remitted to N. France, Manager of the National Association.....	11.00



Remitted to the Secretary.....	2.00
	\$13.00
Balance of collection which I kept.....	9.00
Balance due me.....	42.15
Which I donate to the associate.	
Moved and carried to adopt the Secretary's reports.	

Moved and carried to extend our most hearty thanks to Assistant Sec'y.

Assistant Secretary, R. A. Holekamp for the most noble work he had

done and for his donation to the Association.

President, J. W. Rouse gives an address.

Moved and carried to adjourn until 7:30 o'clock to-night. We stand adjourned.

#### NIGHT SESSION

Meeting called to order by President J. W. Rouse.

Paper read by R. A. Holekamp on fowl brood.

Discussion followed in which L. H. Wilmer, Dr. Drunert, E. T. Abbott, and others participated. Hon. Geo. B. Ellis, Secretary Missouri State Board of Agriculture, introduced to the Association. Mr. Ellis gives us a valuable talk relating to bees and their relation to farming and horticulture, and promised to issue a state bulletin about bees. Meeting adjourned till Aug. 23, at 8 a. m.

AUGUST 23, 1905.

Second day's morning session. Meeting called to order by President J. W. Rouse. Prayer by Brother Abbott.

Motion made and carried to pay the stenographer \$5 for her services. Meeting proceeded to the election of officers. J. W. Rouse of Mexico was unanimously selected President. Mr. Rouse made a nice speech of acceptance. M. E. Darby of Springfield was elected Vice-President by accla-

mation. Robt. A. Holekamp of St. Louis was elected Secretary by acclamation.

There was some discussion as to the advisability of changing the constitution to abolish the office of Treasurer or to combine the office of Treasurer and Secretary, as the money collected was necessary to pay his expenses for printing, postage, etc., and it was not practical to turn the money over to the Treasurer. It was however decided to elect a Treasurer, as the constitution provides for four members of the executive board. Mr. M. L. Lang of Kansas City was elected treasurer by acclamation. Mr. Lang made a little speech of acceptance.

Robt. A. Holekamp read a paper on "How to transfer bees from box hives to movable frame hives." His paper was listened to with great interest and a discussion followed in which the following took part: Mr. Wilmer, Mr. Abbott and others.

Motion was made to raise \$25.00 or as much there of as possible to help Mr. Holekamp to pay his expenses to the convention of the National Beekeepers' Association at San Antonio. Mr. Holekamp refused to receive this donation, stating that he would pay his expenses to San Antonio himself, but he stated that a free will contribution to the funds of the Association would be very acceptable, as the Treasury of the Association was always empty and a good deal of good could be done with some extra money as it could be used for printed matter and postage to bring new members to the Association and to bring the old members in closer touch with the Association.

Thereupon it was moved and carried that the Secretary be instructed to issue a circular calling for free will contributions to the funds of the Association to be used at the discretion of the



Secretary in promoting the welfare of the Association and enlarging its membership through circularizing and furnishing such literature as would interest the beekeepers of the state.

There was brought up by Mr. E. T. Abbott the advisability of patronizing the Progressive Beekeeper, the only paper in Missouri devoted exclusively to beekeeping.

The Secretary on motion was instructed to write to the Editor of the Progressive Beekeeper asking him to co-operate with the Beekeepers of Missouri.

Mr. Abbott offered to print 4,000 or 5,000 small circulars free of charge to be sent out in the catalogues of supply dealers to stir up the interest of the beekeepers of the state in the Association.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare such a circular and send to Mr. Abbott.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Abbott for his kindness.

A motion was made and carried that every member of the Association be requested to act as a committee of one to form a beekeepers' club in his own county or vicinity, whose members must become members of the Missouri State Beekeepers Association and of the National Beekeepers Association, thus furthering the interest of the Association and of the bee-keepers of his county or vicinity.

Meeting adjourned till 2 p. m.

#### SECOND DAY, AFTERNON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by President J. W. Rouse. The committee appointed to decide as to when a member becomes delinquent reported as follows:

We, your committee on interpretation of the constitution in reference to membership, beg leave to report the following:

That record of membership should

be made to conform to that of the National Association, beginning the day that the Secretary received dues and entitling to all privileges of the Association for one year from that date.

JAS. T. SHACKELFORD.

M. E. DARBY,

Chairman

Mr. Holekamp informed the Association of the organization of the Honey Producers' League, an association formed for the purpose of increasing the demand for honey by advertising honey in the large journals of the country and otherwise, this advertising to be done in a general way through articles intended to counteract the bad effects of publications detrimental to the interests of beekeepers and calling the attention of the masses to honey as a healthful sweet.

A lively discussion followed in which Mr. W. T. Cary and others participated. A motion was made and carried to extend the hearty sympathy of the Association to our President, Mr. J. W. Rouse, in the loss of his beloved wife since our last meeting.

A motion was made and carried that the Association thank the officers of the Ruralist for kindly extending to us the use of their large office room for the meeting of the Association.

A motion was made and carried that we extend our thanks to Mr. Osborne and the people of Sedalia, also the papers of the town for their kindness toward the Association.

A motion was made and carried to authorize the Secretary to use his discretion about having the minutes of this meeting printed.

Motion made and carried that we adjourn.

ROBT. A. HOLEKAMP,

Secretary.



# The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

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

**50 CENTS PER YEAR.**

E. B. GLADISH, Editor and Manager.  
S. E. MILLER - - Editorial Writer.  
LEAHY MFG. Co., - - Publishers.

## ADVERTISING RATE CARD.

7 agate lines, ½-inch, one insertion.....	\$ 50
14 agate lines, 1 inch, one insertion.....	90
28 agate lines, 2 inch, one insertion.....	1 70
42 agate lines, 3 inch, one insertion.....	2 50
56 agate lines, 4 inch, one insertion.....	3 30
70 agate lines, 5 inch, one insertion.....	3 90
84 agate lines, 6 inch, one insertion.....	4 70
98 agate lines, ½ page, one insertion.....	5 40
196 agate lines, 1 page, one insertion.....	10 50

### TIME ADVERTISEMENT DISCOUNTS.

Three insertions .....	5 per cent
Six insertions .....	10 per cent
Nine insertions.....	15 per cent
Twelve insertions.....	20 per cent

☞ No fake medicine or mining scheme, or advertisements of a questionable character allowable.

### DO IT NOW.

S. E. MILLER.

I take the following from an editorial in September Bee Keepers Review:

"Handle the bees now if they must be handled any more this fall. After this month there ought to be no pulling of pieces of the brood nest. Feeding may be delayed until next month, but there is really no reason why it should be done at once."

I can endorse the above in every respect and might add that if there is any one particular thing that will cause bees to winter poorly, provided there is plenty of bees and honey in the hive, it is the disarrangement of the combs late in the season. If there is sufficient honey and plenty of bees in the hive I prefer not to handle or remove any of the combs later than Sept. 1st to 15th and feel pretty sure that all such colonies will come out next spring all O. K.

### WHERE TO KEEP COMB HONEY.

I should like to be able to tell you to keep it like I keep mine, but to be truthful I must admit that I have no suitable place to keep comb honey in winter. The honey house is not a fit place because it is not practical to keep a fire there at all times and it is often cold and damp. The kitchen is not a suitable place for the reason that it is in a basement and is inclined to be damp at times. The living room might answer very well, but what bee keeper would want it there, and if he did, would not his wife have something to say about it. Another disadvantage in my case is that the honey house is on considerably lower ground than the dwelling, and it is no small job carrying a lot of honey up hill. The best that I can advise you is to keep it in the driest and warmest place available or if you have sale for it at a fairly good price, do not keep it at all but dispose of it as soon as you can.

### IN SEVERE CASES OF STINGING.

Perhaps this subject is somewhat out of reason at the present time and would be more appropriate early in the spring, but I will give it now while it is on my mind. The number of cures for bee stings are so numerous that one might collect almost a volume on the subject were he so inclined, and when he had them all, about ninety-nine per cent would be practically worthless. The veteran bee keeper needs little advice on the subject. If he feels a sting the first thing he will do is to get it out without any monkey business or unnecessary delay. In theory the instructions are to use a knife or some sharp instrument and scrape off the sting, being very careful not to press on the poison bag attached to the sting, but in practice we just gouge it off with the hive tool or smoker nozzle or and other old thing we have in hand.



The corner of a hive or frame will do if the sting is on the hand, where it is most likely to be. Another way is to give it a quick, brisk rub on the trouser leg; see that it is out and go on with the work. If one cares to stop work long enough to fuss about a sting, there is probably nothing that will stop the pain quicker than applying honey, mud or anything that will exclude the air from the puncture. Some liniments may to a certain degree prevent swelling, but do little toward soothing the pain.

I started to speak, however, of severe cases of sting where one is stung a number of times on the hands, face, head and body. In such cases the stings should be removed with the least possible delay and the patient put in a wet sheet pack. As many persons may not know how to apply this I will give here the instructions as recommended in Dr. R. V. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, page 379. That is I will give it in a somewhat abridged form as the entire chapter is too long. Take a pail half filled with cold water, gather together one end of a common cotton sheet and immerse it, allowing it to remain while preparing the bed, which may be done as follows:

Remove all the bed clothes except a coverlet and the pillows. Then spread upon it in the following order, two ordinary comforts, one woolen blanket, one woolen sheet (or two woolen sheets if a blanket is not at hand) then wring one-half or two-thirds of the water from the wet sheet, spread it smoothly upon the blanket, and the patient being undressed, place himself on the sheet with his arm extended, while an assistant wraps him closely and lightly with it as quickly as possible. Each arm may be thus covered by the wet sheet, or may lay outside of it, and be covered by wet towels prepared in the same manner. Then quick-

ly and tightly cover with blankets and comforts, tucking snugly from head to foot. The head should also be covered with a wet towel, and a bottle of warm water placed to the feet or near enough to keep them warm.

The ordinary time for a patient to remain in a pack is about sixty minutes. Thirty or forty minutes is sufficient if he is in feeble condition. Never wring the sheet out of warm water, for one of its principal benefits comes from the vigorous reaction induced by its cold temperature. After remaining in the pack from thirty to sixty minutes, allow the patient to stand on his feet, if he is able, and have the whole surplus of his body bathed. Rub briskly and dry with towels, or by throwing over the body a dry sheet and then rubbing him. Be sure and establish full reaction which may be known by the warmth of the surface.

Twice during my bee keeping experience I have had to resort to the above means of giving relief in bad cases of stinging. Some years ago my little niece was badly stung, and only this summer my little daughter eight years old was attacked and severely stung while passing the apiary. Both were very susceptible to the poison of bee stings, and had we not resorted to the wet sheet pack I am satisfied the effect would have proven very serious. In both cases the pain was soon gone and there was no swelling except where there were stings that we failed to get covered with the wet sheet or cloths. It is well to have a few extra wet towels to wrap about the head, hands and arms.

#### THE SEASON A POOR ONE FOR BEES.

March, worse than common. April, probably had more pleasant weather than some years. May mostly cool and cloudy. White clover commenced to bloom freely. June, an abundance of



white clover bloomed but too cool and cloudy to give good results. Bees gathered a little surplus. Not much swarming. July about supplied the daily needs apparently, mainly from sweet clover. August early part and last few days of July furnished a little more surplus. Latter part of August and September up to date (28th) bees much inclined to rob. Boneset, smart weed and other autumn flowers that seldom fail to furnish sufficient nectar for the bees to fill up the hives. have this year given very little and some colonies will have to be fed to insure their wintering. Altogether we have secured about half a crop. I received a letter a few days ago from a party who is in the bee business quite extensively in this county and they report only a little honey due. Little or nothing from autumn flowers and bees not in good condition for winter.

#### CORRUGATED PAPER OR STRAW BOARD

Some one in one of the bee journals, probably Gleanings, suggests that corrugated paper be used in the bottom of shipping cases instead of cleats. I am inclined to believe its a good idea if the paper will not cost too much.

#### HANDLING BEES LATE IN AUTUMN.

If one is obliged to handle the bees late in the autumn, when they are much inclined to rob, it is often well to wait for a cool day when the temperature is just a few degrees too low for the bees to fly of their own accord. At such times we can work without being bothered by robbers, and I find that the colony being manipulated at such time is not exceptionnally cross. There is one thing, however, that we must be cautious about when handling bees when it is too cold for them to fly naturally. As we open the hive we will find the bees on the outside of the cluster, somewhat numb and not in-

clined to fly at us, but as we part the frames (combs) we must be on the lookout for those that are nearer the center and consequently warm and ready for business. They will dart out and use the business end almost before one can jerk his hand out of the way. It is therefore well to have the smoker in good order and quite handy so as to subdue them when they make a sudden attack. At the same time it is well to use no more smoke than is actually necessary, for if too much is used the bees become excited and frightened and fly off the comb. They then soon become chilled and will alight on the bee keeper and crawl all over him and some may get under his clothing; which we all know is unpleasant. Handling bees at such times is not to be recommended if it can be avoided, but I often choose it in preference to working with them when robbers are constantly on the alert and will follow the smoker about the yard in order to be ready to pounce onto the combs as soon as a hive is opened. If there is only a few colonies to be worked with it can often be accomplished early in the morning while it is yet too cool for the bees to fly.

#### AT WHAT TEMPERATURE WILL BEES FLY?

I have given some thought and observation to this subject in order to ascertain at what temperature bees will leave the hive in search of nectar or pollen, and I have about decided that it varies nearly twenty degrees under the various circumstances and weather conditions. The condition of the weather and the yield of nectar seems to have almost as much to do with it as the temperature. Early in the spring when there is pollen to be found, if the sun is shining and the hive stands in the sun, bees will venture out when the temperature is 50 degrees or a little above, while late in the autumn



when there is nothing to gather or the flow of nectar has almost ceased. If the weather is cloudy very few will leave the hive at a temperature a few degrees below 70 F. If, however, combs containing comb honey are left where the bees can get to them and they once get started to work they will continue to work until dark, even though the day is cloudy and quite cool.

If you have combs containing just a little honey that you want cleaned up, just set them out a short distance from the apiary or near one side of it at about 3 o'clock p. m. on a day when the bees are flying. If the job is not to big they will have the combs all nicely cleaned up by the time night drives them home. If not they may be allowed to finish the job next day. Last autumn the greater part of my surplus combs were so treated and the most of them remained outside all winter and until I needed them in the spring or summer.

They were tiered up five and six stories high and every second story slightly raised so as to admit the bees, and a cover was placed on the top to shelter the whole tier. Although many of those combs remained thus until well into June, they were little pestered by the moth worms. Spiders and mud-wasps had taken up their abodes in the hives and I think this had much to do with keeping out the moth. Of course this subjects the hives to the weather when they might better be stored away under shelter (provided we have the shelter) but this is no serious matter and I intend to treat the combs in the same manner this coming winter.

Bluffton, Mo., Oct. 2, 1905.

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### Peace.

Hushed is the noise of battle, the cannons roar is stiled;  
Furled is the flag of carnage—the world with peace is filled,

And over the plain and mountain  
Where lieth the sleeping dead,  
The Angel of Peace now hovers,  
Her snow-white wings out-spread,  
And fourth from the earth there sprin-  
geth

The blades of the waving grain  
To nod to the welcome harvest  
O'er graves of the battleslain.

And, joyful, the nations gather, and man on the harvest looks.

For swords are beaten to plow-shares, and spears into pruning hooks.

Stilled is the tread of armies armed for the dreadly fray,

And birds build nests in the cannons that belched death yesterday.

For men in the heat of passion  
Gave heed to the voice of peace,  
And sitting 'neath branch of olive  
Have ordered that war shall cease.

The wives and children singing  
Now welcome the warrior home.  
And laughter and joy are flinging  
Their echoes to heaven's dome,

And joy is the lot of nations as each on the grand scene looks,

For swords are beaten to plowshares and spears into pruning hooks.

Gone are the hates of passiou, tumult and striving ceased,

And man made in God's own image from the blood-lust stands released.

The shock of contending armies  
Gives way to the harvest song;  
And right, with a palm branch waving,  
Is the victor over Wrong.

The roar and the crash of battles,  
The moans of the dying cease;  
And over the plain and the mountains  
In the clear sunlight of peace.

The husband returns to the fireside, on the faces of loved ones looks,

For swords are beaten to plowshares, and spears into pruning hooks.

[WILL M. MAUPIN in Bryan's Commoner.]





OUTDOOR WINTERING OF BEES,  
 HIVES, IF PACKED WARM EN-  
 OUGH WILL WINTER BEES  
 AS WELL AS A CELLAR.

By E. N. WOODWARD.

The bee-keeper who has kept himself within the safe beaten paths of his own experience, and who has avoided the many new forms and fancies that spring up and seem to flourish for a day, may congratulate himself that he is not thrown off his base or led into temporary disaster by following some line of manipulation or some plan of management that is not practical or progressive.

I would not discourage experiment nor lay a straw in the way of progress.

Thought, theory, experiment, each is a key that unlocks the door to hidden truth. We may fall into error at times, but the success attained is the reward of investigation and experience; and this leads me to say, in regard to wintering bees in this northern climate, that a plan or a practice that has proved itself true for a period of years without a failure is a safe plan to follow for the one making the trial, if not for others.

In this locality the temperature often goes down from zero to 20 below; and one great reason, and perhaps the chief reason, why some have failed in outdoor wintering of bees is that they are not packed warm. I formerly wintered my bees in the cellar and lost them in the spring by the score. I then tried an outside repository with about the same percentage of loss. I have also packed them in chaff, and still lost a large number; but for the past several years I have lost no bees of any account.

I now place them in winter cases, three hives in a case. These cases

are made of good lumber, and papered with thick building-paper all around the sides and bottom. I placed 91 colonies in these winter boxes last fall, and every one of them is in fine condition except one in a single box that I overlooked in packing. Since I have adopted my present plan I have not been troubled with spring dwindling. What I wish to emphasize in this connection is that bees must be packed warm, and here is where the secret lies.

The chaff hives made by the different firms are all right provided there is sufficient packing of the right material on the top. My argument is that they must be packed so warm that the moisture will not condense—so warm that the bees can move to any part of the hive without any danger of being caught in a "blizzard;" so warm that they just laugh when they hear the wind blow with the temperature going down below zero. But some will say, "Pack your bees so very close, and there will be no upward ventilation, and the hives will become damp, and the combs will become moldy, and the bees diseased; and, as a result, they will come out in bad condition in the spring."

It occurs to me that this bad state of things, which some seem to fear is not the result of close packing and warm hives, but the result of loose packing, too much cold, and too much upward ventilation. Absorbents are all right if warm. However, the only absorbent that I use is the propolized canvas, flat on the frames, and then two thicknesses of heavy building paper, and then a large chaff cushion, loose chaff or forest leaves, as the case may be, then the three hive covers on top with the tight cover to the winter box, which completes the job.

With my present method, if I wish



to examine any bees in the middle of the winter or any other time I find them clustered between the frames dry and warm and contented, and they smilingly look up into my face and seem to thank me for my extra care in providing for their wants. If the weather is suitable for them to take a winter flight, they are ready to improve it. But allow me to say that they do not especially need it. I doubt very much whether, packed this way or not, they consume any more food than when placed in the cellar.

While the common chaff hive is good enough if warmly packed, I prefer my winter cases, for I can make them warmer, and they warm up much better in the spring and hold the same temperature in spite of the changes of weather. It has been argued that so much bulk of packing is detrimental; that the rays of the sun cannot penetrate; that the hives remain cold, and that the brood-rearing is retarded. I think this is somewhat imaginary, and I am quite sure that with my way of packing, it is contrary to my experience. The continuous warmth of three colonies stored up and held under tight covers is far more potent than the fickle rays of the sun; and the real fact is that the whole body of chaff is warmed and remains so.

The most of my hives are  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deeper than the standard "L." making the frame just 10 inches from top to bottom. I think it is true that this deeper hive will generate more heat than a shallow one. I run my bees for comb honey and I like this deeper frame. It gives me more depth of brood and more bees, and it is bees that make honey.

The whole surplus energy and warmth and odor from this deeper and more populous hive flows up into the super above, warming the sections and the foundation, so that I have very little

trouble in forcing bees into the sections. There is such an upward push that they must go above.

My first bee-keeping was with the old King hive forty years ago. The frames were 12 inches deep. The surplus boxes for comb honey were 4 inches in depth, covering the whole top of the hive with glass in each end, with two or more augur-holes in top and bottom for bees to enter, and without comb foundation or sections or any of the modern helps. We have often secured over 100 lbs. of comb honey per colony, spring count. At that time we knew nothing of the many devices to control swarming. Some of these plans are practical and of great value; but any plan that will interfere with the natural working condition of the hive is harmful.

One thing is sure—that the bees in good working order, left to their own sweet choice, will swarm. We may argue the question with them or try to persuade them to postpone the job with our non-swarming devices, but for all this convincing argument—

They have the same opinion still,  
For swarm they must and swarm they will.

Well, I like to see them swarm—it is a sign of prosperity. They are satisfied. They think they have started in housekeeping anew, and they work all the better. If we manage it right we shall get just as much surplus honey with no increase, unless we desire it.

Hillsdale, Mich.,

[What our correspondent has to say of the subject is orthodox, according to our experience. I would add, however, that sealed covers are better than absorbents, as a rule. When there is only a porous covering between the packing material and the bees, the former is liable to become wet, and in a very cold spell, freeze. It is then but little better than a cake of ice. We



found that our bees seemed to average better with a thin board cover which they may seal down. Enamel cloth or an old carpet thickly coated with propolis, is almost as good. Our correspondent uses practically a sealed cover, and therein is a part of the secret of his success. When he puts an abundance of packing material all around, and especially on top, he supplies another important factor in the problem. But there is one thing upon which he is silent. He does not say anything about restricting the size of the entrance. The smaller the entrance the better, providing it is always kept clear of dead bees. An entrance four inches wide and  $\frac{1}{2}$  deep we have found to be quite sufficient. This will usually keep reasonably clear. I should prefer an entrance only one inch wide, but there is a liability that the bees will clog it up. Hay or straw piled over the entrance during the coldest weather is all right providing the snow does not melt and then freeze up, sealing the entrance. That is the experience we had last spring, and such colonies did not do as well as those that had no straw at all.

Any chaff hive sold by manufacturers can be made to winter bees except where the mercury remains below zero for any length of time; but the looser the packing material the more of it should be used. We use a tray five inches deep filled with planer shavings. These lie directly on top of a tin super-cover which the bees have hermetically sealed with propolis. A cover telescopes over the whole, making the hive warm and tight.—ED].—Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

#### HONEY PRICES.

Chicago, Ills., Oct. 5, 1905.

The Progressive Bee-Keeper,  
Higginville Mo.

Gentlemen:—The demand for comb

honey is about as usual for the season of the year. Offerings from the surrounding states are fully equal to past season, but that from Colorado and the middle western states are not. No. 1 fancy white comb honey sells at 13c and 14c with an occasional sale at 15c, the off grades embracing crooked combs, etc., sell at 11c and 12c; amber grades difficult to place at 9c and 10c. Extracted white 6c and 7c according to kind, body and flavor, also package; ambers  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c and  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. Beeswax selling upon arrival at 30c if clean; off grades about 2c per lb. less.

Yours Truly,

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

It will well pay every bee-keeper to anticipate his needs and take advantage of the early order cash discounts and get his supplies as that they may be put together during idle time in the winter months.

The discounts alone make the investment profitable, besides the convenience of having everything at hand when needed in the spring.

Cash discount for the month of October 9 per cent, November 8 per cent December 7 per cent.

#### BEE-SWAX.

Now is the time to look after all old combs and odd bits of wax, render up all of the combs which are not profitable to use again, get the wax in shape for the market and either sell the wax for cash or exchange for supplies, which will be badly needed in the spring when the honey flow begins. For good clean beeswax delivered at Higginville, Mo., we are now paying 26 cents per pound cash or 30 cents per pound in trade.

LEAHY MFG. CO.



PROGRAM FOR THE NATIONAL  
CONVENTION.

The National Bee Keepers' Association will hold its annual convention at the Revere House, corner of Clark and Michigan Sts., in Chicago, during the fat stock show, when exceedingly low rates may be secured on the railroads. The dates for the meeting are Dec. 5th, 6th and 7th. Rates at the hotel are 75c for a room alone; or 50c each where two occupy the same room. Meals are extra or they may be secured at nearby restaurants. The program is as follows:

## FIRST DAY.

## Evening Session—7:30 p. m.

Wax-Rendering Methods and their faults—O. L. Heishieer, Buffalo, N. Y.

Can the Tariff on Comb Honey be Tinkered to the Advantage of the U. S. Bee-Keeper?—Hilbreth & Segelken, N. Y.

## SECOND DAY.

## Morning Session—9:30 a. m.

How Many Bees Shall a Man Keep?—E. D. Townsend, Remus, Mich.

Short Cuts in Bee-Keeping—M. A. Gill, Longmont, Colo.

Producing Both Comb and Extracted on the Same Colony, Jas. A. Green, Grand Junction, Colo.

Question Box.

## Afternoon Session—2:00 p. m.

The Control of Increase—L. Stachelhausen, Converse, Texas.

Migratory Bee Keeping—R. F. Holtzman, Brantford, Canada.

Question Box.

## Evening Session—7:30 p. m.

Contagious Diseases Among Bees and How to Distinguish Them—Dr. W. R. Howard, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Experimental Apiculture—Dr. E. F. Phillips, Washington, D. C.

## THIRD DAY.

## Morning Session—9:30 a. m.

The Honey Producers' League—Can't it Help Bee-Keepers?—R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.

The Business End of Bee-Keeping—N. E. France, Platteville, Wis.

Successful Experience in the Making of Honey Vinegar—H. M. Arnd, Chicago, Ills.

Question Box.

## Afternoon Session—2:00 p. m.

In what way can Bee-Keepers Secure their Supplies at Lower prices?—W. H. Putnam, River Falls, Wis.

How the Producer and Dealer may Advance their Mutual Interests—Fred W. Muth, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Question Box

## Evening Session—7:30 p. m.

What have We to Hope for from the Non-Swarming Hive?—L. A. Aspinwall, Jackson, Mich.

Poultry Keeping for the Bee-Keeper—E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo.  
W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

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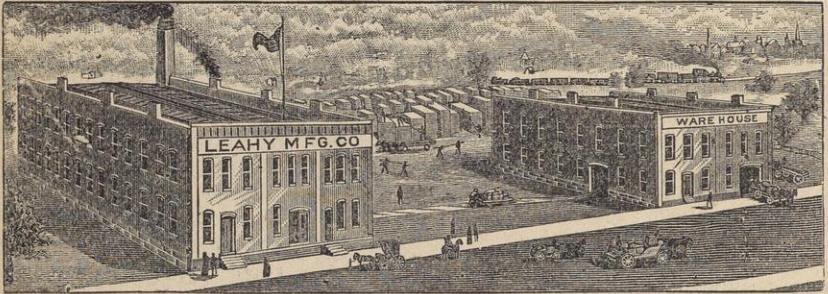
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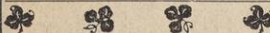
We have made many improvements this year in the manufacture of bee supplies. The following are some of them: Our hives are made of one grade better lumber than heretofore, and all that are sent out under our new prices will be supplied with separators and nails. The telescope hive has a new bottom board which is a combination of hive stand and bottom board, and is supplied with slatted tined separators. The Higgsville 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 of these two articles and be convinced. The Daisy Foundation Fastener—it is a DAISY now, sure enough, with a pocket to catch the dripping wax and a treadle so it can be worked by 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. Send for sample of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER free Address

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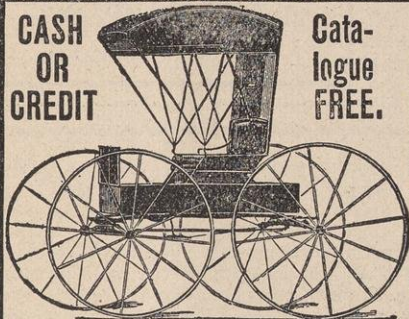
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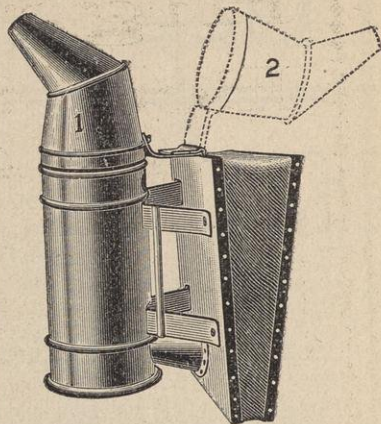
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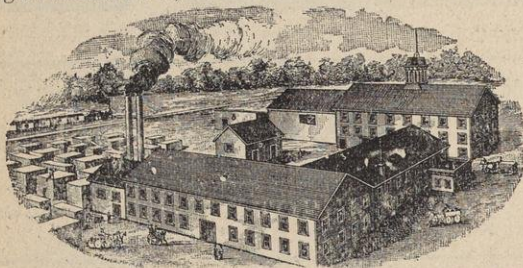
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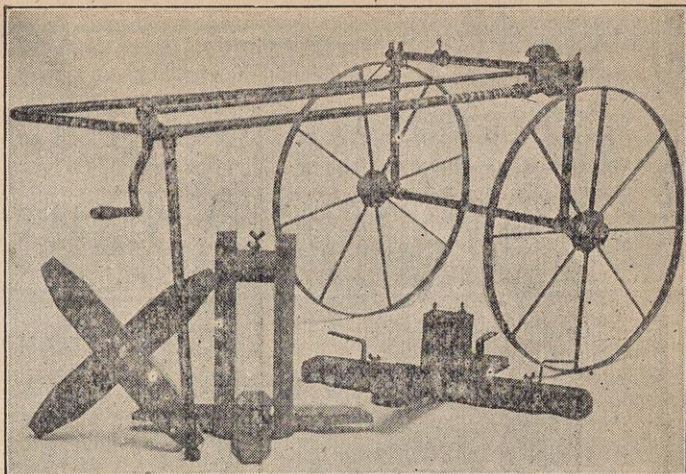
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EDWARD FREESE.

New Haven, Mo., R. F. D. No. 1.  
January 25, 1905.

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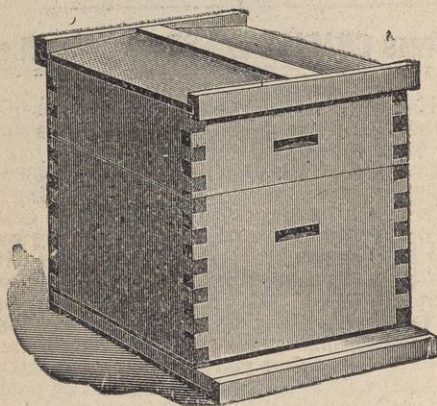
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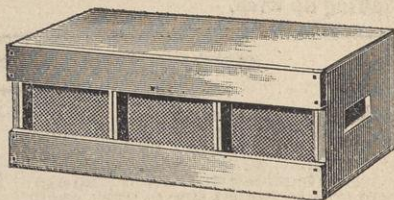
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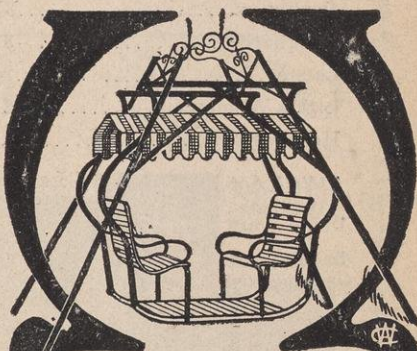
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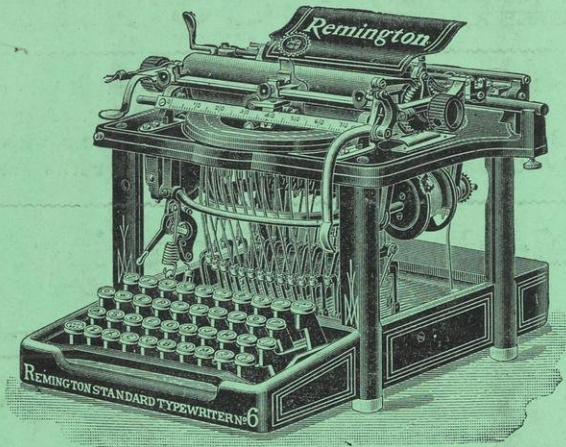
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