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NOVEMBER 1902

# THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL  
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND  
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

PUBLISHED BY  
LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO  
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

TURNER-HEISS CLEV. O.

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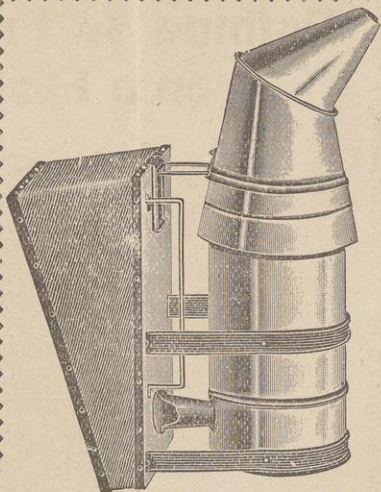
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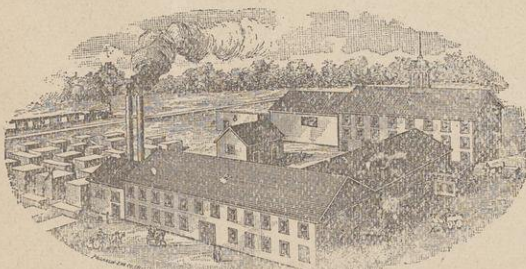
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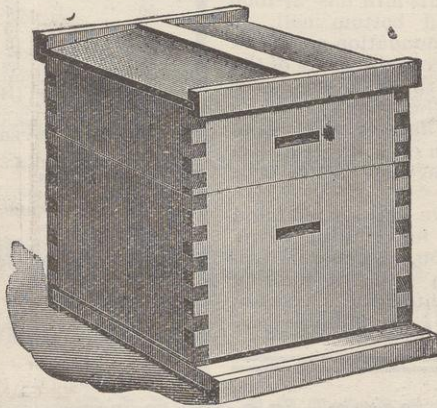
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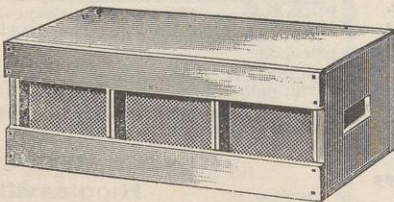


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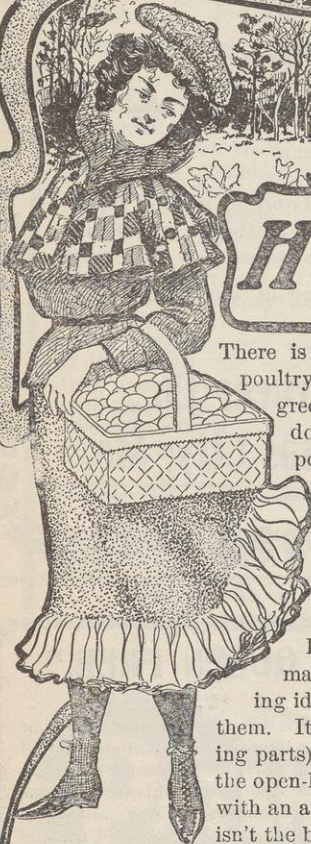


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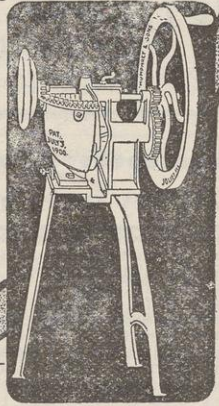
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# The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

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

**50 Cents per Year.**

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company.

Vol. X. HIGGINSVILLE, MO., NOV., 1902. NO. 11.

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### WHAT ARE WE WORKING FOR?

F. L. THOMPSON.

This time of failure is appropriate for little curious questioning into the whys and wherefores of one's work, to see just how much it is affected thereby. What's all your work for when the honey-crop does amount to something? To support your family? Then, I suppose, you figure on this presentation of posterity to your country as an entirely adequate old-age and death-bed comfort and source of pride. I never could see into that. It leaves untouched a great mass of undeserved and un-

necessary unhappenings in the world, which you don't lift a finger to abolish, and is at bottom only our form of ministering to number one. Any fool can do that much (and a good many fools do it); for it is true enough that with family burdens comes the incentive to carry them, in most cases, and the reward for so doing—so you cannot claim any particular credit on that account, especially as you can not even be a grand parent without the assistance of four other people unrelated to yourself, and when you look to going much further, you are confronted with the fact that your great-great-grand-child might as well have most anybody for an ancestor as you, so far as your share in his make-up is concerned. So it is good enough for present purposes to support a family, but cannot be called a very far reaching excuse for existence.

Well, then, is it frankly to get ahead and keep away ahead, of the temporary and every day little needs, likes and dislikes of number one, so that you will gradually fence yourself off from all manner of disagreeable things? There are two reasons why this will not be sufficient. First, you will get so that nothing will matter very much of what you do possess. Common pleasures will become stale, and an empty feeling that nothing will satisfy will



gradually increase, which, in comparison with the full-blooded life of childhood and youth, will be very like wretchedness. You may try to deceive yourself by attempting to work up an enthusiasm in little fads, but it won't be the genuine article, any more than a company smirk is a heartfelt laugh. Second, there comes an increasingly vivid realization and sick anticipation of the fact that a life so spent will be nothing but a blank to look back upon on leaving it. And yet this pitiful little ambition was recently pointed to by the editor of one of our bee-papers as the definition of success which best suited him, being phrased thus: "Success is making a livelihood at a congenial occupation." (And Somnambulist smiled blandly. Of course.)

I think it pretty safe to say that no kind of life-work will give the happiness which every one somehow feels is his birthright, of which it will not be possible say on his death-bed "There's something of value to the mental condition, and therefore to the true happiness, of world, which I have done, that no one else could have done, because in doing it I took due account of my peculiar deficiencies and employed all my peculiar powers." With such a realization it will not be possible to die unhappy, or to fail to live happily in anticipation of death at any time; and what else can there be, of what else can be said? There is no getting around the fact that the consciousness value to others is capable of such support through such external misery, and such joy in ordinary life that the cultivation of only such things as are particularly agreeable to one's self, is no where in comparison.

But this consciousness of personal value is egotistic. Well, I frankly confess that my experience of human nature has been such that I fail to see how very much good will be done by not taking it in consideration as it act-

ually exists. Every one is egotistic to some degree—everyone, without exception. Very well, then; take egotism, and put it into harness, and use it. There is a kind of gospel which employs a whole arsenal of pious untruths, such, for example, as "complete self-surrender." It appeals to a certain class of minds, who like to spiritually intoxicate themselves, but it can never, by any possibility, convert the whole earth. It leaves out too much valuable material.

And so, to come back to where we started from, a season of failure such as this need not cause a ripple on life, so far as principles are concerned. But there is another aspect of being cramped in one's livelihood, which I shall introduce by reporting a little conversation that took place yesterday on meeting a bee-keeper on the road:

T—Why weren't you at the convention?

X—I was simply too poor to pay my board in town. That's the truth of it, and I'm not ashamed to say so. Did'n't you ever notice multitudes of people who are the hardest kind of workers stay poor all their lives?

T—Yes, indeed, I have. The ability to make money is one kind of ability, and there are other kinds that are of just as much value to the world at large, and a person may have those other abilities, and not have the ability to make money.

X—Yes, and not only that, but lots of the smartest kind of people are poor and stay poor. I have met many such—well informed, well posted, way ahead of some of the rich ones.

T—That is true, too. No, I have no use for the money standard in judging people, without taking anything else into consideration.

Sour grapes? No doubt, such arguments are often employed to cover shiftlessness. But are they not all true, in many cases? Is there not quite as



large a proportion of industry and intelligence among the poor as among the rich? It will pay to study this point, and consideration whether we have not done wrong in falling in with the shallow popular ideas on this subject. Is it wise, is it just, to decree that the particular combination of talents and industry which concerns itself with material enrichment shall survive, and most other combinations of talents with industry shall perish, simply because money, like food, is indispensable? It is a certainly not wise or just. But why, then, does this state of affairs exist? Because the social sense is not yet developed. (Now don't say I am a Socialist. I think Socialism fundamentally wrong, in the modern political sense.) By the social sense I mean no political creed, but the realization by every person that all social customs and institutions, upon which his daily life absolutely depends, are not fixed, but are as truly in a state of transition and motion, and openness to improvement, as his individual character and happiness, and that it therefore behoves him to have the same knowledge of and concern for society as of himself. (I don't mean politically; politics is a mere matter of business, a very shallow thing compared with sociology.) Few have this realization at present; and no individual with other talents than those of money-making, no matter how industrious, is forced by the lack of the social sense of his fellow-men to put his whole time on what he cannot do well, in order to keep alive, and to let his special talents remain unused.

It would be amusing, by the way, if it were not a serious matter, to note now many of our writers solemnly assume that we are all cut out after exactly the same pattern, and that when some do not succeed as well as others in particular lines, the cause is simply

lack of push. About as useless articles to common bee-keepers as can appear in a bee-paper are those on selling honey in regular drummer style. But every now and then some one who is a good salesman applies his talents to selling honey, and lo, there appears an article giving his methods, without the slightest hint that very few bee-keepers are natural salesmen, and that nearly every one will make a dead failure by following those same methods. One writer, all of whose other articles I have read with interest and profit, actually winds up thus:

"All obstacles can be overcome if you are determined and energetic." Yes; if copy-book sentiments were any account, we would all be happy. When will our advisers learn to put themselves in the place of others, instead of putting others in their own place?

I verily believe that narrowness is more weak and vicious than incompetence and vice themselves; for it perpetuates them by fostering their causes. If weakness were always culpable, and vice were always unreasonable, they might die out; but so long as there is a hopeless gap between ability and virtue as they are preached, and actual conditions, so long will their opposites flourish as green bay trees; for at bottom weakness is largely wrong position, and vice is largely revolt; and there is plenty of misplacement, and plenty to revolt at, goodness knows. And yet we have writers who glory in being narrow, who actually pride themselves on "knowing" this, that and the other complexity, of which only relative knowledge is possible. But the temptation to acquire reputation by appealing to prejudice is so strong! Is not this, after all, the mainstay of our starchy conventional sentiments? We have had enough, far too much, of pre-arranged formalism and inflexibility, and they have not saved the world; now let us try open-mindedness and



docility in the presence of experience, and learn to appreciate the experience of others as well as that of ourselves. You, my poverty-stricken colleague, to whom the true principles of worth and industry are being brought home, have an object to accomplish worthy of your best energies, one that no class can accomplish so well as the class to which you belong—that of making the world realize that it need be no poorer for giving every one the opportunity to do his peculiar work, and suitably rewarding him for it; and you, Mr. Common Bee-Keeper, may rest assured that the true channel for the development of the honey market is to let the few best men for the purpose do that part of the work, while you keep more bees and produce more honey.

#### PUTTING UP EXTRACTED HONEY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.

BY R. C. AIKEN.

Delivered at the Denver Convention of the National Bee-Keeper's Association.

With many this is a burning question. For several years there has been a subdued and smoldering fire going, sometimes a good sized smoke and considerable darkness, now and then enough light to let us see what the smoke was about. Well, I think there has been some of the brethren around poking the fire to make the blaze shoot up on high so that those at a distance could see, and I have a suspicion that Irishman and Stone man from Toledo, Ohio, assisted by that other Irishman from Flint, Mich., has been putting up a job on me. Just think of it, after all the rumpus I have had with the Ohio Fowls and other, then to cap the climax ask me to treat this subject before this body of the wit and wisdom of the land, and me to prepare in advance what I have to say and send a sample of the whole thing to that Chicago Irishman so he could come prepared to

lick me. But brethren and sisters, I am still up on the "ridge pole" and as happy as an owl, and I will bet that I can fight just as long in this high altitude as all three of the other Irishmen, so up goes my sleeves and now watch the sparks fly.

You want to know how to put up extracted honey for retail, do you? Well, ask Yorrick; he will tell you to find the Root of the matter in his catalog printed down at Medina, and when you have found that the price of one pound glass jars is almost four cents each at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and even four cents each at Indianapolis, just send in an order and put your honey up in these. Jones pays the freight on these jars, and stands breakage, of course the happy dealer could not do it. You see that your honey is thoroughly liquid, if any granulates, melt them, and as the whole sale price of extracted honey delivered in Chicago is five to six cents—call it six, then deduct three-fourths of a cent a pound for freight (that's the rate to Chicago), and another three-fourths for cans in which to ship it; then 5 per cent commission which is three-tenths of a cent, then allow two-tenths of a cent more for freight on the package (can and boxes) and for postage, collection etc., and you have just four cents left as the worth of your honey. We mean that when honey delivered from Denver to Chicago brings six cents there in car lots it is worth four cents at your honey house. Put the four cent honey in the four-cent jar, then add one cent for the freights you pay on the jar, and one cent more for your trouble in filling and boxing these jars for shipment, and you have a net price of 10 cents as the cost of your honey ready for the railroad—four cents for honey and six cents for the other things.

Let me tell a little story. Once in a time there was a great hooting by one



of the big owls down east, just to scare some of the other tribes out west. Well I just thought I would try an experiment and see if high-price glass packed honey in the lower altitudes was a myth or not, so I sent some honey into—well away beyond Chicago, with instructions for the receiver, who was an honest man, to sell it and after paying himself freights etc to send me the balance, and, sir, not one cent came back.

If you live near a big city and have wealthy and stylish costumers who do not care for price, so the honey looks nice through clear glass and cost more than common people pay for it, pack it in glass every time and stick on the price. I have figured it was worth at your honey house in those jars, 10 cents each. You are catering to the users of luxuries, and as luxuries do not sell so well because the consumers of them have other luxuries of many kinds and are a set of dyspeptics and eat very light at best, and because luxuries are always uncertain of sale and subject of fluctuations, you ought and must have a good commission to pay for insurance taxes and your own trouble and risks. You should add about 40 per cent for your profits, another 40 for the retailer and others, and say 20 per cent for the railroads and carriers; this will make the honey sell at 20 cents a pound and upward. This is for the small per cent of the very wealthy who do not eat much honey because they have so very many other good things.

If you sell to people like yourself who have to work on from \$200 to \$600 salaries and economize very closely to make ends meet, they cannot and will not pay 15 cents for glass and things to get five cents worth of eating, and for that trade you must put your honey so as to get it to them with the least possible expense for fancy wrappings. They want something to put to their ribs and to keep the babies from actual

starvation. This is the big—let us spell that with capital B, I, and G—class of consumers. Put their honey into common lard pails, wooden or pasteboard boxes, paper bags or some other cheap way so it carries the goods to the consumer, or some other cheap package that will get the goods there cheaply yet neat and clean. If you want to sell lots of honey at retail, just cater to this trade and you will enter a field that is as wide as the commercial world, few competitors and a vast hord of hungry mouths. Do not go on trying to feed and stuff the wealthy who are already too full, but reach out to the middle and lower classes who must of necessity look twice and think many times before buying a useless and expensive piece of glassware to get a little sweet. Not one in 100 have any use for the glass bottle after the honey is gone. Some tell us these packages are valuable after the honey is out of them, but I tell you that very few of those who do and who ought to consume honey, such as the very wealthy who live in brown stone fronts, and the laborers who have not a fruit tree to their name, would or could use empty honey jars, that argument does not go where proper intelligence prevails.

Then, too, honey in glass is and must be fancy, it will not hold its place unless it is. It must be put up so that it will remain liquid and clear, which means an expensive bottling place such as the ordinary bee-keeper cannot have. Or, in lieu of this the goods must not get beyond the immediate neighborhood of the producer or packer; for he must exchange or reliquify when it candies or gets cloudy. The great producing districts are altogether too far from the consumer for this taking back method; and even, if close, it is very unsatisfactory and expensive plan and cannot prove practical with one producer in 100—for general



results it is a mere makeshift.

I do not deny that there is a demand for fancy goods put up in fancy style, such as a place; but, that such is practical for the average producer, and for the wholesale producer in the average locality I do not emphatically deny. Give me 100,000 pounds of No. 1 extracted honey to pack in lard pails before it has time to candy the first time, and I will guarantee to sell it within a year and get better prices than can be had for the same honey in five gallon cans, and better prices than can be had for the same in glass outside of the limited fancy city trade. When I say better prices remember that I do not mean that the gross price will be more, but I do mean that the producer will net more out of his crop, also mean that the goods will reach a field that is neglected, and where it will do the most good to suffering humanity.

But some honey will not candy freely and quickly which is the misfortune of those who have such. It will not be long until many will be hunting methods by which to cause rapid and complete candying which probably will not be a serious problem. We want the honey to candy quickly and solid, be packed right into the retail package from the settling-tank, and the package to be the very cheapest that will successfully carry the goods to the consumer at a minimum of cost. At the present time lard pails and paper bags are the most feasible thing available until something better is invented. This may seem strange to many, but the proof is in the eating of the pudding and I have partaken thereof. To get into the fore front of the battle is to be target for the bullets of the enemy, but it is good for the cause. Every good thing has to run the gauntlet of criticism and meet with opposition, and the lard pail paper bag candied honey

scheme is and will be no exception to the good old rule.

In short extract your honey into the big—yes BIG honey settling-tank from the tank, draw it into nothing more expensive than tin, that which will candy into pails and that which will not candy into sealine packages, and then put it into the hands of the retailer, and it is bound to sell. Every package must have printed instructions for liquifying, and the producers or packers guarantee. Put out nothing of which you are a shamed or unwilling to back up.

Now brethren, pile on a few more sticks to the burning, let us have a big fire and warm up to the subject, hew to the line and make the chips fly.—  
American Bee Keeper.

---

#### EXTRACTING LATE IN THE SEASON.

S. E. MILLER

---

I have always advocated preparing bees for the winter while they are still gathering some nectar if it can possibly be done.

Where there is a flow from autumn flowers this can easily be done in the latter part of September in this latitude, for we seldom have a killing frost until early in October and usually the flowers continue to yield some nectar until frost.

I always avoid as far as possible disturbing the brood nest late in the season, for a strong colony with plenty of stores in a brood chamber in which the combs have not been disturbed for three or four weeks before preparing for winter. I consider in prime order for wintering and the more brace combs they have the more confident I am that they will winter safely. Therefore I prefer to prepare them early so that they may have time to arrange



things to suit themselves. However I am not always able to practice what I preach and this year when I found myself ready to do the last extracting the sixth of October had appeared on the scene. While we had not had a killing frost and smart weed and golden rods were still in bloom there had been so much cool wet weather that there was little to invite the bees to the fields. Upon going to the yard I beheld a sight that is never pleasant to the bee-keeper. The crevices where hives and covers join were being severely tested by bees bent on plunder. I studied a few minutes and scratched my head, when it did not itch, and I said to myself, said I, "See here Som," if you undertake to open those hives and shake and brush bees off the combs, you will wish you had never been born, or that you had taken to the millionaire business instead of bee-keeping. However something must be done. Those upper stores must come off and the honey be extracted."

I knew by instinct that I would need a smoker, so while I was holding a council of war with myself I started a good smoker. I next ventured to pry up a cover, raise the quilt and look in at the same time using smoke pretty freely. I discovered that there were a few bees in the upper story as the morning was cool, (just cool enough to rob). By this time I had decided on my plan of campaign which was as follows:

Smoke in the guards at the entrance, pry off the cover, pull the quilt or cloth loose to within one to two inches of the end, and holding the loose end in the left hand, flop it up and down while I blow smoke in under it to drive the bees down. Give a few more puffs at the entrance to keep them from rushing out and give me a warm reception. Next, pry loose the upper story, raise one end an inch or

so and blow in smoke, lift off the body and set it on top of the most convenient hive, pull off the queen excluding honey-board, put the cloths over the frames in place of it. Put on the cover and press it down well, pick up body full of combs and carry it into the honey house.

In doing this I worked as rapid as possible and used plenty of smoke, frequently blowing some in at the entrance to keep them from rushing out in force. On the first colony this worked all right, but on the second, (one of the gamst in the yard) I came very near retreating in bad order, but I rallied and carried the day.

Each body as it was taken into the honey house was placed near one of the screen doors until some five or six were placed at each door tiered up with sticks between every alternate body so as to allow the bees to escape without having to crawl clear to the top story and also to admit light.

I then gave them an occasional smoking while I arranged the extractor and uncapping can in place. Soon the bees began to leave the combs and congregated on the screens. When a large number had gathered on the screen door I would gently push it open about six inches and then strike it a sudden blow, which dislodged the bees and caused them to drop down, as they were all well filled with honey and too heavy to fly easily. As the bees dropped off I would close the door quick to keep those outside from coming in. This operation I would repeat at intervals while I went about the work of extracting. In this way I had very few bees to brush or shake from the combs and what I did have to do in safe quarters where robbers could not interfere.

This plan may not be new to the veterans but it is well worth knowing to all bee keepers for I did the whole yard this way and was not annoyed by

[Concluded on page 308.]



# The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

G. M. DOOLITTLE & R. B. LEAHY, EDITORS.

THERE are several articles in this paper of more than usual interest. The reader should examine every topic discussed carefully.

As nominations are now in order for directors and general manager of the national Bee Keepers Association, our columns are open to candidates to make their announcements.

WE are authorized to announce Rev. E. T. Abbott of St. Joseph, Mo., as a candidate for general manager of the National Bee Keepers Association.

THE nomination of Udo Toepperwein will be found in another column for director of the National Bee Keepers Association.

WE are having beautiful fall weather. The new crop of white clover is well rooted and bids fair to come through the winter in fine condition. With an abundance of white clover next year Missouri will play second fiddle to no state in the union for a big honey crop.

Dr. A. B. Mason was severely burned Oct. 30, by the explosion of natural gas in his summer kitchen, where he went with a lighted lamp. The gas had been leaking and he did not know it. His face and hands were so burned that the skin came off. The shock to his system and the pain were something terrible. He lingered along until Nov. 5th when he went to his long home.

THE TIME has again arrived when our bees must be prepared for winter. Are yours prepared? If not, don't wait another day, for delays are dangerous at this time of the year. Winter may drop down upon us as it did last year, when we did not have a single warm day after October 15th. and snow arrived on November 8th.

BUT WHAT SHALL I DO prepare them for winter? is something I hear a beginner asking and another says, my neighbor says the best way is to leave the bees entirely alone. Well, this last used to be the doctrine of half a century ago, at a time when the inside of a bee hive was considered a mystery, and general ignorance prevailed along the line of apiculture.

BUT IN THIS AGE no one can be considered an apiarist who works his bees on the let alone plan. The one who would succeed must know that his bees are in readiness for winter before winter comes in his locality, and no one can thus know who lets his or her bees alone. We should know that our bees have stores enough for the winter, just as surely and understandingly, as we know that our horse has feed enough for the night.

AND WHAT SHALL I DO IN THIS MATTER? Open each hive that you are not absolutely certain about as soon as the honey flow for the season ceases and find out whether they have a good queen and whether they have a sufficient amount of stores to carry them through till the flowers bloom in the spring and it is well to know that each colony has a good queen during the month of August instead of waiting until the forepart of October.

BUT THERE IS ONE THING I have learned of late which I have never seen in print, which is that it is almost the easiest thing imaginable to introduce a queen in the late fall after all the brood has emerged from the combs.



Simply take the old queen out, then wait a couple or three days during which time the colony will find out that they are hopeless queenless and being in this condition and not having even any sealed brood they will take kindly to any queen even if she is dropped right in amongst the bees. So if you know that any colony has a poor queen in August and you have not supplied them with another till October, it can be done during this month more easily than at any other time. Therefore do not put off this matter till another spring when it will be hard work to get a queen and hard to introduce her.

**BUT HOW SHALL WE KNOW** whether a colony has stores enough. Well there is a way of gaining this knowledge. The way most commonly used is to take a hive containing empty combs and weigh the same, noting this down somewhere so that you can easily refer to it at any time should your memory fail you. To this weight there is usually added four to five pounds for the weight of the bees and the pollen which is likely to be in the combs. And it will make a difference of a pound or two whether the combs are old or new for the older the combs the heavier they become. Still if five pounds is added to the weight of an average hive with an average of your combs as to age, you will be near enough for all practical purposes and will not fail once in 500 times on account of the oldness of any combs. Again if any colony was queenless from four to six weeks during the summer the combs in such a hive may contain the undue amount of pollen and this should be allowed for where known.

**HAVING TAKEN ALL OF THESE THINGS** into consideration how much honey should be allowed to each colony to insure their safety from starving before the flowers begin to secrete honey in the spring. On this point there is

quite a difference of opinion. Some claim 30 to 35 pounds are needed but from an experience of over 20 years I have not had any colony starve where 15 pounds were allowed. If there is 40 or 50 pounds in any hive I do not take out any where all have enough, but in seasons where there is a short supply of stores any colony which has more than 25 pounds has the extra amount taken from them to help in supplying the lack in some other colony and in this way all are brought to the average of 25 pounds or till no colony has a shortage. And I think this is ample store to carry any colony over winter.

**BUT THERE IS THE ITEM** of where the bees are to be wintered. The 25 pounds amount is for colonies wintered on the summer stand and is for the time between the blooming of flowers and till they bloom again. If the bees are to be wintered in the cellar then this amount can be reduced to 20 pounds and as a rule the bees will be as well secured with this 20 pounds and cellar wintering as they are with 25 pounds and outdoor wintering. I certainly feel that it is better to feed in the spring to stimulate the bees. In brood rearing they commencing such feeding as soon as the bees are set from the cellar and in this case not nearly so much is required when feeding in the spring is to be done; then from 12 to 15 pounds is sufficient for the time from October first to April first, and with me it is a very rare thing that the latter amount is consumed during this time, with cellar wintering. One year many of my colonies went into winter quarter with only about ten pounds each and even then I did not commence to feed till about May first. Still it is always best to be on the safe side and therefore I would not advise allowing any colony to go into winter quarters with less than 15 to 18 pounds, with cellar wintering.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Borodino N. Y.



## GOOD THINGS IN THE BEE-KEEPING PRESS.

SOMNAMBULIST.

And great was the fall there of, the high expectations of all who had pinned their faith to Gandy's methods and artificial pasturage. Catnip has fallen.

I am still doubtful about catnip ever being able to make a very great increase in the amount of honey per colony. It takes hundreds and hundreds of acres of pasturage to make much showing in supers.

Although I consider catnip a good honey-producing plant, I believe all readers should be cautioned not to get excited over it, because, no doubt, in a few years it will be a thing of the past (that is, a good honey-plant, but not any better than nor as good as some others). J. E. Johnson in *Gleanings*, page 867.

In the Sept. Review we were told that the next number would be a "Gandy special," and I came near hanging out the sign in the last *Progressive*, but on second thought concluded to reserve the expected treat from this quarter as a sort of surprise? And a surprise it is, but not exactly, as I had counted. The "Gandy special" consist of an opening article on Gandy's home and artificial pasturage by "ye editor" with photographic views plentiful intersperced.

W. Z. wields a flexible pen, at times almost equaling the wand of a fairy, in its effects, and the subject which obstinately refuses to grow interesting under his magical manipulation may as well be given up as dead, having no life therein. Yet in this opening article he seems to have been compelled to reach well out for filling material, even resorting to dog stories.

He reiterates the fact that Mr. Gandy is a wealthy man, so as to thoroughly impress that very import-

ant fact on our minds, and is honest and tells us that land and its proceeds are responsible for his wealth, more than bees.

Mr. Grandy having reached the point where he has an income of \$40,000 a year, and this same \$40,000 at once invested in more land, what wonder that he is growing fabulously wealthy? And what bee-keeper so stupid but that has learned that wealth properly handled, of itself creates wealth?

The following are extracts from this article:

The Dr. has no fields of catnip or sweet clover such as the reader has conjured up from the reading of his article. We had a frank talk with the Dr. on this point, as well as upon others. In that article of his he described or pictured, the ideal bee-keeper, and has told of his having 25 acres of sweet clover and the same of catnip, but he did not say that he (Gandy) had any such fields. If he has any such we did not see them. Along the hedges we often saw small patches of catnip, and at one of his farms, in the orchard, was a patch three or four rods square. In our three days of driving, I doubt if we saw enough catnip to have made more than one solid acre of plants. But the Dr. is certainly taking steps to increase the acreage. He is saving and sowing the seed. He showed us leases made with tenants in which it was specified that a certain number of acres of catnip and sweet clover must be sown each year, and if they succeed in getting the seeding to catch, and make a good growth, \$50 extra is the reward.

If catnip is really a good honey plant, it certainly has some qualities that commend it to the bee-keeper. For instance, once it is established, it is there to stay for years and years.

NOT MUCH SWEET CLOVER.

The only sweet clover that we saw



was an occasional patch by the roadside, not enough to make any great difference in the amount of bee pasturage.

#### BUCKBUSH HAS GAINED A GOOD FOOHOLD.

Of all the plants with which the Dr. has experimented, it seems to me that he has been as successful with a plant called buckbush, as he has with anything. Someway this plant reminds me of prickly ash, although it is not so large a bush as prickly ash. It is now loaded with small berries that remain on all winter. It blossoms in the spring, and the Dr. says that some of his bees, that are located near large patches of buckbush, store large quantities of honey from it.

The patch that we saw occupied perhaps 80 or 100 acres. It was on rough ground. The seed had been scattered by one of the doctor's tenants. Once established, buckbush is very difficult of eradication.

Dr. Gandy has certainly made money out of bees. He has 20,000 acres of land, his farms being scattered about in a dozen or more counties, and he has been on every farm where he can secure a tenant that will take care of the bees. He says that at present he does not really know how many colonies he owns.

From Gleanings I take:

"There was no doubt about it—catnip had been sown along the roadsides," p. 805. No doubt. Mr. Editor; but your seeing it there was no proof that any man had a hand in sowing it. You'll find it here along the roadsides, but I doubt that a seed of it was ever intentionally sown by any man, bee-keeper or not. Do the birds sow it? [Of course, I could not prove that the catnip I saw along the roadsides at Humboldt sprang from the seeds that Dr. Grandy and his men sowed; but from the fact that there were more

catnip-plants along the wayside around Dr. Grandy's home than I had seen along any other wayside in the country, I was led to believe that he had actually increased the number by hand sowing.

C. C. Miller's stack of "straws" in Oct. 15th.

Much the same case here Dr. and several of the views in the Review might just as well have been taken in old Missouri; we have many such right here at home. Neglected roadsides are quite frequently occupied with buckbrush and it is truly a great help coming as it does here just after white clover, when no other honey plant yields and keeping up the strength of the colonies for the flow which is to arrive later.

Many times when driving along and watching the bees flitting from spray to spray, I have thought what a blessing the careless, negligent tiller of the soil was to the bee-keeper.

I am curious to know at what time of the year the seed should be harvested, also when same should be sowed and how long would one have to wait for returns? Waste land might be utilized in this way and once a setting was gained no fear but that it would prove permanent. Have you noticed that at present quotations a crop of sweet clover seed would prove a veritable gold mine?

An ad. calling for catnip seed reads "please let us know what quantity you have of fresh, clean seed that will grow." Are we to understand that such seed will not always grow or that catnip is exceptionally obstinate about germinating?

One of Dr. Miller's straws reads thus:

A correspondent wants me to tell what should be the gross weight of hive, combs, honey, bees and everything, so as to be sure there shall be



no lack of winter stores. There can be no fixed rule. I want my eight-frame hives with cover and bottom-boards to weigh not less than 48 pounds each. A ten-frame hive should weigh more; a chaff hive much more. Old combs weigh much more than new ones. One hive may have several pounds of pollen more than another. Outdoor wintering requires several pounds of honey more than cellar wintering. A few pounds too much for winter is just about right. [The trouble is, a good many do not take into consideration the matter of locality. Here in Ohio, for example, outdoor bees would require less than they do in Marenho, Ill, and suspect that, for Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, they would require more.—Ed.]

And another as follows:

"Is it not the common that the queen is not found quickly, and hence the bees find her before the bee-keeper? If that is the case the queen should generally be found with a cluster of bees." Thus the editor, p. 800, speaking of clipped queens coming out with swarms. Replying, I should say that "in this locality" it is most decidedly not the common thing that the queen is not found quickly. I think I am safe in saying that in 19 cases out of 20 (my assistant says 49 out of 50) the queen is found before all the bees of the swarm have left the hive. Of course, I mean if the bee-keeper is on hand when the swarm starts. If not found quickly, you think "the queen should generally be found with a cluster of bees." Maybe she should, but she isn't, at least not "in the locality." Times upon times, when I have not been promptly on hand to see the queen issue, I've looked on the ground for that cluster of bees with the queen, but rarely found it. The queen had gone back in the hive without waiting for any cluster. [It is your practice, I

take it, the minute a swarm is seen to come out, to rush to the entrance from which it is coming. It is the case with a good many that the swarm is not discovered till it is all out in the air. It hovers about for a considerable length of time, and finally some stragglers begin to go back to the old hive. This locates the hive from which it came. At that time there is liable to be, as I know from my own experience, bees crawling around where the queen is at the entrance. Your locality and your practice seem to be a little different from ours.—Ed.]

Bee-Keeping loses a worthy member by the marriage of Miss Ada L. Pickard. We tender our sincerest wishes for their future happiness and success but not without a tinge of regret in the remembrance of our loss.

Miss Emma Wilson, Dr. C. C. Miller's right hand (wo) man, is still with us, and long may she be. Her articles in the American Bee-Journal are inspiring to the faint hearted and are of great practical value to all.

Having won a name and fame as a rapid cleaner of sections for the market I was somewhat surprised at the way she began her article on this subject. Here are some extracts from this interesting lesson: Of all the bee-work that has to be done during the entire year, I don't think of anything just now that I dislike to do as much as getting the honey scraped and ready for market and it is doubtful if there is any work I feel as much like shirking.

It is a hard, dirty disagreeable, job for all the honey looks so dainty and pretty when the work is done, and I often wonder, as I stand and look at the finished product, if the people that eat it ever dream of the number of times it has to be handled over and over, and the amount of hard work connected with it before it reaches them in all its beauty.



It is not an easy matter to remove all propolis and stain from the sections, especially if the weather is warm, and for that reason it is better to put off getting honey ready for market until the weather begins to get a little cool, if your market will allow of it; but in some cases it might be a loss to do so, for it might be to your advantage to have your honey on the market at an earlier date.

If the work must be done early in the season, do it early in the morning when it is coolest. It will make it easier, as the propolis is brittle and breaks off easily when cool, and is very sticky and hard to remove when warm.

Formerly I used only a case-knife in scraping honey. I had a board just large enough to hold comfortably on my lap, and a little block to set the section on while scraping.

I consider red 1,200 sections a pretty good day's work.

In the last few years I think we have improved a good deal in our methods of scraping honey. We have not only simplified and made it a good deal easier to get our honey ready for market but we have made it possible to have it look a good deal better when done which is always a satisfaction.

We use the super, and in emptying use a push-board which forces the sections out in a solid block, leaving them lying on a board bottom up when the super is removed.

We then remove the tins and slip over the sections a frame very much like a super, only it is shallow to allow the sections to come about an inch above the frame. It is long enough and wide enough to slip over the sections easily. Then it is thoroughly wedged at one side and one end until everything is tight as a drum.

Now with a case-knife, which is kept very sharp we can quickly and easily, if the weather is cool, remove all propolis

from the bottom of the section of the whole super at one time. It does not take very much more time to scrape the bottom of the whole super than it would to scrape one or two sections. Next, with a small piece of sandpaper we sandpaper the bottom of the sections. This removes all stains from the wood and also obliterates all marks that the knife may have left in scraping, leaving a smooth, pretty surface.

We now pull out the wedges (but not the follower), put a board over the sections, put one hand under the board on which the sections are standing and the other hand on the board over the sections and reverse the whole business, leaving the tops of the sections up, wedge them up tight again, and treat the tops the same way we did the bottoms. If there is any difference we are a little more careful in sandpapering the tops, as they show the most.

Now all that is left is the sides, end and edges of the sections to be done separately. Instead of the board on my lap I use a little table to scrape on just high enough and wide enough to slip over my lap. It is strong and solid—an ideal little table to work on for many things besides scraping honey.

There you have almost the entire article, not my fault I used so much of it but hers, she just made it so interesting that but little could possibly be left out in an article on how to preserve the fine flavor of honey after sounding a warning against the cellar as a repository of honey she tells us: if you can find a place for it in the kitchen near the cook-stove, that is an ideal place in which to keep it. If kept in such a place long enough the honey will string from the knife when it is cut, and the flavor will be uninjured. Neither will you be likely to have any trouble with the honey candying in the comb, as it may do if kept in a cold place, even if the place be dry.



The kitchen will do very well for a small quantity, but if a large quantity has to be stored some place else must be provided for it. An attic or a garret is a good place—one of those attics on which the sun beats down so fiercely in the summer time that it makes it such a hot place that you feel as if you could scarcely breathe in it, that's the place for your honey. There it will thoroughly ripen.

It may not be generally known but honey that has been kept for a sufficient length of time in such a hot place will be able to stand the freezing of the severest winter without the comb cracking, as it usually does when frozen.

After the thorough ripening the honey gets by being in such a hot place it never granulates, and perhaps it is the granulating that cracks the comb. Some have special rooms made as honey-rooms, with dark walls and roofs, to attract the rays of the sun.

In piling up your supers of honey in such rooms, or in the attic it is a good thing to place small blocks between them at the corners, making a space of about an inch between the supers for a free circulation of air to pass through.

Doolittle in the same number in speaking of the flavor of extracted honey insists that all honey shall be ripe when extracted to secure the best flavor and says: Then when extracting all honey should be stored in tin or earthen vessels and kept in a dry warm atmosphere that is free from odors. Loosely cover with some thin fabric like cheese-cloth, something which will let the air circulate somewhat freely over it, and at the same time keep out the dust and let it stand in this dry warm store-room till all of the air-globules have disappeared, the scum which arises being skimmed off when the honey can be put into glass or tin vessels ready for market or family use; and it will retain its fine flavor for years if kept in a proper place.

All this talk on "flavor" reminds me of what an amateur beekeeper friend told me this fall, "next year, said he "I intend to have the bees flavor my honey to my taste, some lemon, some vanilla and so on."

"How do you expect to accomplish that?" Simply feed them some flavored sugar syrup at the time when they are storing surplus." Ha! ha!

Although I laughed at his idea he was in earnest and will try his little game next season just for the fun of the thing as he remarked. Hast's remarks on inventions are just about right: "Some inventions do good. Some inventions do no good but only give an advantage to the person using them first. I suppose we have no right to forbid the latter class of devices; we can look a little cross at them. Don't ask us to look pleasant when we are compelled to extra expenses just for nothing at all. Then there is another class of devices and plans which do harm, really, but do it to the benefit of somebody's pocket book. I think we ought to look ferocious in concert at these."

#### SEASON REPORT.

J. T. HAIRSTON.

Mr. Editor: As the honey season has about closed for 1902, I will send in my report. As I reported in the "Progressive" in the spring, my bees came through the winter in very bad shape, caused by honey dew gathered last fall—I lost 40 colonies one night and the balance was very weak.

I commenced the season with 120 stands with combs mouldy and stained with diarrhea.

The spring was favorable enough; honey was gathered to keep up brood rearing until sumac bloomed. Most of my colonies being strong I united the weak ones and what had swarmed I hived on starters and those that hadn't



I brushed on starters on the old stand and after the queen had commenced laying I removed the zinc and three frames and filled space with dummies.

I put super on when swarms were shaken, filled with drawn combs or "baits".

The colonies had from 16 to 20 frames up to the honey flow, the queen given all the room she could occupy. In this locality it's a mistake to crowd the queen until the honey flow then hive on  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. starters and after she commences to lay reduce to five frames; when those are filled with comb remove dummies and fill with full sheets of foundation.

By the above method I was able to get an average of 50 lbs of comb and 75 lbs of extracted per colony while others won't get  $\frac{1}{2}$  that amount. My honey is very fine; I don't extract until the combs are sealed for sometime.

For comb honey all colonies that don't swarm by the commencement of the honey flow should be shaken on starters with excluder on and super with "baits" and if there is a good flow and strong colony you will get the honey. Never hive our drawn combs. Don't expect bees to work in super when there is a lot of empty comb; in brood nest. Don't give a frame of brood to make the bees stay in hive. But if it is an extra large swarm put an empty hive body underneath for a few days and always shade hive for a few days and give plenty of ventilation.

I have letters frequently from bee keepers asking advice. I received one this spring from a Bee Keeper asking what was the reason a swarm left the hive. He said: "I hived a swarm on combs containing honey and I never saw bees act so crazy. I raised the hive a block to give them air. The bees would rush in at one side and out at the other and sting! Oh my! and they finally went underneath an settled there after they had eat all the honey in the combs

and the combs were torn all to thunder. What was the trouble?"

This was from a "Bee Keeper" that had been in the business as long as I have and takes a bee Journal too, and later he wrote at a time when no honey was being gathered: "My bees refuse to work in super, I am going to go through them and all I find not working in the super I will kill the queen and unite or requeen. Will that be right?" I wasn't surprised to receive the following still later in the season. "I am disgusted with the whole business. I want to sell all but about 8 or 10 stands; no honey. I wasn't cut out for an apiarist." I asked a neighbor how his bees had done this season. "Fine! Fine!" got lots of honey have you? Well, no, but I never saw bees swarm so in my life; some swarmed five times. "I think one is working in the super" This was at the close of the flow. He won't clip "Its again nature." He and his whole family (there's about ten or twelve children) blow horns, ring bells and beat tinpans when a swarm issues; the dogs howl (15 dogs in family) when I tell him that it is useless he thinks I am envious of his success and want his bees to leave.

Satina, I. S.

[Continued from page 300.]

robbers. I consider it less work than where the combs are brushed off out in the yard.

Of course the robbers reared charged on the outside of the screens but this did not hurt me. When I gave them a lot of newly extracted combs to clean up they abandoned the screens almost entirely and were soon at work doing what I wanted done. Of course this made another roar but they soon get over the excitement and settled down to business. Try it and be convinced. It's easy if you know how.

Bluffton, Mo.



## MOVING BEES SHORT DISTANCE.

T. W. MORTON.

You know very well Sommy, and so do I, that if a colony should be moved during these warm days the colony would be depleted of about its entire field force unless moved outside the range of its usual flight, Progressive Bee Keeper, Page 183.

I have had some experience moving bees which differs some from the above and for the benefit of the beginners I will give it. The last of June I brought 12 colonies  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile from me; they were in box hives and on starvation. I wanted to transfer them while their combs were light. I moved them home at two loads on a spring wagon going in the afternoon for them; smoking them until all the fielders were in before loading. Having loaded them I drove home and transferred them before I released them that evening.

The next afternoon I went after the second load and found but few bees had been left from the first load. I smoked the others but could not hold all the bees in the hives, until the fielders all got in as there was a light flow just beginning. So I set some boxes on the stands after loading for the returning bees, and went home and transferred as before the same evening; went back next morning and found a rousing big swarm which I gave to a nucleus. I spent so much time trying to get the fielders in that I did not have time to transfer all of the last load the same evening, two being left over and as other business was pressing I deferred transferring them a week and when I did I found them above an average, one of them being the strongest of the 13.

I don't think I lost a pound of bees by transferring. The two last transferred were not released until sun down the evening I brought them home.

Forest Grove, Mo.

[Proceedings Texas Bee-Keepers Association—Continued from last issue.]

Question: "Is the use of the queen excluder to an advantage, or to the contrary in honey production?"

Answer: "No, not advantageous."

Question: "Does it pay to keep a colony on scales?"

Answer: "No, not from a financial standpoint."

Under the head of "General Business," at the close of the meeting, Mr. Hyde addressed the Association on the question of "Standard Packages for Honey." He stated that heretofore no standard size had been adopted by the bee keepers, which had led to much confusion and misunderstanding especially between the producer and the dealer. Mr. Hyde advocated the adoption of standard sized packages, so as to avoid this confusion in the future.

Heretofore, for extracted honey, cans with small screw tops have been used; having respective capacities of 6, 12 and 60 pounds. Under this arrangement they were crated so as to make either 60 lb. or 120 lb. cases or crates. The cans for comb honey have been made with four inch screw tops for the 6 and 12 pound sizes, with 8 inch screw tops for the larger sizes.

Of late a new style package known as the friction top can has come into quite an extensive use. These are better and cheaper than the old style so long used. But there are objections to these in their varying weights and capacities and also the way in which they are cased.

They are made in sizes of 2, 3, 5, 10 and 60 lbs. and put up in cases or crates of different weights, the larger size cases weighing but eighty lbs. This means mistakes in ordering, and general misunderstanding and confusion.

On motion the Association adopted as standard size packages, the following: Cans of 3, 6, 12 and 60 lb. capacity



each and all to be packed in cases of either 60 or 120 lbs. The 3 and 6 lb. cans are to be crated in double tiers, each case containing 60 lbs., while the 12 and 60 lb. cans are always to be crated in cases containing 120 lbs. each. This secures a uniform sized package, and a simple method of putting honey on the market.

Pres. Toepperwein was instructed to meet with the American Can Co., at Chicago, Ill., and co-operate with them in the manufacture and supply of this new standard package. Southwest Texas alone will use, during the coming season, not less than twenty car-loads of these cans, which will be filled with honey for strictly family use.

The bee keepers' exhibit this year was not as large and complete as the previous year, but a grander exhibit than ever before is being planned for readiness at the next meeting.

H. H. A. Mitchell of Sheperd, Texas, had on exhibition of the finest sections of basswood honey that was ever exhibited at the Association meetings and his exhibit carried off the medal.

A collection of honey plants was shown by Louis Scholl of Hunter, and was found to be very instructive. A similar collection of honey plants of central Texas was also shown by the Dept. of Etomology, of the College.

LOUIS H. SCHOLL,

Secy-Treas. Texas Bee Keepers Association.

### Cheapest and the Best

queens can be had at the lowest price—Long Tongue, Leather Colored, 5 Banners and Carniolians, at all seasons. Untested 50c; tested 75c. Satisfaction guaranteed.

New Century Queen Rearing Co.,  
Berclair, Tex.

### A Voice From Texas.

Mr. Editor:—

As the time draws nigh for the election of some new directors for the National, I wish to make a nomination and present Texas, claim for a member on the board of directors. Texas is the largest state in the union and according to the last census produces more honey yearly than any other state. The industry is rapidly gaining ground, many new beginners are going into the business on a large scale and there is a constant immigration of bee keepers here from other states. Recently our association secured an annual appropriation from the state legislature and we now have a well equipped Experimental Apiary with a competent superintendent. Bees are not only experimented with, but also different forage plants, and last but not least there will be regular classes in Bee Keeping at A & M College of Texas, where the apiary is located. Not alone will our claims be apparent to Texas but as well to the entire south which at present is without representation on your board of directors. Our association members are members of the National and we feel we need recognition.

Therefore I nominate Mr. Udo Toepperwein of San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Toepperwein is a very popular man, is an experienced bee keeper and a practical business man of experience. He is in every way fitted and able to discharge the directorship of the National and I mean the bee keepers of Texas ask your support for him in the coming election.

So please don't forget when you vote to cast your ballot for Udo Toepperwein of San Antonio, Texas.

HOMER H. HYDE.

Floresville, Texas., Oct. 28th, 1902.



Made to Order.

## BINGHAM BRASS SMOKERS.

Made of sheet-brass, which does not rust or burn out, should last a lifetime. You need one, but they cost 25c more than tin of the same size. The little pen cut shows our brass hinge put on the three larger sizes. No wonder Bingham's 4-inch Smoke Engine goes without puffing, and

### Does Not Drop Inky Drops

I have used Bingham Smokers ever since they first came out. Working from three to seven hundred colonies twelvemonths in the year. I ought to know what is required of a smoker. The Doctor 3½-inch just received fills the bill.

Respt., O. W. OSBORN.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich., 7-7 1896.

Dear Sir—Smokers came O. K. They are the best I have ever seen; sell like hot cakes.

Respectfully, WM. BAMBU.



The perforated steel fire-grate has 381 holes to air the fuel and support the fire. Prices, Heavy Tin Smoke Engine, four inch Stove, per mall, \$1.50; 3½-inch, \$1.10; three-inch, \$1.00; 2½-inch, 90c; two inch, 65 cents.

### BINGHAM SMOKERS

are the original, and have all the improvements, and have been the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE for 22 years.

With a Bingham Smoker that will hold a quart of sound maple wood, the bee-keepers trials are all over for a long time. Who ever heard of a Bingham Smoker that was too large or did not give perfect satisfaction. The world's most scientific and largest comb honey producers use



Bingham Smokers and Knives. The same is true of the world's largest producers of extracted honey. Before buying a smoker or knife hunt up its record and pedigree.

**T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.**

## A New Bee Supply House for the Sunny South.



Our genial friend, Frank L. Aten, has lately received a car load of those unique "Higginsville" Bee Supplies. He issues a catalogue of everything needed in the apiary, and will be glad to mail you one if you will send him your name plainly written on a postal card. Mr. Aten also rears the best queens on earth. Address,

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**AND**  
 A Half-Dozen Fertilizing Cans.....\$1.25

All Post Paid by Mail.

You can save the sells from a swarm and mate the queens all from one hive with no previous experience at rearing queens.

If you rear on a large scale you need a Cell Compressor.

Queens now ready—Golden all-over stock, \$1.00

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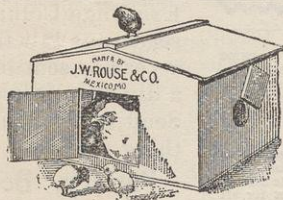
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# BELGIAN HARES.

The Belgian Hare is the finest meat in the land, tender, white, transparent, juicy, and delicious in flavor, is easily raised, sells dressed at from 25c to 40c per pound. The Hare is wonderfully prolific and herein lies the great profit to be derived from their culture.

**One Doe has been known to be Mother, Grand Mother and Grand-Gand Mother to a family of 150 Hares in one year.**

The offspring from one Doe will produce more meat in one year than any other animal. The Belgian Hare will no doubt solve the meat problem—as any family with a back yard can easily raise their own meat. But as the demand for breeding stock at good prices is now greater than the supply, very few hares are sold for meat. Breeders are getting rich. Some extra fine specimens have sold for as high as \$300. But the business is now getting down to a Meat and Fur basis—and the field for new breeders is very promising. Two boys made \$800 last year from a \$30 investment and many others in this section have done equally well, send for our free list and Booklet telling all about this new industry.

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## 2 Years For \$1.00.

After a man succeeds in publishing a good journal, the next step is that of getting people to read it, and becoming acquainted with its merits. This can be done by advertising, sending out sample copies, circulars, etc. All this costs money. I think I am safe in saying that for every new subscriber I have received, I have paid out \$2.00 in advertising; hence I have often said that a publisher of a good journal could afford to send his paper one year free. It would cost no more than any other forms of advertising and would be very effective, but, for obvious reasons, this plan could not be put into practice, but I am going to come as near to it as I can. I have between 200 and 300 complete sets of back numbers for the present year, and as long as the supply holds out I will send a complete set and the rest of this year free, to anyone who will send me \$1.00 for the Review for 1903. For a few particulars regarding the numbers already published this year read the following:—

There is not room to say very much about the back numbers for this year but I will mention one prominent feature of each issue.

**JANUARY** is a Colorado number; six pages being devoted to a beautifully illustrated "write-up," by the editor, of that paradise for bee-keepers. This issue also shows how to make a cheap hive-cover that will neither split, warp nor leak, in any climate.

**FEBRUARY** contains the beginning of a series of articles by M. A. Gill, who last year managed 700 colonies of bees, and produced nearly two car loads of honey. These articles are written from the fullness of his experience.

**MARCH** has an article by S. D. Chapman, on "What Makes Bees Swarm," that I consider the best I have seen on the subject. It gets right down to the foundation of the matter. In fact so thoroughly does Mr. Chapman understand the matter that he has so made up a colony that one-half would swarm leaving the combs deserted while the other half would not budge.

**APRIL** ushers in some typographical changes. The smooth, shiny, glazed paper was laid aside for a soft white paper that gives to printing a clean, tasty, tempting look. The frontpieces are printed in

colors instead of somber black. The cover is of Court Gray printed in two colors—Umber and Milori blue.

**MAY** contains a five-page review of a book by E. A. Morgan, entitled "Bee-keeping for profit." It was rightly named, the author getting right down to basic principles, and giving the chit of profitable honey production, particularly in the Northern States.

**JUNE** shows how a man may practically defy foul brood; how he may keep bees in a foul-broody district, all surrounded by diseased colonies, yet keep his apiary so free from it and its effect—as to secure a good crop of honey each year.

**JULY** has an excellent article by Mr. Gill on the management of out-apiaries for the production of comb honey, showing how the work must be generalized, yet systematic, and done just a little ahead of time.

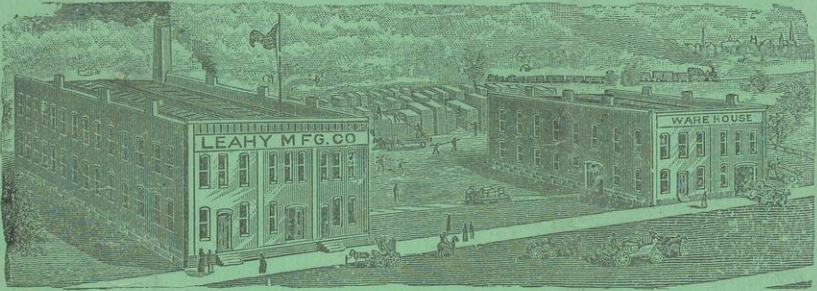
**AUGUST** illustrates and describes the handiest and best bee-ent for circumventing robbers that I ever saw. It also has an article by Mr. Boardman on "shook" swarms, showing how we may practically take swarming into our own hands.

Remember that each issue contains dozens of interesting and instructive items aside from the ones mentioned. Send \$1.00, and the back numbers for this year will be sent at once, your name put upon the subscription list, and the Review sent to the end of next year.

**W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Michigan.**



# MANY IMPROVEMENTS THIS YEAR.



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 tinned separators. The Higginsville 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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