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## **The progressive bee keeper. Vol. 4, No. 11 November 1, 1894**

Higginsville, Mo.: Leahy Manufacturing Company, November 1, 1894

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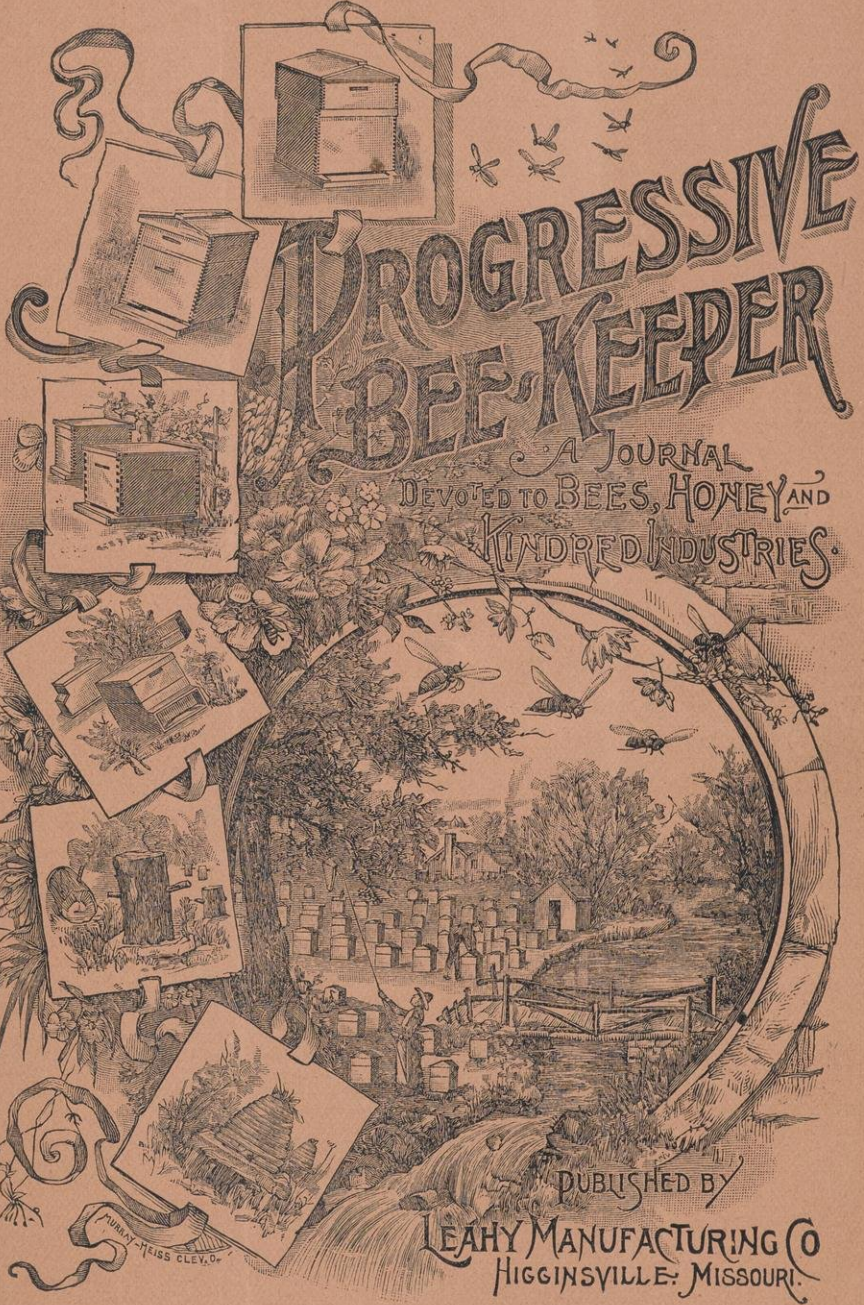
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P94

NOVEMBER 1, 1894.



# THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL  
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND  
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

PUBLISHED BY  
**LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO**  
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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



## ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 15 cents per line, Nonpareil space, each insertion; 12 lines of Nonpareil space make 1 inch. Discounts will be given as follows:

On 10 lines and upwards, 3 times, 5 per cent; 6 times, 15 per cent; 9 times, 25 per cent; 12 times, 35 per cent.

On 20 lines and upwards, 3 times, 10 per cent; 6 times, 20 per cent; 9 times, 30 per cent; 12 times, 40 per cent.

On 30 lines and upwards, 3 times, 20 per cent; 6 times, 30 per cent; 9 times, 40 per cent; 12 times, 50 per cent.

We reserve the right to refuse all advertisements that we consider of a questionable character.

## Golden Queens

*From Texas.* My bees are bred for business, beauty and gentleness.

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. W. P. Crossman says:

"The breeder bought of you is the finest Queen I ever saw."

Warranted Queens, sisters to the one mentioned above, 75c each.

**J. D. GIVENS, Bx 3, Lisbon, Tex.**



### BARNES'

Foot and Hand Power Machinery

This cut represents our Combined Circular and Scroll Saw, which is the best machine made for Bee Keepers' use in the construction of their Hives, Sections, Boxes, &c. Machines sent on trial. For catalogue, prices, &c. address

**W. F. & JOHN BARNES,**  
914 Ruby Street, Rockford, Ills

## CLUBBING LIST.

We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

The Review	(\$1.00)	\$1 30
Gleanings	1 00	1 39
American Bee Journal	1 00	1 30
Canadian Bee Journal	50	80
Apiculturist	.75	1 05
American Bee Keeper	.50	80

Colman's Rural World	1.00	1.30
Journal of Agriculture	1.00	1.30
Kansas Farmer	1.00	1.30

## Bee Books.

No bee keeper can afford to be without a library of bee books. A book costing from fifty cents to one dollar is worth many hundreds of dollars to one who would succeed. Every beginner should have a book suitable for beginners, (one that will point out the road), and those more advanced will need something more scientific as a reference book. We will here give the names of such books as we recommend, and will be pleased to furnish you, sending them by mail at the following prices:

**The Amateur Bee Keeper,** (a gem for beginners), by Prof Rouse, price, 25c.

**Advanced Bee Culture,**—by W. Z. Hutchinson; price, 50c.

**A Year Among the Bees,**—by Dr. Miller; price, 50c.

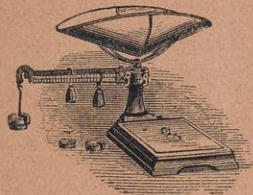
**Manual of the Apiary,**—By Prof. A. J. Cook; price, 125c.

**The A, B, C of Bee Culture,** by A. I. Root; price, 1.25.

Address,

**LEAHY M'F'G. CO.,**  
Higginsville, Mo.

## UNION FAMILY SCALES.



WE HAVE frequent calls for a scale to weigh honey, etc., and we have now made arrangements to supply you with counter scales, with platform and tin scoop, made with steel bearings, brass beam, and nicely finished and ornamented. Will weigh correctly from one half ounce to 240 pounds.

PRICE—Boxed and delivered on cars only \$3.50; with double brass beams, \$4. Weight of above, boxed ready

to ship, about forty pounds.

These Scales can be shipped from here, and we can fill orders promptly, as we have a large stock on hand.

## Leahy M'f'g. Co.



# "PROGRESSIVE : APIARY,"

Is the Most Complete Queen Rearing Apiary in the West. We breed

## GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS

For Business, from stock that winters on summer stands, builds up ready for the harvest, and gathers lots of honey. The Queens are large, prolific, and beauties. Each Queen warranted purely mated. Price, each, \$1.00; six, \$5.00 twelve, \$9.00. *Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.* We are testing a lot of Queens, and by August 15th will have

## 150 FINE QUEENS,

Those wanting Select and Fine Breeding Queens, write for price stating what they want. Price list of Bee Supplies sent Free.

### E. F. QUIGLEY, UNIONVILLE, MO.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

## BEE SUPPLIES!

Send for free copy of **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**—describing everything useful to a **BEE-KEEPER**. Address **T. G. Newman, 147 So. Western Ave., Chicago.**

Please mention the "Progressive."

Our beautifully illustrated Catalogue of Apianian Supplies, free. Address,

**LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
Higginsville, Mo.

### OUR SPECIALTY

#### "The Nebraska Bee Keeper."

A monthly journal devoted to the scientific care of bees, the rearing of queens, and the production of honey.

We have no pet hobbies to ride, and try to teach as we practice in our own apiary.

Subscription price, 50c per year. Sample copies free.

**STILSON & SONS,**  
York, Neb.

Please mention the "Progressive."



**CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT?** For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to **MUNN & CO.**, who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A **Handbook of Information concerning Patents** and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the **Scientific American**, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address **MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY**

## Canadian Bee Journal.

A first class journal published in the interests of bee keepers exclusively. Monthly. Enlarged and improved. Sample copy free. Address,

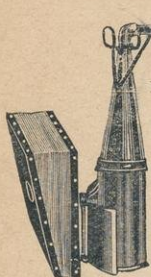
**GOOLD, SHAPLEY, & MUIR CO.,**

**R. F. HOLTERMANN,** Publishers,  
Editor. (Brantford, Ont. Can)

Please mention the "Progressive."

Please mention the "Progressive."





**Bingham Perfect Smokers.**  
Cheapest and Best on Earth.  
Patented 1873, 1882 and 1892.

Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife



Patented May 20, 1879.

Prices of Bingham Perfect Smokers

—AND—

Bingham & Hetherington Honey Knives.

6 Doctors, 3½ inch.....	\$7.00	1 per mail.....	\$1.95	2 per mail, at one time.....	\$3.50
6 Conquerors, 3 inch.....	6.00	1 " ".....	1.75	2 " " " ".....	3.00
6 Large, 2½ inch.....	4.50	1 " ".....	1.25	2 " " " ".....	2.25
6 Extra, 2 ".....	3.75	1 " ".....	1.00	2 " " " ".....	1.90
6 Plain,*2 ".....	2.40	1 " ".....	.70	2 " " " ".....	1.30
6 Wonders, 1¾ inch.....	2.50	1 " ".....	.65	2 " " " ".....	1.20
6 Knives.....	3.50	1 " ".....	.80	2 " " " ".....	1.50

\* The Plain does not have the Coiled Steel Wire Handle, neither the bent Cap for throwing the smoke at right angles. All the others have all our new improvements.



The movable bent Cap enables you to change a curved shot to a straight shot instantly, and vice versa, throws smoke downward without spilling ashes, adds durability and convenience, and is cheaply replaced, if injured. Sound, dry stove wood is the best fuel for Bingham Smokers. Below is a copy of a letter from the largest producer of comb honey in the world:

**T. F. BINGHAM, - ABRONIA, MICH**

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

MESSRS BINGHAM & HETHERINGTON -  
 GENTLEMEN— I use the Bingham & Hetherington Honey Knife and the Bingham Smoker  
 in my business because they are more effective for the purpose than I have yet found in the  
 market.  
 J. E. HETHERINGTON,  
 CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1894.

**Golden ITALIAN QUEENS**

Untested 65 cents each; ½ dozen, \$3.50; one dozen, \$6.50.  
 Tested, \$1.00 each; breeders, \$2.50 to \$4.00.

To parties who have not tried my strain of Italians, I will send one Golden Italian Queen for 50c.

My strain of Italians cannot be excelled for business, beauty and gentleness. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

I will handle a line of the Leahy M'fg. Co.'s goods. Prices cheap. Write for prices.

**E. A. SEELEY, Bloomer, Ark.**  
 My P. O. money order office is Lavaca, Ark

Please mention the "Progressive."

**A New Departure.**

**The Bee Keepers' Quarterly**

will be issued April 1, 1894, and be largely devoted to Editorial Review of Apicultural Literature. It will contain not only all PRACTICAL METHODS of management and devices found in Bee Journals, but many points not published elsewhere. An EARNEST EFFORT will be made to eliminate the impractical theories and claims so often met with in Bee Literature, giving only PRACTICAL INFORMATION, which may invariably be relied upon. There are some Bee Keepers who are making a financial SUCCESS, even in these hard times, and to show you how they do it will be the Quarterly's mission. PRICE, 25 cents per year. Send address for free sample copy to

JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich

Please mention the "Progressive."



# The Progressive Bee Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company

VOL. 4.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

No. 11

## A FAREWELL.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

By the Presbyterian church on old Fair  
Ground avenue,  
When the summer moon was shining in the  
sky,  
You and I once stood in silence, sad at heart,  
because we knew  
That before the chimes of midnight, we two  
friends must say goodbye,  
The night wind stirred the branches of the  
maples overhead,  
And the low, melodious murmur of the breezes  
wrought a spell,  
As I clasped your hand in sorrow and the  
parting word was said,  
The saddest of all other words, immortalized  
farewell.

So often you and I had stood beside that old  
church gate,  
In days of happy memory to be forgotten  
never;  
And there we stood, though time went by re-  
morsolessly as fate,  
Until we knew that we must part awhile—per-  
haps forever.  
The starshine glistened on your hair and  
kissed your noble face,  
Whose smile was sobered now, the while a look  
of pain was there.  
Your forehead gleamed like marbled bust in  
pallid, handsome grace,  
And in your eyes a sombre gloom I ne'er had  
seen them wear.

And then at last the quiet night grew stiller  
and more calm,  
And white my face and cold my heart as some  
insensate stone.  
But still your friendship o'er my pain bespread  
its healing balm,  
That friendship which henceforth should be  
my all, *for you were gone.*  
And if no more we chance in life's divergent  
ways to meet,  
Sometime, somewhere, beyond the stars, I'll  
see, and be with, you,  
And while we walk in Paradise, we'll think of  
that old street,  
Where you and I once said goodbye—the dear  
old avenue.

Higginsville, Mo., September 30, 1894.

## NOTES FROM THE STAR APIARY

S. E. MILLER.

**D**R. MILLER has devised what  
might be called a percolator  
feeder. Put dry sugar in the  
feeder and pour over it an  
equal amount of water. A full descrip-  
tion of how he uses it is given in Glean-  
ings for September 15th, page 723.  
This promises to revolutionize feeding  
bees, being no trouble fussing with  
cooking the syrup, and not attended  
with any stickiness. A pail of sugar in  
one hand and a pail of water in the  
other, and we are ready for feeding.

Have you noticed the price of honey  
in St. Louis? (8@10c). Not long ago a  
party away out in Colorado wished to  
purchase a 24-pound case through an-  
other party from us, and the said party  
was going to make the prices by the  
St. Louis market. We did not fill the  
order. The party wanting the honey  
is a quite wealthy gentleman, and we  
might inform him where he could pur-  
chase good pure honey nearer home,  
but if he does not want it bad enough  
to pay what it is worth, he can do with-  
out for all we care.

Yellow bees seem to be getting a  
black eye lately. We note what Editor  
Quigley has to say about them page  
275 October PROGRESSIVE, and can say  
that our experience has been about the  
same. The sooner bee keepers learn to  
quit chasing after the yellow bees, the  
better it will be for them. No doubt a  
few breeders have a good strain of yel-  
low bees, but I feel safe in saying that  
the great majority of the so-called  
golden bees so much advertised at pres-  
ent, are not equal to queens reared



from good imported mothers or their near descendants.

Observer gives Heddon and Alley each a rap over the knuckles in his last Rose Hill notes, and also asks what Adel means. The only word I can find anything like it is "adeling," a title of honor given by our Saxon ancestors to the children of princes and to young nobles. Hence, I conclude that it is simply a title of honor given to his queen or queens, or, more like, it is only a name given by which to catch inquisitive people who might imagine that an Adel queen lays golden eggs that hatch out gold dollars.

P. T. Barnum is credited with having said that the American people love to be humbugged, and some queen breeders seem to be ready to take advantage of this weakness of human nature.

Our alsike clover field is fresh and green and still growing, notwithstanding the fact that our cattle pastured on it through the severe drought when blue grass furnished nothing. Since the fall rains commenced, blue grass has come out nicely, but had it not been for the clover, the stock would have had little green food during the drought. It will furnish more than enough food for them until hard freezing weather cuts it down. Some may think me cranky on the alsike question, but you can put me down as saying that the day will come when alsike clover honey will have a name in the markets along with alfalfa and sage honey as well as basswood and white clover. All that is necessary is to get the farmers to see the merits of this clover, and it will then be sown in place of the common red. It will hold its own against weeds and stand pasturing that will kill out the red in a short time.

The Missouri Poultry Journal is the name of a neat little paper published monthly at Maplewood, (St. Louis county), Mo., and devoted to poultry

and pet stock. It has an apiary and floral department also. Mr. C. E. Kelso is the manager. The subscription price is twenty-five cents per year. I presume sample copies will be sent to anyone interested, for the asking.

Bluffton, Mo.

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### POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

WILLIAM C. SPRAGUE.

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### CONTRACTS MADE ON SUNDAY.



ACCORDING to the popular notion, contracts made on Sunday are void; and in brief statements of business law for laymen this statement is always included. Like all attempts to gather up the decisions upon any question of law and to state the conclusion in a few words, the result is more or less misleading. To a certain extent it is true that contracts made on Sunday are void, and yet there are many exceptions to the rule, fully as important as the rule itself.

At common law, all contracts made on Sunday were valid. It follows, therefore, that inasmuch as we have in our American States adopted the common law so far as suited to our conditions this fundamental rule of that system of laws is the rule in this country except where modified by positive enactments of the Legislature. The common law holds in our American States, with the exception of Louisiana, so far as positive statutes have not contravened it.

On this question of Sunday contracts, then, it may be more truthfully said that all contracts made on Sunday are valid, unless prohibited by statute. Nearly every state in the Union has some statute upon the subject of Sunday observance, and before one can say whether any certain act is void if done on Sunday one must know what is the statute of the state regarding Sunday observance. What may lawfully be done in one state on Sunday may not be lawfully done in another on that day. The decisions in the various states hinge upon the wording of these statutes, and as the wording differs the decisions themselves seem to differ. In themselves, therefore, they present a



mass of conflicting opinion on the subject.

The wording of some statutes seems to intend that only manual labor is forbidden on the Sabbath day. Where such is the statute, courts will generally uphold contracts of a commercial character as not being within the meaning of the term "labor." Other statutes make void all commercial transactions, which term is held to include the making of deeds, contracts, notes, agreements of sale, etc.

Almost all the states have a statute broad enough in terms to include as unlawful the transacting of business, including not only the keeping open of stores and the selling of merchandise, but also the doing of any one commercial act, as that of making a note. So general are these provisions in American statutes that it has come to be loosely stated as the law in this country that contracts made on Sunday are void, although there are states in which such is declared not to be the law, because as stated, the wording of the statute in these exceptional cases does not cover commercial transactions of this character.

As stated, at common law all contracts made on Sunday are valid. The history of the growth of the present law on the subject is interesting and instructive. The ancient Christians used all days alike for the hearing of causes, the reason being that they might not imitate the heathen, who were superstitious about the observance of days. One reason for doing this was that by keeping their own courts always open they might prevent Christian suitors from resorting to heathen courts. The practice ceased about the year 500 by a canon of the church issued at that time, and it became unlawful to hear causes on the Lord's day. This canon, with others of a similar character, was confirmed by William the Conqueror and Henry II, and so became a part of the common law of England. These canons extended, however, no further than to prohibit judicial business on Sundays, and did not interfere with fairs, markets, sports and pastimes. With the spread, however, of the Reformation, and the consequent improvement in civilization, the views of the people changed on the subject of the rational observance of the Sabbath, and in all Protestant communities laws were enacted to secure it. Pastimes of various kinds were prohibited in the reigns of

Charles I and Charles II. One or two laws were passed in England before the country became Protestant, but the principal English statute on the subject is that passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Charles II. This statute enacts that no person shall do any worldly labor, business or work "of their ordinary callings" upon the Lord's day. This was the first statute to materially affect the common law on the subject, and it was strictly construed, the courts declaring that a man might do anything, buy or sell, or work in any way on Sunday if not in his "ordinary calling."

In this country Sunday laws were passed in most of the colonies, and are now in force in most of the states. The prevailing distinction in the early statutes was between "works of necessity and mercy," or "necessity and charity," which were permitted, and all others which were prohibited.

[To be continued].

### GOLDEN VS. LEATHER-COLORED BEES FOR BUSINESS.

E. F. QUIGLEY.



S promised last month I will give you the results of this season's work in my own apiary. Early in the spring I made 100 nuclei, intending them to build up to full colonies. Three and five-banded queens were introduced to these, the larger part being five-banded queens from the south, from a breeder who is a large purchaser of Doolittle's best stock. The golden queens were equally as prolific as the leather-colored queens, but after two months the leather-colored bees were far ahead of the others in strength and amount of honey gathered. Later these three-banded bees were divided, making two good colonies with plenty of honey to winter them, while the best colony of golden (September 20) is in no condition to winter, and I shall not try it as they would all die and be a total loss.

I have failed to get any golden Italians that were as long-lived as the three-banded bees, and I have paid good prices for some queens. I find by



mating these golden queens to leather-colored drones is a great improvement on them, but a breeder cannot follow this line of breeding and advertising five-banded bees, though it would be much better for the one receiving them. These yellow bees do not as a rule prove to be gentle though bred from a gentle mother.

You may think it strange that after defending these yellow bees I should take this stand against them, but when convinced I am wrong I consider it my duty to warn others against the same mistake, for honey is the life of our industry, and unless we work for the best interest of honey producers (whether they keep one colony or one hundred) we are injuring the cause of bee keeping and this in turn will affect all other branches of it. You cannot make a success with short-lived bees.

There are some other points on the subject of five-banded bees, that will receive attention in a later issue of the PROGRESSIVE.

Unionville, Mo.

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### KEEPING EVERLASTINGLY AT IT BRINGS SUCCESS.

E. T. FLANAGAN.

**I**N the American Bee Journal for October 11th on page 456 it is recorded that Mrs. W. J. Pickard, of Richland Center, Wisconsin, raised this year 42,000 pounds of A No. 1 comb honey. Now if my memory serves me right, this same lady in 1892 raised 32,000 pounds of comb honey from less than 250 stands, or colonies of bees. The number of colonies the 42,000 pounds was raised from is not given. Now if I was correctly informed, this same lady during the season of 1893 did not get one pound of surplus honey; in fact, had to feed her bees heavily in order to bring them safely through the winter of 1893-4. But look at her re-

ward for doing so. Forty-two thousand pounds of A No. 1 comb honey in this year of scarcity is something worth working for and being proud of, and should be an encouragement to all who handle bees to hold on to them, and in the worst seasons give them the greater care. I tell you, friends, it pays well to care properly for your bees, if you have any sort of a favorable location for them.

In Gleanings for October 15th, 1894, I see extremely large yields reported from Florida, and I am glad some portions of our land have been favored this year of droughts, frosts, fires and other mishaps. Among those reported to have secured a fine yield in Florida, I see the name of E. M. Storer, and I am glad to note his success. He had charge of a lot of bees in Arkansas for me one season, and increased them from a small number to over 300 fine colonies in two story Simplicity hives, and Italianized them, at the same time secured plenty of stores for them to winter on, and proved himself to be a competent bee master, and I am pleased to hear of his success. The bees he so carefully gave his attention to for a whole season, I may say in passing, came to grief. We loaded them, after carefully preparing them for shipment, on board a Mississippi steamer, and had them safely landed at New Madrid, Mo., intending to place them in a splendid locality secured for them in the swamps of the region sunk by the great earthquake of 1812. The same night they were landed, however, another large steamer of the same line stopped to take on a large consignment of freight, and, while doing so, took fire, (or was set on fire), and burned up with nearly everyone of the 300 colonies of bees that were at the landing. The loss was a total one, as I had no insurance on them. (This is but one, however, of a series of ups and downs I have experienced since I began to keep bees).



I have not seen a word from the St. Joseph convention in print, as yet, but had a very pleasant call from Mr. John F. Calvert of the "Home of Honey Bees," on his way home from the convention. He reported a fair attendance and a very pleasant meeting. I found him a quiet, pleasant gentleman, and I trust he may make many more trips out here and become better acquainted with his western friends and customers.

Belleville, Ills.

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### WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

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BY SOMNAMBULIST.

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**D** ID you know there had been a meeting of the busy bee keepers of North America up on the "Big Muddy"? They swarmed out from their homes and struck a bee line for St. Joe—seph. (You see I have at least learned one thing, that it is dangerous for Dr. Miller to leave off that last syllable, for no matter how often the St. Joe inadvertently slipped out alone, the "seph" was immediately forthcoming, and why should I care to take a risk which that cautious Doctor declines. And if by any stretch of the imagination Bro. Abbott can possibly feel that the curtailing of the name of St. Joseph detracts in any degree from its greatness, then we, one and all, without exception, will join in adding syllables thereto, rather than eliminating therefrom.

The clerk of the weather, as though cognizant of the fact that Missouri, and more especially St. Joseph, was to be put on exhibit, furnished a sample of our most delightful fall weather all through the session.

Could any part of North America have excelled it? The landscape,

"Russet lawns and fallows gray,  
Where the nibbling flocks do stray,"

green wheat and golden cornfields be-

girt by the distant forest-capped hills, just now changing from green to gold, was never lovelier. The sight of the happy homes along the route served but to endear those we call our own, and the people going about their daily duties reminded us that we were not alone in this great struggle for existence. Arrived at St. Joseph, the electric line took us direct to the building in which was located the large and handsomely furnished "Commercial Club Room," which at the very first glance promised solid comfort. And many a weary bee keeper who had for the last few weeks been hustling around to get his pets safely quartered for the winter in time to be off for the expected feast, found rest in the ample and richly upholstered easy-chairs so abundantly furnished.

And what language is equal to the description of that rest? Surrounded by the faces of earnest, well-trying and faithful veterans in the cause, if there were among that company any who were on the verge of growing faint-hearted, they surely then and there absorbed sufficient antidote to thoroughly eradicate such symptoms. Think you to find lukewarm, disinterested persons in such assemblies? Ah! no. Each face was all eager attention, lest perchance the owner thereof might fail to catch that which was being offered. Enthusiasm ran so high and the persistent buzzing was so loud as to attract many who made but little or no pretense of being bee keepers.

After an exchange of extremely warm greetings and a *very* short season of chatting, the convention was called to order and opened by Dr. Miller leading in prayer.

Then followed a sort of class meeting exercise, during which the members were called upon to give the number of colonies, place of residence, and their business other than bee keeping, if any. Beginning with Frank Benton, the sec-



retary, it continued until time for adjourning. As this might prove interesting to the absent, I herewith give all that I was enabled to get:

Frank Benton, Washington, D. C., government employe; 140 colonies.

Ralph Benton, Washington, D. C., school boy; one hive.

M. Arnold, Burlington, Kas., general farmer; thirty colonies. Raised both queens and honey.

J. C. Mold, railroad engineer, started with two; increased to six or eight this season; made increase by feeding sugar syrup.

R. F. Holtermann, Canada, editor Canadian Bee Journal, made forty-three pounds per colony. 100 colonies.

Dr. J. Conry, Florence, Kas., pill vender, made 1500 pounds. 100 colonies.

H. C. Nichols, farmer, 150 colonies.

E. C. L. Larch, Savannah, farmer, 5000 pounds, 125 colonies.

J. Vandeuken, Sprout Brook, N. Y., manufacturer of flat bottom foundation; 165 colonies; were transferred to Capt. Hetherington on account of death of son in the Battle Creek (Mich.) railroad wreck a year ago. Realized about one-third of usual crop.

F. H. Richards, Laclède, Mo., farmer; nineteen colonies.

W. Q. Hull, ten pounds per colony; rears queens; fifty colonies.

E. F. Quigley, Unionville, Mo., rears and sells queens.

C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ills., two-thirds of an ounce per colony. 200 colonies.

C. F. Thomas, Hardeman, Mo., twenty-two pounds per colony; six colonies.

J. Shumaker, farmer and horticulturist; 4000 pounds; 156 colonies.

J. Grimm, (brother of the noted Adam Grimm,) member of legislature for a term of near thirty years; 3000 pounds; 200 colonies.

J. T. Calvert, Medina, Ohio.

A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio, bicycle expert; 200 colonies.

Right here our little class meeting was broken up, its untimely end being most probably due to the clamoring of the inner man.

A committee of five were appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws; also a reception committee of five.

President Abbott announced that C. Muth, of Cincinnati, was detained at home on account of a serious accident to his son, he having been run over by a team.

Friend York, of the American Bee Journal, delivered a message from Bro. Newman, saying he desired to be remembered and expressing regrets that he was unable to attend.

Doolittle also sent regrets, and—oh yes, he did do more. With those regrets he sent a question to be discussed, the sum and substance of which was, "Resolved that more depends on the condition of the colony during the honey flow than on any *race* of bees. He wished the question debated in regular old-fashioned district school style, but want of time forbade, and the convention adjourned to meet at 1:30.

#### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Called to order at 1:30 sharp. Letters of congratulation from France and Australia were read. Then followed the report of the treasurer.

Next was a paper, which can be found in full in the official report to be published in the American Bee Journal, written by J. W. Rouse, Mexico, Mo., on "Profits in Bee Keeping."

J. Grimm thought bee keeping not as profitable as when Adam, his brother, amassed his fortune in the business. *Then*, he said, it was easy to sell a good colony of bees for \$15 to \$20. Comb honey for 25 to 30 cents, and extracted for 18 and 20 cents. Still he was not discouraged.

A. I. Root thought we needed more faith in bees, more faith in God, etc., while some thought *faith* had but little



to do with securing a paying crop of honey, and others felt that they had already had a "leedle" *too much* faith in bees. From this subject very naturally sprang the discussion of several side issues, which rendered the debating of Friend Doolittle's question uncalled for, and which was assigned by our president as his reason for dropping the same. The first of these was Stimulative Feeding.

R. F. Holtermann, of Brantford, Ont., editor of the Canadian Bee Journal, had experimented with it to a considerable extent and thought it not practicable.

A. I. Root stated that R. H. Boardman had secured a good crop by stimulative feeding.

Secretary Benton, Washington, D. C., was positive stimulative feeding is at the bottom of all bee keeping.

Then came for consideration the races.

President Abbott thought yellow bees sports. Some who had yellow and other bees in the same apiary claimed superiority for the former, declaring the supers could be readily distinguished by their weight. It was generally conceded there was no such thing as lazy bees.

Following the discussion of this paper, was an address of welcome from Major Hardwich, president of the commercial club, which had so generously opened the doors of their commodious apartments to us. While he seemed delighted to welcome the bee keepers to the free use of their elegant rooms, it was evident that he took especial pride in the city of his adoption and its business. He stated that St. Joe sold more goods than Kansas City and Omaha combined, and employed from 2000 to 2500 girls in the manufacture of overalls alone. Dr. Miller in his cheery pleasant manner responded in behalf of the members of the convention.

Next we listened to a paper on "Bee Keeping in Germany," by C. J. H. Graevenhorst, Wilsnack, Prussia, (trans-

lated by Frank Benton). His hive, instead of having the movable frames, had movable combs, or combs attached to top bars only. Secretary Benton claimed that the Greeks many years ago used movable *combs* (not frames) without any knowledge of what the remainder of Europe was doing, indicating that the idea must have originated with them. He thought we should carefully distinguish between the yellow sports and the yellow Cyprians.

President Abbott then read a letter from G. B. Lewis, Watertown, Wis., offering congratulations and good wishes, and expressing regret of inability to be present; also a message from Mrs. Sherman, of Salado, Tex., sending greeting, desiring a pleasant and profitable meeting, and of course regretting her absence. Hon. Mr. Hambaugh, of Illinois, also sent a communication to the effect that he wished to dispose of his apiarian interests, and C. P. Dadant explained that Mr. Hambaugh intended going to California, which was greatly to be regretted, as thereby Illinois would lose one of her most earnest workers.

Adjourned to 7:30 p. m.

#### WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Wednesday evening exercises opened by the singing of the sacred song, "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I," by Dr. Miller, which was followed by a recitation by George W. York, recounting the troubles of a young man afflicted by the sneezing habit. Then appeared Dr. Miller in his inimitable "Sockery," after which we were treated to an address of welcome from Mayor Sheppard. Response on the part of the members of the United States by George W. York, of Chicago, and on the part of the Canadian members by R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont. Then came a song, "Away off in the West," by Mr. Hardemann, of St. Joseph, which was followed by "Found a Peanut," in



response to an encore. Miss Gregg then favored us with two choice selections in song, the rendition of which was highly creditable, as she certainly proved herself mistress of the situation.

President Abbott now introduced to the audience Hon. J. R. Rippey, secretary of state board of agriculture, who made a befitting little speech, and then we were carried almost to the "seventh heaven" by the charming strains of two violin solos by Prof. Bartholdt, at the conclusion of which we felt there was nought in the violin he could not bring out.

T. B. Terry, of Ohio, well known as "Potato Terry," and also dubbed the "clover crank," was next presented, and gave us a short but pointed lecture on the fertilizing of land by the use of clover. Nearly twice as much clover as timothy could be raised, worth one-third more money, beside bringing up the land one-third faster. Between potatoes planted on clover enriched land and those planted on highly manured land, the two lots lying side by side, both otherwise treated the same, the former came out \$50 per acre ahead. What under like conditions made ten bushels more on the clovered land?

Dr. Miller next related his experience in amusing a neighbor's little boy by telling him the story of "George Washington and His Little Hatchet", which however great a failure it proved in the case of the boy, was a grand success with the grown-up girls and boys who had the privilege of hearing him on this occasion. This closed the exercises of the never-to-be-forgotten evening.

#### THURSDAY MORNING.

Thursday morning's exercises were begun by the taking up of the question box, and "The Disposition of our Honey Crops" was discussed in quite a lively manner by several members, George W. York leading out. Said honey

must be of good quality and in suitable packages for either home or distant market. Recommended the home market, as overcrowded commission men could not always give the necessary attention to each lot received, and some being held over was finally sold at much reduced prices. Knew of one lot of twelve pounds sold on Water Street, Chicago, for \$5, and another lot consigned to a firm on the same street, which on investigation proved a myth, as no such firm had ever existed in that place or vicinity.

All were united in building up the home markets. Supply and demand govern the price of all things, and should all the honey be thrown on the city markets, perhaps deluging them, the supply being so much greater than the demand, down goes the price.

Reputation enabled President Abbott to sell extracted honey for 15c, and he recommended that bee keepers never allow themselves to get out of honey with which to supply the wants of their customers. If they failed to have of their own, better buy of those who had a good article.

F. H. Richards seemed to think selling another's product in lieu of your own, would be lying without speaking, whereupon Dr. Peiro (Yes, there's something else I learned—that name is pronounced as if spelled *Paro*) wanted to know how that "fine-haired thing" was done, as they of Chicago had use for all the different methods (patented or otherwise I presume he meant) of lying, and as Dr. Peiro is one of those very earnest jokers, he must be seen to be appreciated.

Mr. Whitcomb, of Nebraska, thought it not desirable to force honey on the market.

The reports of the honey crop published by A. I. Root in *Gleanings* were calculated to serve as pointers in regard to supplies of honey, and consequently prices which might be expected.



Dadant advised sending to *good* commission men and directing the same to sell at a certain price or make no sale.

Honey packages were next taken up.

F. H. Richards, Laclede, Mo., used sloping tin vessels. His customers would not buy in glass, being possessed of the idea that all such honey came from second hands, and was consequently adulterated.

Editor Stilson, of York, Nebraska, used all glass. Believed in turning on the light showing exact condition of honey. California sage and other honey would not granulate for years, while alfalfa granulated very readily.

Mrs. Strawbridge, Ottawa, Kas., president Kansas State Association used Mason fruit jars.

Bee paralysis was the next subject taken up. No positive cure known.

Editor Holtermann never saw a case.

Mr. Whitcomb, of Nebraska, found "fly poison" almost always at the bottom of bee paralysis, often put out purposely for the destruction of the bees.

A. I. Root said it was a criminal act to poison anything anywhere within the United States.

F. H. Richards thought the bees were poisoned by the indiscriminate use of spraying liquids.

Mr. Carrington, of Maryville, did not believe the poison theory, as *all* would be affected. Had tried the salt cure, fumes of sulphur, change of queen, each with but little or no success.

W. L. Porter, Denver, Colo., thought perhaps fumes from the smelters the cause of paralysis.

Dadant ascribes the trouble to constipation.

Secretary Benton suggested that it might be owing to a potassium compound in cherry and other blossoms, as the ravages of the disease were most perceptible during the time of their blooming.

Mrs. Whitcomb used dry salt placed at the entrances as a remedy.

Editor Stilson thought burning the best plan.

President Abbott recommended placing a cake of sugar over the brood frames, leaving between a one-half inch bee space. Never lost a colony so treated. Used it both in cellar and outdoor wintering. No matter how much honey on hands, put the sugar on also.

Mrs. Strawbridge found one dead which had been supplied with the cake of sugar.

Spring Dwindling next came up for consideration.

President Abbott—That cake of sugar is an excellent remedy.

Mr. Whitcomb attributed spring dwindling to loss of bees while in search of water. Bees were the same as other stock and during brood rearing needed large supplies of water. Illustrated his method of watering, which was to invert ordinary fruit cans filled with water over blocks having slight grooves cut in them, said grooves ending before reaching the edge of the block.

Foul brood was very lightly touched upon.

Mr. Calvert called the attention of the convention to the exorbitant freight rates exacted on bees and apiarian supplies. Freight rates are fixed according to value, weight and bulk. He thought something should be done, if possible, to relieve us from the present burdensome exactions.

#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Thursday afternoon was principally consumed in the selection of the place for the next meeting and election of officers. The contest for the former lay chiefly between Toronto, Ont., and Lincoln, Neb., the former coming off victorious, not because of the western men showing any signs of weakness, but mainly that it has long been an established custom that the North American shall not convene in the same sec-



tion of country for two succeeding years, and, too, that at the Columbian meeting the Canadians were promised they should be remembered at this time should they yield in favor of St. Joseph for '94, and the Nebraska people have a similar promise for '96. Never was there a warmer or more pressing invitation received than that given by Nebraska through Bro. Stilson. He was armed with a separate invitation from the state association, Lincoln's commercial club, city council and mayor, and the governor of the state. He stated that Lincoln had 65,000 inhabitants, 200 miles of electric railway, etc. All right, Bro. Stilson, some of us expect to get there some time in the future. Vice-president Hershiser sent a warm invitation to come to Buffalo, and Denver, Colo., extended a similar request by telegraph.

A paper on "Bee Keeping in Canada" by R. McKnight, Owen Sound, Ont., was read, and between times the question box was taken up and the following questions considered:

"How late in the fall is it desirable to rear brood?" Some thought it desirable to have brood at all times of the year.

"Will it pay to extract and feed back?" Granulation a drawback; loss of honey too great; don't pay.

"Is it desirable to have supply dealers, who are not bee keepers, present at conventions?" By all means.

"Is it advisable to remove honey in brood nest and supply sugar syrup instead?" That depends on the quality of honey, and price of sugar as well as of honey.

"Is paper a good packing material?" Good unless left on too long.

"In what way can we tell robber bees?" By appearance.

"Adel queens—what are they?" The name had its origin in Europe; means noble queens; choice, selected queens belonging to any race.

#### THURSDAY EVENING'S SESSION.

Paper on "Honey Resources of the Future," by S. E. Miller, Bluffton, Mo. Greatly favored the planting of alsike clover, and on this point was warmly seconded by all who had experience in the matter. It was claimed to be longer lived, more prolific in honey, and the seed higher priced than other clovers.

"What shall we Plant for Honey?" a paper written and read by Secretary Benton. Quite comprehensive, and consequently lengthy, but was listened to with rapt attention. The following synopsis will give a general idea of this valuable paper:

No plant sufficiently profitable to plant for honey alone. Each one should understand the flora of his immediate locality, so as to know when the gaps in the honey producing blossoms occur, and plant so as to fill up said gaps. Divided the honey plants into three classes: 1st, Those for fruit and honey. 2d, Ornamental and honey plants. 3d, Those which might be planted for experimental purposes.

In the first class would put fruit bloom of all kinds, and especially mentioned raspberry. All the clovers, Japanese or bush clover, can be raised much farther north than is generally supposed. Flat pea, European chestnut, filbert or European hazelnut, chicory, crimson cloves, mustard, for seed and honey; rape, for bird seed, oil and honey; melons, cucumbers, squashes, gourds, etc.; onions, cotton, corn, okra, vetch, a renovator of the soil as well as forage plant; lupine, of which the same may be stated; hemp, sweet clover, Fuller's teasel, and would put parsnip in the front ranks.

In the ornamental class would place mignonette, hawthorn, cleome, black hellebore, red bud, for pollen particularly; poplar, maple, wisteria, tulip tree, linden, locust, rosemary, matrimony vine, crocuses, buckthorn, catalpa, honeysuckle and sourwood.



In the experimental class, catnip, hoarhound, motherwort, peppermint, licorice, Alpine clover and ozier willow.

As the mayor of the city had invited us to attend in a body the museum for that evening, the exercises closed after the appointment of several committees, so as to enable us to accept this kindness, and all repaired to the museum, where they heard the talking seal and otherwise enjoyed the remainder of the evening.

#### FRIDAY MORNING.

Friday morning we heard the president's address, which was very able. He advised selling for cash, and cash only, and on the home market, as freight and express rates eat up profits. Educate the people to the use of honey. Each should make all he can out of his opportunities. But as all may see the papers when published in the American Bee Journal, I'll stop right here.

During this morning we were favored with two songs, sung by Dr. Miller and written by Eugene Secor, one of Iowa's honored bee keepers, namely, "Dot Happy Bee Man," and "The Bee Keepers' Reunion." Reports from the various committees received, the last of which was the one on exhibits, and here is the list:

Leahy M'fg. Co. displayed the Higinville Hive Cover, which is flat beneath and gable on top with cleated ends; also their double gable cover with cleated ends, the special features of these covers being a gable cover that will tier up one upon the other like a flat cover.

The Bingham Smoker (the old reliable) in four sizes—the Little Wonder, the Large, the Conqueror, and the Doctor—surely as complete an assortment as the most fastidious could demand.

P. Roby, of Chanute, Kansas, sent his timber feeder made to hang in the hive, the same as a brood frame, and having much the same dimensions ex-

cept in depth, the bottom having small perforations for the feed to pass through.

J. C. Knoll, Glenwood Park, Neb., combined section press and foundation fastener.

J. Van Deusen, Sprout Brook, N. Y., samples of the well known flat-bottom foundation.

The St. Joe Hive—metal spaces at each end for frames to rest in, and wooden ones across the center of the bottom. Bottom formed of several light boards crossways of hive held in position by grooved cleats.

One crate of sections from G. B. Lewis.

Wild bees and honey from Australia; also three samples of beeswax.

Introducing queen cage, wooden, used in Carniola, Austria.

Buckwheat and smartweed honey, Mr. Steadwell.

Alfalfa honey, W. L. Porter, Denver.

White clover honey. F. H. Richards, Laclede, Mo.

Snow on the Mountain (a variety of milkweed) honey from Kansas.

A most beautiful harp formed of wax-flowers, water lilies, garden lilies, phlox, ivy leaves, etc., made and exhibited by Mrs. Whitcomb, of Nebraska.

Last, but far from being least, was the display of Editor Stilson of the Nebraska Bee Keeper, consisting of nearly seventy samples of honey, all different varieties except six duplicate samples; twelve samples of foreign honey, the whole put up in the very neatest style in metal-capped glass jars, which were equally spaced and held in position by being placed in perforated white paste board. Friend Stilson certainly deserves great credit for bringing such a display. But as this article is already too long and I must stop somewhere, I will do so at once. Adieu until next time.

Naptown, Dreamland.



## NEBRASKA NOTES.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

**F**OR the first time since I began keeping bees, I have had a chance this season to know by actual experience what a lot of sugar it takes to fill up the combs in anything like as good shape as the bees will fill them in a few days during a good honey flow. Several methods of feeding have been tried, and colonies in different conditions experimented on. For rapid feeding, the method described by Dr. Miller, in *Gleanings*, is about the best, but I did not know that it was a *new* way before, as I have fed my weak colonies and nuclei in this way when I wished to stimulate or help them in the spring, by using a cup of sugar and water inverted in a saucer and placed over the frames, ever since I have fed bees. Another feeder I have used is a funnel such as is used for filling bottles, with several thicknesses of cloth tied over the small end; stick it between two frames, fill up with dry sugar, and pour on water till it soaks down through the cloth. Another way, and to my mind the best way of all when a little time can be taken to do the feeding each day, is to take tough old combs that have no holes in them, and lay flat on the frames one or two combs as there is room for them, and pour the syrup on them. Each L frame of comb will hold a quart or more of syrup, and the bees will carry it down in short order.

To save some of my fine young queens I have been experimenting on putting two in a hive with very thin division board between them. In some of the hives all goes well, each colony occupying its own side of the hive, and in others all have united, and of course one queen came up missing. I think the reason of the difference is that those that have united all fed together, while those that have not united have sepa-

rate feeders with a board between them. Although they can go from one side to the other, *over* the dividing board between the feeders, there is no fighting, and each colony keeps its own place.

Starvation swarms are the only ones we have had this year, and those who have not watched closely the welfare of weak colonies will not be troubled with getting them ready for winter, as they have all disappeared and moth-worms have appropriated the combs. We have one consolation, however, we will have plenty of supplies on hand for next year, as no sections or foundation has been needed this year, and as for the new Cowan extractor, it will have to wait till another year for a job. I wouldn't care if it was turned into sugar just now.

I received a queen from the east not long ago in bad condition, only three or four bees being alive in the cage. Having no queenless colony to give her to, I shook off some bees in front of a hive supplied with combs, looking out that no queen was among them. Got a lot of them together, some of the thin sugar syrup shaking out over them, put them in the hive, opened the cage, dumped the queen right in among them and shut up the hive. It worked. They didn't kill the queen, and she is all right now.

I suppose the big swarm of bee keepers are clustered at St. Joseph at present, and they certainly have the best wishes of one of the many who could not go.

Millard, Nebraska.

## OTHER OCCUPATION WITH BEES

J. W. ROUSE.

**W**HAT other occupation to follow in connection with bee keeping, is a question with many. For the past four seasons, the honey production has been



poor, and this season a surplus has been a total failure for the first time since I began keeping bees. At least it has been a failure with me. I had a few colonies that would have given me some surplus if I had not drawn on them to help in queen rearing.

While it is true we have other business besides depending on our bees alone, still it is true that I am not kept engaged, so I have cast about for something else.

I commenced keeping fancy poultry at about the same time I began bee keeping and have become so fascinated in that pursuit that it would be a very great hardship for me to give it up, and I now have more and better stock than I ever had before.

The poultry in most cases can be attended to of mornings and evenings when it would scarcely ever interfere with attention to bees.

Again, when the apiarist is kept busy with the bees, there are in most all cases others in a family that can give the poultry the needed care. However, poultry, like bees, should have the careful attention and best of care of a master hand to bring the best results. It is just wonderful what may be obtained from poultry even above ordinary care, for they, like the Jersey cow, are machines, and if run right will bring in large returns, but like any other machine if neglected even for once the machine is certain to go wrong, and with much neglect like any other machine there is scarcely any profit at all, as it takes everything they produce to keep up repairs.

There is another occupation amongst many others that might be pursued with great profit, that of small fruit culture. While with ordinary care small fruits may be obtained with profit, with extra care a much better profit may be obtained. First get the ground in the very best shape possible by giving it plenty of manure and getting it

in good tilth; then when anything is planted in such ground one may expect good returns if the proper care and cultivation is given.

I have a report and even his personal word of a friend living in Ohio, who, upon land that he has brought up from poor, ordinary land that produced only eight bushels of wheat per acre per year, to produce thirty-five bushels per acre, and last season by thoroughly pulverizing and getting his ground in the very best possible tilth and condition, produced about fifty bushels of wheat per acre. Good and thorough cultivation keeps the moisture in the ground that is so much needed to insure a good crop of any kind.

I have reports from a number of sources of from \$200 to \$600 being obtained from small fruits per acre, such as blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, etc. Should the apiarist be busy with the bees when small fruit would need to be gathered, it is generally very easy to hire help cheap to gather the fruit.

As the PROGRESSIVE is a bee journal and not a horticultural paper, I will not go into any further details in regard to fruit culture, but only throw out these hints to the bee keeper to show what is possible, and to show a chance for employment together with bee keeping.

Mexico, Mo.

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**HOW J. C. STEWART FED 800  
POUNDS OF SUGAR.**

J. C. STEWART.

**M**Y bees did not bring a dollar, so I had to find work at something, and my address is now changed to Sharps, Iowa, but only for the present. As I had to feed 800-lb sugar to my bees this month for winter, I will tell how I did it. The 10th I began to look through the hives



to see how much honey they had, and noted on a piece of section the number of pounds of feed to make thirty in all. This took a week, for I killed some black queens and united bees and stores.

In the honey house is an old cook stove, and I put two wash boilers on. The front one I filled one-third full of water and started fire. The back one I used for a heater. When the water was scalding, I dumped in two buckets of sugar, and stirred with a four-inch paddle. Then I put in more sugar till the boiler was full; then dissolved a lump of tartaric acid as large as a walnut, and stirred it in and removed from the fire, this to keep it from graining. Some use one-fourth honey, but I had not the honey. If one has plenty of time, use one-half water and no acid. Now for the kind of feeders: For feeding three pounds in the spring I know of nothing better than tin fruit cans. Fill them and tie on a cloth, then invert over a tub, and soon carry and place on the frames and cover with the chaff cushion. But this fall I made eleven boxes, with a thin board for a float, and all painted, then ran melted wax and resin and turned into corners to keep from leaking. Hold thirty pounds, and to feed twenty-five pounds I set on the scales and filled it till it raised the weight, and then carried it out and placed it on the hive. If the next one only lacked eight pounds, I gave it three fruit cans; if twenty, I gave another box. I fed in the day time, but I looked out for holes to steal through. I had rather feed five pounds each now, than risk feeding in the spring, for it is very perplexing work. It has been only twice in ten years I have had to feed any. There was plenty of clover for a crop in the spring, but it dried up as fast as it came, and they got but little more than a living. The drouth nearly killed the tops, but the roots were not hurt, but they will not go to seed. I don't know what to expect

next year, but think it will be good, and a failure the year after. Does anyone know? I think the seed of a year makes plants for honey the second year.

I am so glad I fed early, for now the weather is very changeable, and it will be very catchy work after September.

Who shall go to the National? If I had not been so loud for St. Joe in the past year, I should not go, for I shall have to beg out of school a week, and I dread to do that. Farmers are now ready to give up the bees, for they will not buy sugar, and seventy-five per cent will starve if not fed. But who will buy them with the prospect of the present? I cannot talk much in favor of the bees if I should go to St. Joseph.

Hopkins, Mo.

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### HIVES VS. HIVES.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A BROOD-NEST SUITED TO THE SEASON.

C. W. DAYTON.

From Gleanings in Bee Culture.

**I**N regard to this hive discussion which has been going on, I would say that it may not be so much holding upon the amount of brood there *is* as upon how much brood there *is not*; or, how well the bees work at honey-gathering.

I took a trip along the San Bernardino range of mountains after sage bloom. In one apiary, near Calabassas, one colony in an apiary of 140 had stored two supers of comb honey, while the rest had done hardly any thing. Near San Fernando, 12 miles further east, two or three colonies stored their supers full for extraction, probably 40 lbs., while the rest of the apiary had done nothing. Ten miles further east, only half a dozen filled their hives for winter, out of an apiary of 200. Six miles farther comes to a part of my apiary where 56 colonies gave two 21-lb supers of faultless sections, and a 20-lb super for extraction—not a variation of 10 pounds in the whole batch.

A friend, who secured 150 lbs. to the hive in 1888, knowing that I sometimes write for the bee-papers, said: "Now, I can make a big report as well as you."



I asked him to find one of my reports, either big or little—I should like to see it. It seems that, with all his reading, he did very little *thinking*.

There is no mistake that this has been a far worse season than common. In such seasons, even the instincts of the bees seem to change. Before sage bloomed they received so little outside encouragement that they became low-spirited and disheartened, but, through force of habit, kept up a small supply of brood at the expense of old stores. Then when sage bloomed they occupied two weeks at little more than gathering courage, and then used the remainder of the harvest in extensive brood-rearing. The flow of honey was so light that, with plenty of space, there could be used up in brood the next four weeks of gathering. Bees are like shoemakers, printers and railroaders—prefer to stay at their old occupation. If they are slightly attracted from it they eventually get back again. So the principal drift of energy this year was brood-rearing. The queens knew nothing of the scarcity of rainfall last winter. Their business was egg-laying, and it devolved upon the bees to care for them. The first aspiration of bees being brood-rearing, they lay up a winter store with no more design than cattle move forward to pastures green—a thing they seldom do until present pastures fail. The reason pollen or honey accumulates in the combs at any time is because a large proportion of bees are too old for nurses, and have cultivated the gathering habit. In seasons of scarcity, brood may consume all they gather until the latter end of the flow, when there comes a superabundance of old bees, or more than the queen could keep occupied caring for brood. This may depend upon how long the flow lasted, or how weak the colony was at first, and how large it became at the end. About this time the bees conclude that, if the queen's wants are supplied, they will be content. There is many a man who would accumulate a fortune if he could scrape up the dollars by the measureful; but when it comes to delving for a "copper" here and there, he takes readily to the corner dry-goods box. If the habit of delving for coppers were cultivated, it might grow upon him.

It is not so much matter as to how many tons some one has received, as why these individual colonies so far outstrip the rest of the apiary. And,

even in their case, might not their condition be varied so that they would have done even better? When we are able to produce individual colonies we may then have individual apiaries.

Mathematically, the ten-frame Langstrote hive has capacity equal to the capacity of the queen, and 30 lbs. of honey. In my hive the honey is left off by making the frames  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches shorter, or  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ . These are strictly brood frames. At the beginning of this season it was determined that, if there was no honey stored, there should be very little brood reared. Accordingly I prepared to go to an extreme measure by transferring the colonies into brood chambers exactly  $\frac{2}{3}$  the size of the standard ten-frame L., just about half the space the average queen will occupy with brood. They were kept in prosperous condition by feeding, and gotten as strong as possible in as short a time as possible, and transferred as near the commencement of the sage bloom as could be determined. This is contraction and expansion; but the adoption of any certain hive for all seasons, some of which are very good and others correspondingly poor, is trampoline, because tramps stick heedlessly to the railroad, around curves, thick and thin; but the intelligent traveler secures many shorter across-the-country cuts; and when the long way around is the easiest, he takes it. This year, colonies which attained a rousing strength in large hives were too late for the harvest, for the simple reason that there was no encouragement to build on except the harvest. Then when strong, honey did not accumulate, because it was hard to get. But there was enough gathered for the brood. They would give their dear lives to save the brood, and they will also give nearly as much to extend the comb-space to suit the laying capacity of a good young queen. There is said to be much energy in a newly hived swarm. In the case of a swarm it is unsteady and short, and all the more so if the swarm has an old queen; but in the old colony, with young queen, striving for breeding-space, the energy clings with steady, everlasting grip so long as the new combs are removed, making the brood-space incomplete. Honey was so scarce this year, that, to deprive the bees of their brood or deprive the brood of the old bees, was destruction to both parts. Out of 20 or 30 swarms hived, only four were a suc-



cess, and these were fed before and after swarming. Where they did not abscond they eventually played out. So in beginning the season with 133, and having over 90 swarms, I ended with 125 colonies, then increased 35 artificially.

Before the harvest I sold a neighbor 25 colonies, the best he could pick out. He enlarged the hives one-half, and transferred the bees about the time I reduced my hives one-half. He got no surplus, but increased, by natural swarming, to 45 colonies. Then he felt jubilant. Since then he has lost, by starvation and absconding, 22 colonies, with bright prospects of losing more. This was three miles away.

Another, who has taken as much as 35 tons in a single season, said he thought I was "off on the contraction of hives in California." He was located one mile away. We visited forth and back, and, as he came once in about ten days, I removed a super from a number of the contracted colonies until he saw four 12-pound supers taken from each, and more empty sections put on. He had been particularly bent against section honey. The last time I was at his apiary, seeing a quantity of sections, supers, separators, foundation, Daisy fastener and Danzenbaker boxes, I asked if he was going to enter the supply business. He said: "I am going to try your contraction." And this, right on the tail of the harvest!

Thirteen bee-keepers out of a dozen care very little whether their hives are adopted to the requirements of the one-pound section; but it is amusing to see the pieces of plank, boards, shingles, shakes shavings, and newspapers they will utilize to conform their hives at times.

Still another remarked: "Why, it would not matter what kind of queens a contractionist had, with such small hives."

Yes, sir. I want just as prolific queens as can be reared. The more space the queens want, the more I can intrude upon her domains with my section-boxes. The bees know a prolific queen better than we, and manifest such knowledge by superseding and building worker comb, even when the queen is not "on the spot" to deposit worker eggs. Therefore the bees will extend their energetic work farther from the brood. Although the combs are built for brood, the queens were excluded and the combs were slowly filled with honey as an instinctive re-

course. When the combs are removed it threw them back as much in want as at first; and as the outside row of sections were seldom finished they were placed in the new super as a starter or bait.

Too large or too small a hive would decrease the yield by increasing the brood or failing to put a new force of workers upon the stage of action as rapidly as the old ones went off.

It is one thing to get a hive full of brood, but a different matter to make bees work. They are more than willing to rear brood; but to store honey beyond the wants of the brood is not a part of their ambition. That they are able to gather far more honey than they do is plain to be seen. For instance, take a swarm weighing 5 pounds. A bee weighs a grain and a quarter, and carries a grain of honey. Then one trip for honey equals 4 pounds. Eight trips a day equals 32 pounds, and for a forty-days' yield, as we had this year and last, they should carry over 1200 pounds, not to speak of those bountiful seasons when six blossoms yield a load, and a trip takes only a few minutes. A prevailing idea is, that in these dry seasons the sage-blossoms contain no honey. This is disproved by the fact that some colonies do well. Again, there was a rank sage growth, though not so numerous a growth of shoots as in the more favorable seasons. It does not seem reasonable that a plant could make a thrifty six-foot growth and yet fail to furnish a most minute drop of nectar. Last season the honey, when first gathered, was thick; this season, thin and watery, showing that there was moisture, at least; and a grain of honey could be dipped from white sage, by hand, in less than an hour.

Florence, Cal.

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## The Progressive Bee Keeper.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY  
LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.  
R. B. LEAHY, } ----- Editors  
E. F. QUIGLEY, }

Terms—50 cents a year in advance. Two copies, 80 cents; 5, \$1.75; 10, 3.00.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

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Toronto, Canada, gets the next North American Bee Keepers' Association.

A condensed report of the North American Convention by Somnambu-



list will be found on page 291 of this issue. A full report will be given in the American Bee Journal.

President Abbott did himself grand as a presiding officer.

Mr. J. T. Calvert, of Medina, O., paid us a pleasant visit on his way home from the convention.



This is what A. I. Root saw at the St. Joseph musee (?)

Bee journals are quite well represented in the new officers of the North American Bee Keepers' Association for 1895.

Before shipping anything to a commission house or any other dealer, ask your banker to tell you if they are reliable. It will cost you nothing, and may save you money. Q

I had intended to write something about my trip to St. Joseph, but I have lost so much sleep on account of sickness in my family, that I do not feel equal to the task now, but I will try to say something about it later on. RBL

We are in receipt of one of the photographs of the convention. The faces therein look so familiar that all we have to do is to look at them to imagine we are there getting our pictures taken. All that is lacking is the BUZZ. Write to W. Z. Hutchinson, and get one on guarantee. See page 307.

On account of Mrs. Leahy's sickness she having been confined to her bed for the last two months, I did not like to leave home for more than one day, but in this one day I took in the best part of the convention, i. e., the hand shak-

ing and getting acquainted with some of the best people on earth. R. B. L.

Adel bees—what are they? We will tell you more next spring. We got our queen too late to tell anything about them. Q.

There are a few bee keepers who seem to have a "pull" on some of the bee journals, from the amount of free advertising they give them. Of course its not any of our business, but it don't seem quite fair to other advertisers. Q.

The following are the officers of the North American Bee Keeper's Association for the ensuing year: R. F. Holterman, President; Brantford, Ont. L. F. Stilson, Vicepresident; York, Neb. W. Z. Hutchinson, Secretary; Flint, Mich. J. T. Calvert, Treasurer; Medina, O.

We had a very pleasant trip to and from the North American convention. Going, we stopped over night with F. H. Richardson and wife, of Laclede, and had a pleasant convention before starting to St. Joseph. On our return trip we were fortunate enough to travel over a hundred miles with C. P. Dadant and Frank Benton, two very pleasant gentlemen. We hope fortune will smile on us that we may attend many more North American conventions. Q

Carniolan queens introduced to some weak colonies after the first of September bred up to fair-sized colonies, while some five-banded queens sent us from the south early in July made very little progress in building up, and about the first of October when preparing the bees for winter, these queens were killed and the bees united with others. We shall use a large number of Carniolan queens the coming season to enlarge our apiary and to draw out foundation in brood frames. Carniolans are the



best comb builders of any bees in this country. Q

'Somnambulist' (on page 294) is made to say, "Editor York knew of one lot of 12 lbs etc., sold for \$5." This should read 120 lbs.

#### TO PROPAGATE BASSWOOD TREES.

W. H. Morse in American Bee Journal page 496 says: "Seek out some basswood trees that were cut last year. You will find a lot of young growth around the old stump. Early next April you cut them off close to the stump and plant them in a row as soon as cut. You will have some young basswood in a short time." We extend our thanks to Mr. Morse and the Bee Journal for this information, and hope all bee keepers will remember this, and next April put out all the basswood slips they can. Progressive Apiary will set out about one thousand of these trees as soon as they can be grown. Q

Mrs. Atchley in the American Bee Journal in speaking of the different races of bees says: "The longer the Italians are kept pure and bred in America, they get more yellow. This seems to be the case with people that come from Africa. They get lighter after being domesticated" We should say Mrs. A. is guessing at a good deal of this. She, or no other person, can produce those yellow bees from a pure Italian queen. Italians mixed with Cyprians have a tendency to yellow, and without this mixture of Cyprian blood, no five-banded bees can be produced. This craze for yellow bees is ruining our industry, and the sooner it is stopped, the better. We have been asked, who is to blame? We say queen breeders are, because they wanted to outdo their competitors by selling beautiful bees with more good qualities than their less colored sisters, but the more color, the more worthless they prove to

be. Many of the breeders advertising five-banded bees, have not a half-dozen colonies in their yard, and one breeder we know had but one colony, and shipped bees from the south each spring to commence with. Q

Bee keepers are largely interested in fruit culture, and more of them ought to engage in it. To those just planting, we wish to caution them about giving their order to agents traveling over the country, not that that they are more dishonest than any other class of agents and dealers, but nurseries employing these men pay them large commissions, and this is added to the price of their stock. We find on comparing prices we can buy one-third to one-half more stock from a nursery issuing a catalogue and receiving its orders through the mails, and this is quite a saving. Beside there is no slick-tongued salesman to induce you to buy something you do not need or want. If you have a nursery near you, buy of them if their prices are right. If no nursery is near you, look over your farm papers. You will generally find ads. there. Get their prices and order your own stock. Progressive Bee Farm is planting many kinds of trees and plants, and we will be pleased to help those who do not know what to plant or where to get it. Our only desire is to save our friends money and disappointment, because we know from experience the results of buying nursery stock from the agent. Q

#### NOTICE.

Living a hundred miles from where the PROGRESSIVE is published, I should be pleased to have bee keepers send me questions pertaining to bee culture for comment or discussion in the columns of the PROGRESSIVE. Address, E. F. QUIGLEY, Unionville, Mo

**BEE ESCAPES!** Stampeders, Cheap, but good; 8 cts. each; 12, 75 cents postpaid. **DRONE and QUEEN Traps.** Little giants. Try one, try more; 25c each; twelve, \$2.50, postpaid. Instructions with each. M. O. office, Los Angeles  
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**HENRY ALLEY,** Wenham, Mass.

# CONVENTION PHOTOGRAPHS.

The members of the St. Joseph convention gathered upon the court house steps and were photographed in a body. The size of the picture is 8x10 inches, and is excellent for a group of this character. There is not a face that would not be instantly recognized. Each person wears a number, and most of the numbers show, and a printed list accompanying the picture gives both the names and the numbers.

If you would like a peep at the leading bee keepers of the country, particularly those of the West, also to see seven editors standing in a line, send 75c, and the picture will be sent securely packed, postage paid, and if you are not *entirely satisfied* with it, you may send it back and the money will be refunded.

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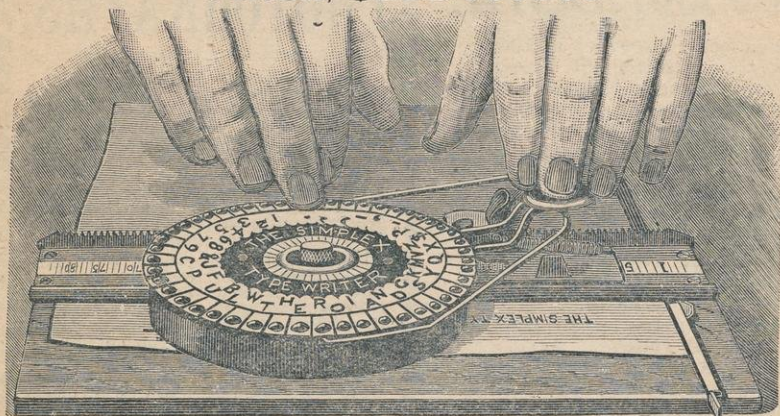


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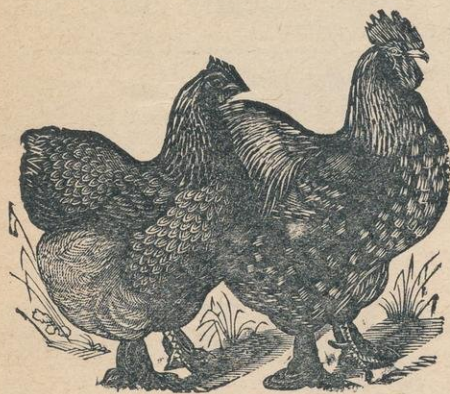
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A. I. ROOT, MEDINA, O.

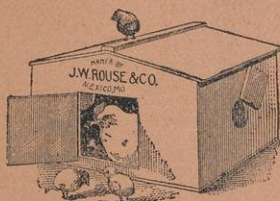
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Dovetailed Hives, Sections,  
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—VERY CHEAP.

FIVE † BANDED ‡ QUEENS.



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