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The progressive bee keeper. Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1, 1895

Higginsville, Mo.: Leahy Manufacturing Company, June 1, 1895

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JUNE 1, 1895.

THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

PUBLISHED BY
LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

HURRY-HISS CLEV. O.

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

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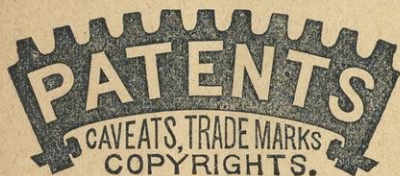
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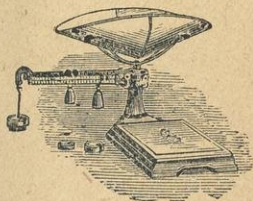
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1895.

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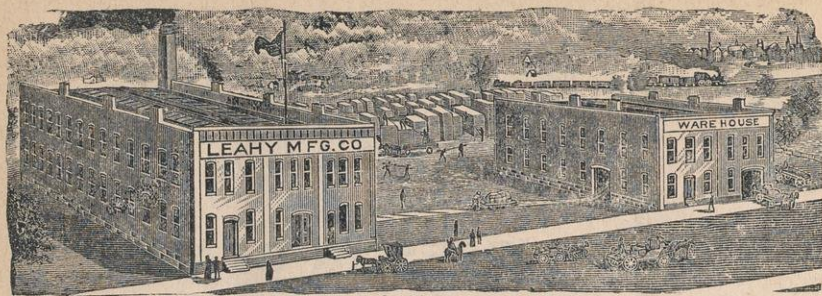
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Cheapest and Best on Earth.
Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

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Patented May 20, 1879.

ARE NOT new experiments for you to pay for and find out to your discomfort later on. With the single exception of inverting a Bingham bellows by A. G. Hill, Bingham has invented and patented all the improvements in Bee Smokers and Uncapping knives made within the last 20 years. We are not dependent on anyone for a single feature of value in bee smokers or honey knives.

Our Smokers and Knives have been the standard in Europe and America for fifteen years. No complaining letters have ever been received—but we have hundreds from the best bee keepers full of thanks and praise for our inventions. Nearly all the large apiaries in this and foreign countries use our smokers and knives

The Little Wonder and Plain smokers have single coiled steel handles and narrow shields. The other three have doubled coiled steel wire handles and extra wide shields. The shields and handles are an amazing comfort when working. They protect the bellows as well as the hands. All Bingham smokers for 1895 will have right-angle movable bent caps, coiled steel wire handles, inverted bellows and direct draft. They burn chips or anything else and never go out. Sent post paid any where in the United States on receipt of price. Little Wonder, 50c; Plain, 70c; Large, \$1.00; Conquerer, \$1.50; Doctor, (the largest smoker made) \$1.75. Knife 80c; circulars and dozens or hundred rates, and Smokers and Knives by return mail. Address,

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HO! FOR KANSAS.

I WILL handle a complete line of the Higginsville goods the coming season at the Leahy M'fg. Co.'s prices. Parties residing in Southeast Kansas or Southwest Missouri can save freight by purchasing these goods of me. I will also continue to breed Queens from the best 5-banded stock. Send for my catalogue at once. Address,

P. J. THOMAS, Fredonia, Kans.

Cedar Vale, Kas., February 18, 1895—Gentlemen: I just received a bill from Mr. P. J. Thomas a few days ago, and am well pleased with the same. The hives are dandies. I have been talking your goods up with bee keepers. What is the best you can do on twenty No. 1 "Higginsville Hives," to start with. Respectfully,
B. F. THOMPSON.

The Progressive Bee Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.
FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company

VOL. 5.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., JUNE 1, 1895.

No. 6

FROM GOLD TO GRAY.

BY W. H. KELLETT.

Written for the PROGRESSIVE.

Golden curl, profusely shed
O'er the lovely childish head,
Sunshine caught from summer skies,
Surely there entangled lies;
Tossing to the light winds free,
Radiant clusters, what are ye?

Types of time, that ripples now
In bright wavelets o'er thy brow;
Of the hopes and feelings blest,
Dancing in thy guiltless breast;
Sparkling joys and willing faith,
Rising to love's lightest breath;
Of the future seeming fair,
That may darken with thy hair.

What are ye, dark, waving bands,
That, beneath the maiden's hands,
Sweep around her graceful head,
Fold o'er fold of changeful shade?
Offerings for a lover's eye,
Emblems of love's witchery,
Round her head that richly lies,
Shadows, while it beautifies.
Aye, but trouble's stories say,
Locks as rich have turned to gray.

Wherefore send your pallid ray,
Streaks of cold, untimely gray,
Through the locks whose burnished hue
Hath but seen of years a few?
Autumn leaves on summer trees
Were less sorrowful than these.

Portions of life's traveled soil,
Footprints left by grief and toil;
'Tis the mourning nature wears
For the hopes of younger years,
And the scorching breath of care
Thus can fade the brightest hair.

Hail to thee! thou glistening snow,
Full of placid beauty—flow
O'er the furrowed brows that bear
Life's long story written there.
'Tis the white foam cast aside
After time's receding tide;
Yes, and pleasant types are ye
Of each moonlit memory,
Shining from his far-off prime,
To the old man's evening time.

More, ye are reflections shed
From the heavens about his head;
Pale, but still assuring, ray
Of his nearly risen day.
Mortal, may thy hoary hair
E'en such glorious meaning bear,
That its silver threads may be,
Messengers of light to thee.

Millard, Nebraska.

STAR APIARY NOTES.

S. E. MILLER.

PAGE 294, Gleanings, April 15th,
Mr. H. Boardman in an able article makes it appear quite evident

that the cubical hive has many points of excellence not found in the long shallow hive. After reading his article, one is inclined to wish that his hives were all of cubical form. Take the advocate of the extremely shallow hive, and he can point out many advantages that it possesses over all others, while those that use a tall hive can with equal force point out the merits of their favorite.

Let us now look at the honey bee in a state of nature. What is the form of the hive found in the forest, from whence they originally came? Usually it is of a cylindrical form, and may be from four to twelve or more inches in diameter, and from two to six or more feet in length, and it seems to matter very little whether it stands perpendicular or lies horizontally. The bees will adapt themselves to the form of their abode, and probably rear as much brood and store as much honey as they would in a modern hive, provided all other conditions were the same. Thus it would seem that the honey bee was created to adapt itself to surroundings instead of the circumstances having to adapt themselves particularly to the bee! Are we not too much given to making scientific theories in this matter of hive construction, which the bees do not understand, and care little about, provided they are surrounded by an abundance of nectar-secreting flowers, from which to replenish their home, be it in a box, hive or gum? Could we all at once, without expense or loss of time, change from the standard hive to one of a cubical form, and if we understood its manipulation as we now understand how to work with the hives we have, it is very doubtful whether we could note the difference in the amount of honey produced in a given time by a given number of colonies.

To the question in American Bee Journal, April 18th, "Suppose a colony has plenty of stores in the hive, is it well to feed in spring? If so, how much and how often?" B. Taylor is the only one who recommends the practice. C. H. Dibbern recommends it, provided early swarming is desired. Some of the others answering are in doubt, while the great majority answer in the

negative. According to my own experience, I would say: Examine them some warm day in February or March, when the bees are flying. See that they have a queen and plenty of stores to last them until fruit bloom at least. Tuck them up snug and warm, and the less you tinker with them between that time and fruit bloom, the better it will be for them.

One of the first things I look over in Gleanings is that straw pile. Not simply because it happens to be the first in the book, but because I know I will find something of interest in it. In the last few issues, the Doctor and Ernest have been having a kind of "sputnik argument" (as the negro said) over the T super. In a late number, Ernest intimates that an old stove fits the Doctor, and the Doctor threatens to fit Ernest into an old stove.

Bluffton, Mo.

WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

BY SOMNAMBULIST.

If a *Hasty* finds himself in arrears in the perusal of the various bee journals, where could a *Somnambulist* expect to find himself? This is June, isn't it? About all I am positive of is that supering is just about completed, and swarming time seems just to have arrived, and seated in the shade this dreamy day, it is just cool enough to make swarming improbable. with glimmerings of mellow sunlight here and there, I almost believe I am a veritable somnambulist. Now fess up, don't you envy me my position, at least as long as matters remain so very pleasant? But, alas! there must always be an awakening, nor do we realize how soon or in what manner the arousing will come. May I whisper, I sometimes think bee keepers will now learn, if they have failed to heretofore, the truth of the two old proverbs, "He who looks not before will find himself behind," and "He who lives on hope alone, will die fasting."

A fellow bee keeper writes, "Bees are in fine condition, and just beginning to work in the sections." So far, all right, but how long can we expect this to continue, should the dry weather lengthen out its stay? But where's the use of trying to cross the bridge before we get to it? and in the meantime, we'll just amuse and entertain ourselves with the journals, for it is most certainly amusing to see the different opinions of as many different men placed within the outside covers of the same

number of any one of the papers. For example, taking up the last Review, we find Aspinwall (a born inventor and father of a new system for preventing swarming) saying, "My experience with non-swarmlers the past season has fully convinced me that colonies populusly beyond that of swarming, and having no desire to swarm, are capable of storing a good surplus when swarming colonies, or those under a restricted impulse, will store little or nothing." Believe it, do you? Hold! here is the other side from that venerable veteran, B. Taylor, to whom it were useless to say, "Peace, be still!" for he *will be heard*: "I have tried many plans to prevent swarming, but without profitable results, and I now believe I can get the best results, not by preventing swarming, but by encouraging swarming and then PROPERLY utilizing it to accomplish certain aims. I have learned to my cost that there are other vital interests to consider besides the current year's surplus, and one of the greatest of these interests is the condition of our colonies for future work." May Review, '95. How's that? Jumping from the Review to the American Bee Journal for a few moments, on page 11 of May 2 Frank Benton says: "Let us see what course nature pursues in preparing her willing subjects, the honey bees, to pass successfully the ordeal of winter, and enter upon a season of prosperity. Perhaps we can profit by imitating the plans of that ancient dame, who is supposed to have been wise even in the long-ago ages when our remotest ancestors were but inert molecules." Then in the Canadian Beedom Department appears a clipping from the Practical Bee Keeper, running as follows: "Some seem to think that nothing in apiculture can succeed unless done in accordance with nature. Be this as it may, it is a fact that in other occupations of life, man, by his intelligence, does so direct and change the course of nature, that the results are much more to his liking than when nature is left to itself. For instance, we plant an apple seed; it will germinate, grow to a tree, and bear fruit without man's further intervention. Man can, however, so graft, prune and cultivate such a tree that its fruit will be much more beneficial to him than when it is left solely to nature. Let us throw aside at once the idea that in order to be successful in apiculture, we must blindly adhere to nature," etc.

If I may be allowed a slight digression I would ask, What is man? Isn't he himself a part of nature? And if

nature works out any improvement through the intelligence of man, can she be accused of calling on any help outside of herself? In other words, is he not her agent whom she has created for the accomplishment of certain results? Are not the very elements and all things created therefrom simply her servants? If, then anything has been accomplished by man, has it not been done through and by the supervision of that greatest of all superintendents, nature?

But enough; we'll return to the bee journals. Does Gleanings tantalize with contradictory articles in the same number? "To be shore," as our colored uncle would say, there's that "hive symposium." The headings alone will indicate what they are doing. Here they are for May 15th: "The Jumbo Sixteen-Frame Hive—one large, single-story hive; such hives managed by a young girl of 18; queen-excluding honey boards dispensed with, and no swarming." Another "In Favor of Large Hives—one-fourth more bees, five to six-fourths more honey," and still another, "The Eight-Frame Hive Preferred—locality not a factor in the matter; extra prolific queens not necessary; more bees in large hives, but less honey; and more bees in the fall as consumers that have to be fed," etc. Small wonder that we ordinaries are rapidly approaching that condition which might most appropriately be described by the word, addle-pated or addle-headed, and I've now ceased to wonder how such a good man as C. C. Miller turned into a trickster. Forced into it, absolutely forced, and I see no other chance for the rest of us than to get on the fence and be prepared to jump on either side should anything "sudden-like" happen. Not much security, but then there's the shadow of a chance, and drowning men, 'tis said, "catch at straws." But perhaps you think his everlasting habit of climbing on the fence would scarcely entitle him to that title. Well, you just keep your eye on him and see if you can't catch him. He's an inveterate enemy of permanent bottom boards, and is ever on the alert to give them a black eye. Here is one of his latest: "If you have hives with *loose bottom boards*, I'll tell you a nice thing to do. Put one, or even two hives, full of combs under each hive of bees, and they'll keep them clear of worms, and also clean them off. No better place to have idle combs than in the care of the bees."—American

Bee Journal, May 2. He is well aware he's fighting a lot of bee keepers, among whose ranks may be found some of our most prominent ladies, and he has a wholesome fear of their weapons of warfare, but he's sly enough to every once in awhile put in a hit, and then, just like the children, cry out, "I didn't mean to do it." And I rather suspected Abbott was at the same kind of business this spring when he remarked that he strongly condemned any practice that necessitated the separate handling of each comb in early spring. Surely he meant a dab at the queen clippers, but none took it up, and I was afraid of, knowing his build. You see my only safety would be in running, and as he has been designated as "that long, lean Yankee," his racing powers must be of the best.

But I'm not quite through with Dr. C. C. M. yet. It appears he's suffering with a sort of hay fever, of which *Melilotus* is the innocent cause. Anyhow, he's either deeply interested in it, or is trying to get the rest of us there, for he, of late, is forever pitching straws, savoring very much of it, beneath our noses for our consideration, mastication and digestion. The following is the last served found in May 15 Gleanings: "Melilotus is one of the very few plants which are able to draw their supply of nitrogen from the air; and hence by and through its annual decay, it furnishes the most valuable and most expensive factor in commercial fertilizers free of cost and in the best form." Gleaned from the field of Prof. S. M. Tracy, director of Mississippi experiment station.

Most likely B. Taylor would consider a cane a superfluous article, but should he come to feel the need of one in promulgating his theory concerning swarming, he could, without the aid of magic, convert the straws from Gravenhorst into two stout walking sticks. "Young queens that do not issue with a swarm, but merely emerge from the cells and remain in the hive, are, as a rule, much later in becoming fertile than those issuing with a swarm," (prefers the latter queens). With respect to after swarms he says, "Wait till the first after swarm issues; cut out all queen cells, and return swarm." The Dr. adds, "Those who desire no increase might kill or remove the queen of the prime swarm and then further proceed on the Gravenhorst plan."

Somewhere in a back number of Gleanings we find this information: "If

you get the scent of a hog on your hands or clothing, it is the best of preventives of bee stings," and in American Bee Journal the following little story from Brother Ben: "A brother of mine was once bitten by a rattlesnake. He was given whiskey, which made him drunk. When he came to, he was swollen to an enormous size, was blind, and spotted as the snake. He then crawled to the pig wallow, and backed in to his waist, and in fifteen hours came out sound and well. I have known this tried in many cases, and never a failure." So it seems there are some secondary uses for the hog.

A few days ago a friend assured me that propolis was the boss article for closing the leaks in watering troughs, and another used honey in hard water used for toilet purposes, and claimed it softened the skin and kept it free from chapping, etc., etc. These plain, everyday bits of information may prove serviceable during the present widely prevalent drouth.

It seems the Review falls short of keeping W. Z. busy, and he has been preparing quite a comprehensive article, or, rather, articles, on "The Pleasant Occupation of Tending Bees," for the Cosmopolitan. The article is finely illustrated, is neat, concise, and, in short, complete, and the author owns up that a principal incentive to the learning of photography was furnished through the conception of such an article. He says, "In securing two dozen photographs, I presume that at least 100 exposures were made, probably more, as on some of the subjects more than a dozen plates were used before the desired results were obtained." Imagine, then, his chagrin (if you have the power) to find some of those darling objects of his creation, the illustrations, *upside down*. And I should not be greatly surprised if the cold chills played "black man" along his spinal column as he perused the sub-heading supplied by "ye editor" of the Cosmopolitan, which runs in this wise: "Being a complete account of the honey bee, *his home, his migrations, his habits of life, his business methods, his store-houses, his food and communal life.*" Even after this desperate effort to impress the public in regard to the sex of the honey bee, he must have had a feeling of not having quite done his duty towards enlightening us, for we find a note appended which runs as fol-

lows: "In the June number of the Cosmopolitan a second article will complete the story of the bee, *his home and his product, etc., etc.*" Without doubt, all bee keepers will understand where the mistake belongs, but presumably, a man with keen perceptions and cultivated taste, like the editor of the Review, feels slightly crestfallen, or as if he was helping to pay for this little joke. Only another illustration of that quaint saying from Burns: "The best laid plans o' mice and men gang aft a-glee." There may be some comfort to Bro. H. in the knowledge that any of us may "catch it" at any time should we venture out.

Like the gushing schoolgirl, there were, "Oh, so many things I had to tell you about," but it has just occurred to me there's sometimes a limit to human endurance. I believe it was the Rev. Dr. Fourthly who made the remark, "The capacity of the human organism to stand a prolonged strain is wonderful. I preached a sermon once three hours and a half long, and was as fresh at the close as when I began. I have always looked upon it as a most remarkable instance of human endurance." To which the Rev. Dr. Goodman replied, "It was indeed; but a congregation that is under good control will sometimes endure a great deal."

Naptown, Dreamland.

A FINE SPRING.

The Five-Banders are no Good
as Honey-Gatherers.

E. T. FLANAGAN.

WITH the exception of the dry weather, we have had an exceptionally fine spring for the bees. Never have I seen so many bright, warm days during the time of the fruit bloom. As a result, bees have bred up wonderfully, and have almost completely recovered from the effects of the past, exceptionally cold winter. Quite a number swarmed during fruit bloom, and for the first time in many years I secured quite an amount of real, genuine apple-blossom honey, both in the comb and extracted. How such good judges of honey as Doolittle and others can pronounce it of good quality, is beyond my comprehension. To my mind

it is vastly inferior to our Spanish needle or heartsease fall honey in consistency, color and flavor.


If the advocates of the so-called five-banded bees could have been with me when I overhauled my bees this spring, and noted the condition they were in as compared with the leather-colored Italians and first cross hybrids, they would never advocate their dissemination or propagation again. With exactly the same conditions as to hives, locality, treatment, amount of stores, and condition throughout the season, all were as like as possible, but in every case this spring the dark Italians and hybrids were found in good, fair condition with no loss scarcely whatever, while the five-banders were reduced to mere nuclei, or were entirely dead, leaving plenty of honey (sometimes as high as twenty-five pounds) in the hives. Friend Alley in his denunciation of them has been fully vindicated if others' experience tallies with mine, and I judge it does from the reports in the bee journals that have come to hand.

We have had an unusual freeze (yes, actually ice), here the 12th and 14th of May, that has greatly damaged our fruit and vegetables, and for the present stopped all honey gathering by the bees. After last year's experience in March, we thought that surely this season we would be exempt from similar disaster. It seems that this late freeze was more extensive, especially in the east, than was that of last year. What with trusts, combines, frosts, freezes, low prices, droughts, and kindred calamities, bee keepers, fruit raisers and farmers are having a hard time of it, and they really are, but all hope a better time is coming, and that it is not as the old song says, "a long way off."

P. S. I must say that the leading articles in the American Bee Journal, the Review, and Gleanings, of recent date, on the subject of large and small hives, feeding back, etc., are exception-

ally good and deserve careful reading. I also thank you, Mr. Editor, and Friend Hammond, for your kind remarks in the last issue of the PROGRESSIVE. It is my ambition to be more worthy of them.

Belleville, Ills.



A GENERAL REJOINDER.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

THAT I may be better understood, and not misjudged by any, I would like a little more space in the columns of the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, by way of a kind of "hashed-up" article, quite rambling in its nature. Soon after I commenced keeping bees and learned some new "kinks" in the business, I felt it my duty to add to the general bee literature of the day by giving these kinks, that, in some little degree, I might pay the debt of gratitude I owed those who had helped me with their articles in the bee papers, by helping someone else who had not found out what I had. Among other things I gave a yearly report of my honey crops. As God, the flowers, and the bees, seemed to be favorable, my success seemed quite good to very many, and this led to the thinking that Doolittle had a superior race of bees, so questions came in as to bees used, etc., and soon orders for queens. Up to this time I had no thoughts of ever entering the field as a queen breeder, so refused the first calls for queens, but finally I had to yield to the pressure and commenced to let a few of my queens go. From extra care given the Doolittle queens, by the purchasers, good yields resulted from these queens sent out, and the neighbors of the purchasers came for queens, and so on, ever increasing, till I was driven into the queen business. I did not seek the business, but the business sought me,

and I often look back with longing eyes to the time when I did not have to shorten my honey crop by weakening my colonies for queen rearing.

Soon after entering the queen breeding ranks, calls began to come saying, "Send me the yellowest bees you can," and while there has been a continual fire against very yellow bees for many years, still, now, as in former years, three-fourths of all who order queens say "Send me the very yellowest you have got." I have never advertised yellow bees, but on the contrary have rather discouraged the tendency toward yellow bees, for up to the past season I could not discover that they were any better, excepting beauty to look upon, than the darker Italians or a good grade of hybrids, or what would be called mismatched queens.

No, I cannot be accused of pushing this yellow craze to the front; but seeing it was coming, I went about breeding the yellow bee up to the standard of perfection as honey gatherers, to the best of my ability, the same as I had been and am still breeding the three-banders. I have both three and five-banded bees in my home apiary, and these and hybrids in my out-apiary, five miles away, but mostly hybrids at the out apiary. Thus it will be seen that I was in a position to tell which done the best at honey gathering. With a buckwheat yield, the hybrids would come in ahead, while with a basswood yield the average would not be greatly in favor of either kind till last year, when from some reason that is not sufficiently clear to me to decide upon, the five-banders were ahead by some fifteen pounds per colony on an average. They may never do this again, but when I was drawn out by Gleanings and the PROGRESSIVE, I was holden to give the true facts if I gave anything. But from Dr. Miller's article and Editor Quigley's remarks in the February number, I see I failed to

make myself understood where I said that "all of the yellow bees of today, having Italian origin, came directly or indirectly from either Mr. Hearn or myself." In this I did not claim all of the five-banded bees, only those of *Italian* origin. Mr. Swinson, of South Carolina, and others, produced bands showing five bands fully as soon as either Mr. Hearn or myself, but these bees came from a mixture of Cyprian, Syrian, and other bees, with no claim that they were aught else. Why I made the claim that I did, as to the origin of the very yellow ITALIAN bees, was from the fact that I have written nearly all those claiming to have very yellow Italian bees, who had not purchased queens direct of me, and upon their giving the source from whence their yellow bees came, found that this *source* was those who had purchased queens of either Mr. Hearn or myself; thus I said "directly or indirectly."

As I have intimated above, I have never claimed any superiority for the five-banded bees, and while I believe there is a great difference in bees, yet I believe that the result in honey is more largely due to management than it is to the race of bees used; and those bees which are the most pliable under the hand of the apiarist's manipulation, are the BEST bees, no matter what their color or where they came from. If any queen cannot be manipulated or coaxed to give the great bulk of her bees so they will be on the stage of action in the right time to take advantage of the honey harvest, she should be replaced by something that can. That the five-banded bees, the three-banded bees of Italian origin, and a good grade of hybrids, can be so manipulated, is the reason why I hold on to them.

Many seem to think that those colonies which have the greatest number of bees in the hives during fruit bloom

and early spring, are just the bees to have, and so cry these that do not so have, down. I have never had a colony of the five-banded bees with combs filled with brood and hive full of bees during fruit bloom, nor do I wish any colonies in that condition at that time, but when the main honey harvest arrives, then the five-banders are booming, as well as the others mentioned above, and a good yield of honey is the result, if the flowers secrete any. During nearly all of my twenty-six years of bee keeping life, I have been trying different strains of bees, and, to accomodate, often exchange queens with different parties, and have reason to know that many good prolific queens that have given good results in localities different from my own, could not be so manipulated to be of value to me; consequently I am led to believe that queens from Doolittle may not be suited to some of those who do not manage as I do, or live in an entirely different location as to time of blossoming of the main honey flora, as compared with the season. To illustrate:

Not many years ago I procured a queen from one of our most successful northern honey producers, said to be one of his very best, and I have no reason to doubt that such was the case. The next spring the colony having this queen came through in ordinarily good condition, and the hive was so marked with many others. Imagine my surprise, when going through the apiary some three weeks later, in finding that this hive had every comb full of brood and the large amount of honey they had when set from the cellar all consumed, while the others marked "good" did not have their hives half-filled with brood and plenty of honey still remaining. Had this happened some years ago I should have swung my hat and hurraed for that colony, but now I did not. I gave them combs of honey from other colonies, took some brood

away from them, and done the best I could, but in spite of all I could do, they did nothing but breed and swarm all summer, and the result of two years' trial with them has been lots of bees out of season, but none where and when they would avail for honey, save enough for their own use. Others which I have had would not build up till the honey harvest was on hand, and then they would go at brood rearing with a will that would take all the honey gathered by the few bees on hand at the time of the harvest, and after the harvest I had a hive full of those which could be none other than consumers. So I say that the queens which can be manipulated so as to give the great bulk of bees just at the right time for the honey harvest, in just that locality where the bee keeper resides, are the BEST queens, no matter what their color or from whom they came. Again, if we have such queens, and the apiarist having them does not know that the "magic of his touch" must be applied to the queens in his apiary, in order that the good qualities in them may be brought out, there is no doubt but what he will think, if he does not express it in print, that the bees of his father's day, which "worked for nothing and boarded themselves," were far ahead of those sent out by queen breeders, "whose only object was to puff a strain of bees that they might draw trade to themselves."

In conclusion, let me say that although I have been in the bee business as a specialist for the last twenty years, yet I feel that what I don't know of the business stretches out wide and vast, away out into the unknown, and I sit as a child at the feet of some vast problem, much of which is beyond my comprehension; and the unexplored regions lying before are as immensity side of those which have been passed over.

Borodino, N. Y.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

NEARLY all the sages predict a good honey flow for the season of 1895. All I can be certain of here in Nebraska is that our bees at the present time have their hives well filled with honey from fruit bloom and are still gathering some, while brood and young bees are very plenty. If we were *sure* of continued rains such as we have been favored with so far this spring, we might extract honey enough to pay much more than the cost of the sugar fed the bees to winter on, as with a favorable season they would not need all the honey they now have, but it is hard to tell what the future will be, and I don't care to have the hives get in the poverty-stricken condition they were last season again.

The season has been ahead of time so far, April being more like May with its warmth and sunshine, than the fickle month we are acquainted with by the name of April. Vegetables and garden truck have flourished undisturbed by the icy breath of Jack Frost, and the fruit bloom—as Somnambulist says, “was there ever such an abundance of fruit bloom?” In the rides I have been obliged to take across the country every week this spring, I have observed more closely the habits of trees, plants and flowers than I ever did before, and it seems that our extremely dry season last year retarded the growth of the various trees so that in place of growing wood they formed fruit buds. Little wild plum and cherry trees not more than two feet high were loaded with blossom. Just now the bees appear to be doing most of their work on dandelions, which are more abundant than I ever remember seeing them before.

Friend Edwards, I think I can sympathize with you a little, and so beg leave of the editor to give you a word of encouragement. The learned ones tell you that you must read a good textbook on bees and not expect to get information from the bee journals on the points that are so important to the beginner. When I began with bees, I had never seen a bee book, and worse still, did not know where I could get one, even if I had been the possessor of money enough to pay for it. I was acquainted with no practical apiarist to whom I could go for information, so I was obliged to learn of the bees till I found out from stray advertisements in agricultural papers where books and papers could be obtained, and then scheme for some way to get the necessary money to pay for them.

While I agree that all should read and profit by the teachings of the textbooks, I know for sure that an intelligent person *can* live and learn a good deal about bees without one, if he loves his work, and tries.

Now, friends, don't all pitch on to me and tell me that what I know about bees would make a book so much smaller than what I don't know would make, for I don't profess to know very much. We all were beginners some time, and perhaps some of our friends who are beginning now have not all the advantages they might wish for to help them along, so when we can as well as not, let us lend them a hand, and we will be none the worse for it.

If these “notes” have somewhat of a discordant tone, you can attribute it to this fact: When several musical instruments are being played upon at the same time, the melodies do not always blend; so the rhythm of the sewing machine, busy with spring work for school boys and girls, the clatter and hubbub of house cleaning, the lively, imperative notes of garden work, and the plaintive minor chords of the cares of

an invalid, may have drowned somewhat the harmony of the bees' merry hum. Still they work away, and ever set us the good example of doing our best always.

Millard, Neb.



POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

Stay of Execution.

WILLIAM C. SPRAGUE.

A STAY of execution is a suspension of the carrying of a judgment into effect. A stay may arise on agreement of the parties, as where a compromise is the consideration; or it may be ordered by the court for some cause shown; or it may be the legal effect of appeal or writ of error to a higher court. Courts having an inherent supervisory power over their process, may stay an execution whenever it is necessary to prevent or correct an abuse thereof, according to the justice and equity of each particular case, and in case of courts of a general jurisdiction, this power extends even to the granting of a perpetual stay. In many of the states there are special statutes or "stay laws" providing for the stay of execution during a certain period on the filing of a bond or the giving of other security, and in order to obtain a stay under such statutes, their provisions must be strictly complied with. The statutes of the various states differ widely on this subject. We will first determine from the statutes how long a judgment before a justice of the peace may be stayed, and, finally, how long judgments rendered in courts of record may be stayed.

In the following states no stay of execution is allowed on a judgment before a justice of the peace: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connect-

icut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah and Vermont.


In Arkansas a stay of 6 months is granted. In Delaware 9 months. In the Indian Territory, Kentucky and Texas, 3 months. In Tennessee, 8 months. In Virginia, 30, 60 or 90 days. In Wyoming, not more than 60 days. In the District of Columbia, one month, where the judgment is between \$5 to \$20 in amount, 2 months between \$10 to \$40, 4 months between \$40 and \$75, 6 months between \$75 and \$100. In Georgia, 40 days, where the judgment is under \$30, 60 days where over that amount. In Indiana, 30 days, where the judgment does not exceed \$6, 60 days where over \$6 and under \$12, 90 days where over \$12 and under \$20, 120 days where over \$20 and under \$40, 150 days where over \$40 and under \$75, 180 days where over \$75. In Iowa, 3 months, when the judgment does not exceed \$100, 6 months over \$100. In Michigan, 4 months from the commencement of the suit on judgments not over \$50, 6 months where over. Judgments against corporations and for personal service cannot be stayed. In Minnesota, one month, where under \$10, 2 months where from \$10 to \$25, 3 months from \$25 to \$50, 4 months where from \$50 to \$75, 6 months where more than \$75. In Mississippi, 30 days where the judgment is \$50 or less, otherwise, 60 days. In Nebraska, 60 days, where the judgment is \$10 or less, 90 days from \$10 to \$50, 6 months from \$50 to \$100, 9 months from \$100 to \$200. In New Hampshire, the stay is left to the discretion of the justice. In New Jersey, one month for \$15 or less, 3 months from \$15 to \$60, 6 months when over \$60. In North Carolina, one month, not exceeding \$25, 3 months from \$25 to \$50, 4 months from \$50 to \$100, 6 months for over \$100. In Ohio, 60 days, in amounts of \$5 or less,

90 days from \$5 to \$20, 150 days from \$20 to \$50, 240 days for over \$50. In Oklahoma, 30 days for judgments more than \$6 and less than \$12, 60 days for more than \$12 and less than \$20, 120 days for more than \$20 and less than \$40, 150 days for \$40 to \$100, 180 days for more than \$100. In Pennsylvania, 3 months for \$20 or under, 6 months from \$20 to \$60, 9 months for over \$60. In this state no stay is allowed upon a judgment entered upon by confession or on a warrant of attorney after maturity. In West Virginia, 2 months on \$50 or under, 4 months on \$50 to \$100, 6 months for more than \$100. In Wisconsin, one month on \$10 or under, 2 months from \$10 to \$30, 4 months on \$30 to \$50. Executions against corporations and on judgments of wages for labor cannot be stayed.

In the case of judgments rendered of courts of record no stay is allowed in the states of Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In the following states, what is said under the head of stay of execution in a justice court applies with equal force to judgments rendered in courts of record: Arkansas, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Washington. In Colorado a reasonable stay is allowed when the levy is on personal property. In Delaware, nine months. In Georgia, 60 days. In Maryland, in the counties outside of Baltimore, executions cannot be issued until the ensuing term after the obtaining of judgment. This is true both in courts of record and in the case of judgments before magistrates.

In the city of Baltimore, judgments rendered in courts of record may be superseded for 6 months by giving security. In Minnesota, 6 months is allowed. In Nebraska, 3 months for \$50 or less, 6 months from \$50 to \$100, and in all other cases nine months. In Pennsylvania, 6 months for \$200 or less, nine months from \$200 to \$500, one year for over \$500. The same remark applies as in the matter of judgments by confession and warrants of attorney, as in the case of a judgment before a justice of the peace.



THIS AND THAT.

—
J. J. TEMPLE.
—

THIS has been a peculiar spring in Texas at least. As we had so constant cold weather during the latter part of the winter, it was to be hoped that we might have a favorable and early springtime, but just as we thought we were to have our fair hopes realized, dry winds and sand began coming down from the northern latitudes, blowing fierce and stronger hour after hour, only resting a moment now and then, just to gather new energy for a bigger blow. After some days of this there was a sudden calm, and we tried to persuade ourselves that the material up there must be exhausted, when to the astonishment of all peace-loving people it began to come back from the other direction, penetrating every crease and crevice, never stopping to rest till it reached the parlor carpet or found a hiding-place upon the dining-table. Thus it continued to see-saw from north to south, then from south to north, for nearly four weeks. The result was as might be supposed—it extracted all the honey from the flowers, and nearly starved our bees. But, thanks to a kind Providence, things have been re-

versed. Old nature no longer labors under a cloud of dust and despondency, but has donned a bran new dress of living green. Within four weeks we have had several delightful rains, which have converted the barren prairies into oceans of vegetable life and beauty.


I have read the May number of the PROGRESSIVE with pleasure and profit. It occurred to me that your binder might have had a slight attack of the jim-jams, from the way the pages are mixed, but then when a fellow gets them untangled, he gets something straight and unmixed with alloy. My! I don't know what kind of bee keepers these folks may be, but how they can write. Can they talk like they write? If so, what a gathering, gathering, it will be when they hold their convention. I wish I might be there to listen.

The modest little dandelion, a poem from the pen of Will Ward Mitchell, pleasantly greets us first. S. E. Miller, as usual, gives us something useful; John N. Patterson hits us a slap in the face about that full sheet drone foundation business; J. W. Rouse gives us some good advice; "From the Land of Flowers" gives us a glimpse at Florida; Dr. C. C. Miller's "Stray Straws," as ever, are in great demand. The biographical sketch of E. T. Flanagan is not only instructive but very suggestive. The noble words from Mrs. Hallenbeck always have a special charm for me. Wilder Grahame sets us to cogitating. And now last, but not least, is that sleep-walker. Well, what can be said of him? I declare I will say it boldly; I would say it if I were to be tried for murder after the fact. *Listen to me:* If I were a woman, as I am a man, I would lose no time, but I would go at once, this very day, down into the lower meadow lands, where things thrive and grow largest, down near the mill pond, and capture the biggest and bravest old gander that I could find, and I would pluck the long-

est and stiffest and strongest quill from his wing, and with a keen pen-knife I would construct a pen with a point like the point of a needle, and then I would hasten home and I would dip it in red ink, and then—and then I would be compelled to think about it awhile, and try to decide whether he intended it for a compliment, or was poking fun at me—and then I would ask him to rise up and explain.

Every bee keeper who thinks he has an elephant on his hands, or has an elephant on his hands when he thinks he hasn't, in the form of foul brood, should send to W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich., and get the January, February and May numbers of the Review for 1894, as they contain some excellent articles upon this subject. Price for the three is ten cents. I don't give this as a free ad. for W. Z., although I hope he may incidentally be benefitted, but for the good of the brotherhood.

Lewisville, Texas.



A SHALLOW-FRAME HIVE.

H. D. EDWARDS.

It begins to look as though a shallow frame hive with a divisible brood chamber is going to be the coming hive, or at least a hive that is going to have quite a sale, and as I know a man that holds a patent on a hive that is suited for shallow frames *a la* Heddon, or any other sized frame for that matter, and as you are ready, as I suppose, to take hold of any hive there is money in, I write you in regard to this hive.

Mr. E. D. Armstrong, of Nebraska, holds the patent on it. He used to manufacture it in Jerseyville, but about the time he got started there he had to give it up and go to Nebraska to take charge of a business in which

he had quite a sum of money invested. I have been using the hive since he patented it, and I think it the best hive I ever saw, either in the shallow-frame size or in the standard size, which is the same as the Langstroth. The shallow-frame size is five inches deep, and is the same size in length and breadth as the dovetailed hive.

I see by the papers that the Roots have been trying to get permission from Heddon to manufacture his hive. Heddon claims a patent on a divisible brood chamber, but the claim is without warrant or any authority, as has been shown in Gleanings; all the patent he holds on a hive is the thumb-screws for locking the frames, and the device of Armstrong for the same purpose beats that bad.

As Armstrong's hive is of the same size as the dovetailed hive, it takes the same cover and bottom board. I think for a small royalty Mr. A. would sell the right to manufacture his hive, and with proper advertising it would meet with a large sale.

If you would like, I will send you a sample case of his shallow hive, so that you can see the construction of it. It will cost you nothing but the freight, and then if you like the hive, you can correspond with Mr. Armstrong. I have no interest in the hive whatever, except as a friend of Mr. Armstrong, and as he has had a good deal of bad luck, I should like to see him realize something out of as good a hive as he has.

Delhi, Ill.

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TOPEKA, KAS.

OUR LETTER BOX.

A Word About the Hoffman Frames, Etc., Etc.

The 4000 sections received all O. K. I have nailed up nearly all of the hives supers, etc., and I am well pleased with them. I notice your Hoffman frames come together square where the end bars touch, instead of the V-ed edge as made by most manufacturers of these frames. During the past season I have had a good deal of trouble with these frames by the corners pulling off when separating the frames in the hive. The V-ed edge coming against the square shoulder of the opposite frame makes a crack in which bees stick propolis, and very often they are stuck so hard the corner splits off in separating them. The square shoulder, as you make it, I think much better on this account—it leaves no crack for bees to fill with propolis to pull or split off one side of the frame when separating them.

Bees usually begin swarming here the 1st of April, and judging by the way they they have been bringing in pollen during the past week they will be on time this spring. My bees are all of your strain of Italians, having purchased four queens from you nearly two years ago.

I notice in the January 1st issue of the PROGRESSIVE a picture of the "wood-working" room of your factory; also the name of Mr. E. B. Gladish as the foreman of this department. The tax assessor of this (Waller) county bears that name, (R. A. Gladish), and if your Ed Gladish is as good and clever a man as our Dick Gladish, you are blessed with a good partner and foreman.

Wishing you much success, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
H. C. LOGGINS.
Howth Station, Texas.

Will Stay With Us.

Goods arrived in good order. Am well pleased. Will want a bill next fall. If you do that well all the time, I shall patronize you. I am working up a trade for you, and shall order for other parties. Yours with thanks,
S. T. GOOCH.

Utopia, Texas.

"Simply Perfection."

The sections arrived in due time, and are all O. K. so far as examined. They are simply perfection. I can't see how you can furnish such goods at such low prices. I hope you may live long and do well.

Yours respectfully,
Z. S. WEAVER.

Curray, Texas.

Highly Pleased.

I have just received my bee supplies. They were considerably delayed, but came all right at last. I am highly pleased with everything, and you may expect a big order from me in the fall if I am successful with my bees.

Respectfully,
F. J. R. DAVENPORT.

Nash, Texas.

All O. K.

My bill of supplies came to hand all O. K., for which you have my thanks for promptness and fine supplies. I will remember you in future when in need of bee supplies. There are not many bees kept about here, but what there are are in prime condition.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. M. MILLER.

Colfax, Wash.

Well Pleased,

Received queens Friday in good order, and am highly pleased. Enclosed please find \$1.50 for same. Yours,

REV. FR. ROHLFING.

Alma, Mo.

A Pleased Customer.

The eight nuclei came today, and I assure you we are greatly pleased with them. Every queen is in her place, and there is but a small loss of bees. We placed them on their stands, and all are doing nicely. Some began carrying in pollen within a period of two hours.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. DANN

De Witt, Nebraska.

A Daisy Typewriter.

I received the typewriter May 1, and found it in good shape. I think it is a daisy.

ROY B. ADAMS.

Longmont, Colo.

The PROGRESSIVE CALENDAR



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(30)						

EDITORIAL.

"Oh, what is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days;
Then heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,
And over it softly her warm ear lays."

—James Russell Lowell.

Another article from G. M. Doolittle on five-banded bees will be found on page 147.

LOOK at the wrapper on your journal, and see if you are delinquent. The month and year printed on the wrapper means that your subscription is paid up to that date. It also means that if the time for which you paid has expired, we would like you to send us 50c for another year.

Barking up the wrong tree is what Ernest Root accuses our "Observer" of doing. From what Dr. Miller says in May 15th Gleanings, we would judge that someone else had been barking up the wrong tree. (?) Why, the Doctor has threatened to put Ernest in a red-hot stove, boots and all.

One of the reasons why all bee keepers should join the Bee Keepers' Union the following letter will explain:

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 14, 1895.

DEAR SIRS—I am sued for maintaining a nuisance against the dignity of state. I have twenty stands of bees, and one of my neighbors says they stung him, so he made the charge. I want the aid of all the bee keepers in the state, and if you can help me, I will thank you.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. BRADLEY.

This party, it seems, is having trouble with his neighbors, and calls for the assistance of bee keepers in Missouri. Had he belonged to the Bee Keepers' Union, it could no doubt have saved him a lawsuit. The above is an object lesson. Come into the union, boys, and girls, too. "In union there is strength."

To be ten days behind in filling orders has been our misfortune, or, rather, the misfortune of our customers, the past month. After bringing every piece of machinery into requisition, and employing all the help we dare use in the manufacture of supplies, we were unable to stem the flood of orders that came in, nearly every one of which had this appendage, "Ship at once." How impossible it is to ship everyone's goods *at once*, when you are ten days behind with material to fill them with. We hope the friends who so badly needed the supplies and had to wait so long for them, will forgive us. We assure you we have done our best. We are now caught up again, and are filling orders the same day or the day after they are received.

In the May number of the Cosmopolitan, that gifted and versatile writer, W. Z. Hutchinson, has an interesting and exhaustive article relative to "The Pleasant Occupation of Tending Bees." It is written in Mr. Hutchinson's usual elaborate style, in graceful construction and simple detail, and is copiously illustrated, the cuts being made from photographs taken by the writer for this especial purpose. It is an article that will call the attention of those uninitiated in the mysteries of bee keeping to its possibilities and opportunities, and attract their interest as it perhaps has never before been attracted, while those familiar with the honey bee, both veteran and amateur, may find much of interest and profit in the article. This subject will be concluded in the June number of the Cos-

mopolitan, and the two numbers should be in the hands of all bee keepers. Those desiring copies of the May and June Cosmopolitan, may obtain them, postpaid, by sending twenty cents in stamps for each number to Mr. Hutchinson, at Flint, Michigan.

We are now having plenty of rain—apparently just enough. White clover is in full bloom, and we are sure of a good honey crop this year; in fact, part of it is in the hives already. It is almost like the good old times—at least it reminds us of them—when the land, as it were, flowed with milk and honey.

Southern Home OF THE Honey Bee.

3-6t

Where you can buy Queens as good as the best, guaranteed free from paralysis or money refunded. Reared from either a straight 5 banded or Imported mother.

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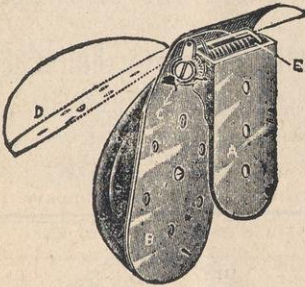
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Good breeders, \$2.00 each. Straight 5 banded or "faultless" queens, \$2.50 each.

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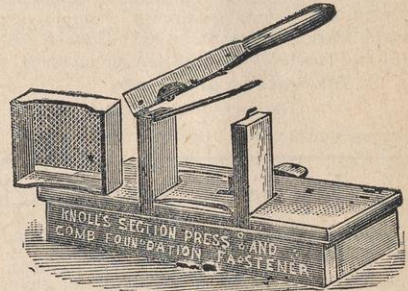
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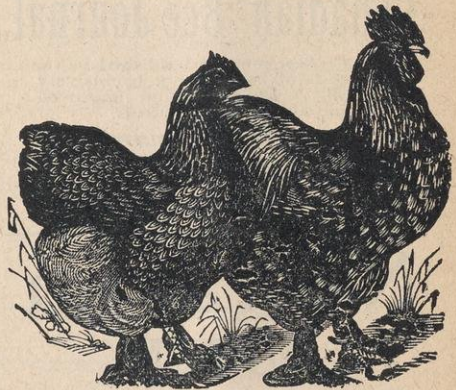
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5-4t

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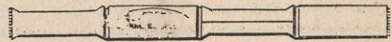
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A monthly journal devoted to the scientific care of bees, the rearing of queens, and the production of honey.

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.

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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

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Untested, May, 70c each; one-half dozen, \$4. Tested, \$1 each. Fine breeders, \$2 each. Extra select, straight, five-banded, breeding Queens, \$4 each.

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Catalogue of Bee Supplies free on application

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Having made arrangements with the inventor to manufacture the "Higginsville Hive Cover," I will place it on all hives sent out this year, unless otherwise ordered.

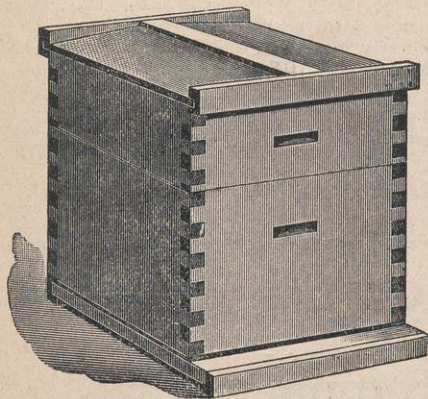
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Friend Leahy:—The Amateur Bee Keepers are here. Thanks for promptness. They are very nice. It is certainly the finest small book for bee keepers now printed.

Geo. W. York, Chicago, Ill. November 24, 1894.

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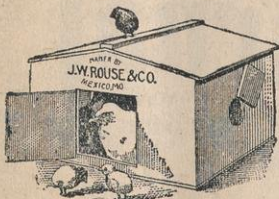
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Would You Like to be Cured? If so, call on your druggist, or send us one dollar, (\$1.00) and we will send you, postpaid, by mail, a box of COLLI'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

What we claim. This is not a discovery of an ignorant Indian, or some long-haired cowboy claiming to have come into possession of some valuable remedy by being captured out west, but is a discovery of twenty years' study by one of the most eminent physicians of the east, who has made nervous diseases a study.

Throw away Tobacco and you will have no more stomach Troubles, Indigestion, Heart Trouble, or Dyspepsia. Cigarette Smoking is also cured by using two boxes of COLLI'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

Our Responsibility. We would not expect you to send us your money unless you were sure of our honesty and good intentions. Hence, before entrusting money to us, we most respectfully refer you to the Bank of Higginville, Citizens' Bank, of Higginville, or to the postmaster of this city, as to our responsibility, etc.

Coulterville, Ills., Oct. 18, 1894.

Colli Company, Higginville, Mo.: Gentlemen—Please find enclosed \$13.00 to cover invoice of August 2. Would have remitted sooner, but overlooked the matter. We have now sold over thirty boxes of Colli's Tobacco Antidote, and cured in every case except one. The one was a young fellow who "wanted to chew tobacco anyway." We now buy Colli's Tobacco Antidote from Meyer Brothers Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo., as freight is less from there.

EDGAR & EAST, Druggists.

Chicago, Ills., December 7, 1894.

Colli Company, Higginville, Mo.: Gentlemen—I had Mr. Vermillion, the agent of the Chicago & Alton railroad at your place, to procure for me a box of your "Colli's Tobacco Antidote," and have taken it with wonderful success. I have some friends here that want to use it. I have tried several of the leading drug stores here, and can't find it. If it is on sale here, let me know where as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

W S GRAY,

(Room 27, Dearborn Station)

Conductor C & G T R R, Chicago, Ills

How to Send money. Money can be sent at our risk by registered letter, postoffice money order, or bank draft on some commercial center. In no case send local checks. In most cases a dollar can be sent in a letter without registering, but we would not be responsible for any loss thereby.

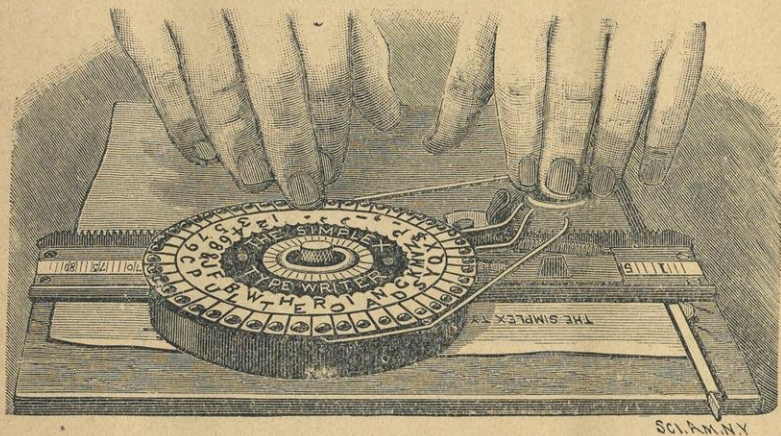
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Is Rapid and Does Good Work. Is Easy to Operate. Is Handsome. Can be Carried in the Coat Pocket.

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THE LATEST OF THE BEST TYPEWRITERS. THE CLIMAX OF IMPROVEMENTS. THE MINIMUM OF PRICE. DESTINED TO REVOLUTIONIZE WRITING, AS THE SEWING-MACHINE REVOLUTIONIZED SEWING.

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