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## **The progressive bee keeper. Vol. 5, No. 8** **August 1, 1895**

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

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AUGUST 1, 1895.



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



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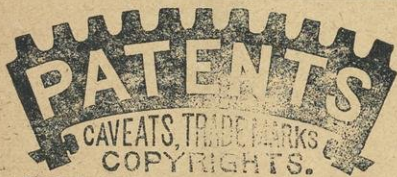
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## CLUBBING LIST.

We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

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

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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, 28c.

**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, 125.

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

**A Treatise on Foul Brood**, by Dr. Howard; price, 25c.

Address,

**Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.**

## UNION FAMILY SCALES.

**W**E 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.

☛ 26 page Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies sent Free on Application



# Leahy M'f'g. Co.



# 1895.

## NEW CATALOGUE, NEW PRICES.



### QUEEN BEES IN SEASON.

*Hives, Smokers, Sections, Honey Extractors,  
Comb Foundation,*

AND ALL KINDS OF.....

### Apiarian Supplies at Bed Rock.

Write for Estimates on Large quantities. Send for my 24-page,  
"large size" Catalogue. Address,

**E. T. FLANAGAN, Belleville, St. Clair Co., Ill.**

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

### OUR 1895 CATALOG.

Is now out with a new cover and an elegant engraved front cover design. It has been entirely re-arranged, largely re-written, and, besides a lot of new engravings, is packed full of useful information on bees, so that it is now more than ever a unique

#### **TEXT-BOOK ON BEES, FREE FOR THE ASKING.**

The assortment of supplies has been carefully selected, so that we now offer only what are the latest and most practicable and useful appliances—all the "old styles" being eliminated. Our new machinery and general enlargements enable us to make the most and best goods we ever turned out. Send your name on a postal, and find out all about what we are doing.

**THE A. I. ROOT CO., MEDINA, OHIO.**

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

## Tested Queens

### by return mail

### at One Dollar.

I am devoting my apiary largely to queen rearing, and making a specialty of tested Italian queens at \$1.00 each, or six for \$5.00. These queens are of this year's rearing, and have been kept just long enough to know that they are good layers and purely mated. For several weeks I have been filling orders *by return mail*, and I am keeping a large number of queens in nuclei for the express purpose of enabling me to fill orders promptly. More than six or eight queens (tested) will be sold at 75c each, but such orders must be sent with the understanding that while they will be filled as promptly as possible, it *may not* be by return mail, which will be the case with six or a less number of queens. The REVIEW and one queen for \$1.50.

**W. Z. HUTCHINSON, FLINT, MICH.**

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.





**Largest Factory in the West.**

**COMPLETE STOCK....**

**Good Supplies and Low Prices, our Motto.**

We are here to serve you and will if you give us a chance. A beautifully illustrated catalogue and a sample copy of the **PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER**, a live, progressive bee journal, sent free for your name on a postal card.

The "Amateur Bee Keeper," a 70-page book written expressly for beginners by Prof. J. W. Rouse. Price, 25c; by mail, 28c.

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

# Old Reliable Bingham Smokers —AND— Bingham & Hetherington Honey Knives.



**Bingham Perfect Smokers.**  
Cheapest and Best on Earth.  
Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

**Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife**



**Patented May 20, 1879.**

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.

**A**RE 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.

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,

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

☞ Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement

# 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.

**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., AUGUST 1, 1895.

No. 8

## WITHHOLDEN PRAISE.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

Friend, if you love me, stifle not, I pray,  
Each trace of your affection till too late,  
Till when inanimate and senseless clay,  
For last obsequial rites I shall await.  
Yes, when I lie within the coffin, friends  
I know will place upon my breast fair flowers  
Whose odorous perfume heavenward ascends,  
Leaving this sad-eyed, dear old world of ours.

And you will come, wherever you may be,  
To see the friend you had so dearly loved,  
And when you clasp my cold dead hand and see  
My rigid face, you will be deeply moved.  
When all alone in that half-darkened room,  
You whisper words of love in my deaf ears,  
Think you such grief can pierce the silent tomb  
Or reach me in the after life's deep spheres?

Yes, if your cherished face should bend above  
My own and you spoke but one word, I'd know  
Beside me stood the friend I used to love  
In the dear deathless days of late ago.  
Ah, yes, for love far stronger is than death,  
It sweetens every arid, earthly spot,  
Most patient is, and ever suffereth  
When cleaves the sickle life's Gordianic knot.

Not only would I know you when you wept  
In agony of grief above my bier,  
But if my soul in that brief space had leapt  
The parapets of heaven, and you were here,  
Calling my name in bitterness of woe,  
Imploping me to whisper if I knew  
You missed me, I would ask if I might go  
Back to fair earth to soothe and comfort you.

And if God said me nay, that if I went  
I should return no more to Paradise,  
If going meant eternal banishment  
From Him; at once, swift as a spirit flies,  
I'd wing my way to earth again to say [tears,  
The words you longed for and to dry your  
And then, that mission done, would only pray  
To be near you thro' your remaining years.

Yes, and if by the heavenly throne I stood,  
And saw you standing in the gloom of hell,  
And knew you barred from every blessed good,  
Doomed evermore away from God to dwell,  
Without one sigh, one feeling of regret,  
Down to you gladly and at once I'd go,  
Down to the friend I never could forget,  
Without whom any place were hell I know.

So while I am alive, I pray you speak  
Your loving words and give your tender smile  
To me; when death has kissed my ashen cheek,  
I will not need them, then, nor afterward.  
Oh, friend, 'tis thus and only thus you do,  
You glad my heart while I am still alive,  
If only all would do in this as you,  
How many dead hearts quickly would revive

Higginsville, Mo., August 1, 1895.

## STAR APIARY NOTES.

S. E. MILLER.

ANOTHER month has passed since the last notes from the Star Apiary were sent to headquarters of the PROGRESSIVE. The honey harvest of 1895 is about over. What has the harvest been? So far as the Star Apiary is concerned, it has been one of only a partial crop, like many of its predecessors. White clover promised much, but did very little, just as it has done for several years past. Basswood bloomed profusely, but a great part of the time while it was in bloom the weather was wet and rainy. Nectar has been gathered just about fast enough to keep the bees swarming, which they have kept up pretty regularly since the latter days of April, but probably the abundance of rain and the luxuriant growth of all vegetation may insure a good yield of nectar from autumn flowers. So you see I am not going to give up hope until Jack Frost nips the flowers.

Last year we got only a partial crop, but when it is all figured up we find that it would have taken many bushels of wheat to have brought us the same amount of cash. The land that it would take to produce the amount of wheat would cost more than the value of the bees we then had, and surely bee keeping is more pleasant than plowing, sowing and harvesting grain. Of course there are other expenses connected with bee keeping, besides the cost of hives and bees—such as extractors, smokers and even a honey house—but so is there with farming. Who would attempt to farm without horses, plows, harness, wagons, and many other tools and machines that cost considerable money? So taking all together, one year with another, I believe that one to two hundred dollars invested in bees and fixtures, will bring greater returns with less labor than the same



amount invested in land and farming implements, for so small an amount would purchase just about enough land for a man to stay poor on all the days of his life. Of course the bee keeper should have a fair location, and should understand managing his bees at least as well as the average farmer understands tilling the soil.

Nowadays there is a great deal being said about useless consumers, (not tramps that roam over the country, and go from house to house, asking for a bite to eat, but worker bees produced from eggs laid inside of about forty days before the honey harvest opens). This looks well on paper and sounds well in theory, but will it hold good in actual practice? Let us say twenty-one days from the time the egg is laid until it hatches out a perfect bee, and add sixteen days until it arrives at the age when it is ready to go to the field to gather nectar. The age at which those who claim to know tell us a bee becomes a field worker. This gives us thirty-seven days. Now if we could stop all egg laying thirty-seven days before the main honey harvest commences, without throwing the colony out of a normal condition, would we gain anything? Let us draw a comparison: Suppose you have a number of men working for you—six in the harvest field, and one about the house to do up chores, but need one more in the field. Now if you hire a boy to do up the chores, and send the man to the field, is it not just the same as if you had hired a man to put in the harvest field? So it looks to me as though these so-called useless consumers might not be so useless after all. The bee that takes the place of a nurse bee or comb builder, and allows that nurse bee to become a field worker, it seems to me is just about as useful as the field worker. What say you? Useless consumers is a term that seems to take well with many writers on apiculture, and some have got to handling it in a very reckless manner. I would caution them to be very careful, lest it might be loaded and go off and injure the one that is handling it.

See here, Observer, I'm onto you, and never give me any more of your sass, or I'll give you away. Oh, you don't remember it, do you? You don't remember the time you hinted that I didn't have more than half a dozen colonies. I know you are a big fellow, and have rafted bees up and down the

Mississippi river, and had them laying around loose by the hundred, but I'm not afraid of you all the same.

"Some people are perpetually censuring others for doing that of which they are guilty themselves."—Editor, July 1st PROGRESSIVE.

Say, fellows, I wonder if he means any of us?

Bluffton, Mo.

## WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

BY SOMNAMBULIST.

EVERY prospect for a fine fall flow, and not for years has the new growth of white clover—our base for another year's supplies—dared to lift up its bright countenance to greet us in the manner it does at present, so that the immediate future of bee keeping bids fair. Thus it ever is:

"When gloomy clouds, storm-driven,

Drift over like a pall,

There comes a rift, and heaven

Shines blue above it all."

I often wonder how well, or ill, prepared, we shall find ourselves for the reception of another bountiful crop. If we would court success, now is the time to begin. Permit no weeds to seed in or around the apiary, if you would belong to the labor-saving persuasion. There are many odds and ends to be gathered up and straightened out. Good time to requeen, etc., and so on. We've always to keep in view the fact that next year's greatest problem may prove to be the caring for an unusual crop. And who that has ever had the benefit of such an experience will deny that to keep up requires good generalship and persistent battling, so that if we wish to conquer, we must put our whole hearts into the cause. The battle is now on, for this season of the year might appropriately be termed "the morning of another apicultural year." Then let us make an issue squarely along the lines which we propose to fight, draw our lines closely, organize our forces for the conflict, and never give up until victory is ours. Such rules of action hold equally good, whether applied to the moral, intellectual, social or commercial world. Life is one grand battle. The great difficulty that confronts many is that they know not for what they fight. According to the eternal fitness of things, every man or woman who walks



the face of the earth should work, and, failing, should forfeit the respect of enterprising and intelligent humanity. Did it never occur to you how many *beats* there are to be found along this line? And of those who are willing to work, how many, think you, yield to the all-powerful temptation of living beyond their means? This deplorable condition is largely due to prevalent customs which in their turn should be attacked from the strongholds of the pulpit and the press, and forever annihilated. Half of humanity is living from hand to mouth, and consequently are battling with poverty. There are 20,000,000 people in this beautiful world of plenty that don't know where the bread is to come from that is to sustain them for the next twenty-four hours. With all such, the supreme battle is for bread, and it will continue so to be as long as they allow their expenditures to exceed their earnings. "Pat" never uttered a truer saying than when he remarked to a friend, "The way I got rich was by going without the things I was obliged to have." The people who are always trying to assume false fronts are the same who, when the factories shut down, and they are out of jobs, and everything goes "dead wrong", clamor for a division, and of whom a prominent lecturer recently said:

"I tell you, my countrymen, that if congress was to divide all the wealth in the country, and give us our per capita share, \$1,160 in six months there would be fellows riding in Pullman sleeping cars, and fellows walking along the tracks hunting places to sleep."

In twelve months they would be howling to divide over again, 'cause it wasn't just right the last time; anyway it didn't come out right. Such men are of the kind referred to by our colored friend, who, on being informed that a certain one of her nationality had been sworn to support the constitution of the United States, excitedly exclaimed, "'Foh de Lohd! I doant know how Aunt Idy is gwine to s'pote the United States when she can't s'pote herself." It is no fault of this class that the amount per capita increased from \$205 in 1820 to \$1,160 in 1895, a record of which every true American is proud.

B. Taylor, in the Review, says:

"I believe there is too much shirking of business and too little willing joyful industry."

And further on we find:

"Swarming time is the battlefield of bee keeping. Anything we can do in previous drill in preparing hives and implements that

can be handled rapidly at that time, is time and money well spent."

He winds up his most excellent article by saying:

"I have long believed that 'by the sweat of your brow you shall eat bread,' was not, and is not, a curse, and that none are so safe as he who earns what he eats."

What a pity so few possess perceptive powers equal to the embracing of this sentiment! Which the more often proves a curse, over-work, or lack of employment? Experience asserts that either extreme is to be avoided. We have had one war over compulsory labor, and next it seems we may expect one over compulsory idleness. Who shall gainsay that the labor question is a great one in many senses?

In the same number of the Review, the subject of amalgamation of the Union and the North American is ably discussed. Wm. F. Clarke is of the opinion that the North American spends too much time on primary instruction, and says heretofore we've only run a sort of "deestric skule" business. He also thinks we should abolish the question box. Favors the union of the two organizations. Heddon follows, and declares the leaders of the N. A. B. A. have not been honey producers, consequently they were not filled with apicultural enthusiasm. Further says, "The best credentials are bank checks for honey." Oh! That shuts the most of us out. It's been a while since we owned a bank check for honey, (do you think the date would make any difference?) but we are more than willing to "take a back seat where we can learn something practical." Not in favor of uniting the two societies. Allen Pringle says:

"As a rule, in all organizations, the greater the personal advantage to the member, the stronger the organization."

Thinks it necessary to hold out personal inducements to secure members, and that the practical question is, how can they be afforded? Advises us to apply to our government for aid, as they have, the Ontario Bee Keepers' Association having secured a grant of \$500 annually. He closes by saying:

"I quite agree with the editor of the Review that a union of the North American and the Bee Keeper's Union would be a wise move and to the advantage of both."

Then comes Thomas G. Newman, who feels compelled to disagree. Says:

"The two were divorced at St. Joseph, and now in less than a year, comes a proposition for a re-marriage.... The National Association is to marry the Union, as a blushing bride, probably because of her dowery.... The na-

Wrote on point system of robbery



tional society is the impecunious party, and must do all the "sparking" if a re-marriage is effected...As general manager of the Union, I must say, seriously, that no amalgamation can be made unless so determined by a full and free vote of all its members upon proper presentation of the aims and objects thereof."

Just like any other "naughty old guardy." By no means let us have anything in the nature of an elopement or a secret wedding. We are all too fond of attending nuptial festivities for any such arrangements. But all's fair in love and war.

R. McKnight thinks:

"Though the question of remodeling and improving the North American be a perplexing one, still it's not beyond the range of possibilities."

F. L. Thompson's "Gleanings from Foreign Fields" are rich—replete with both interesting and instructive matter. Here are some fragments from his last paper in the Review:

"Old combs preferred by the bees, both for brood and storage.... Early spring inspection of colonies not desirable.... A review of the colonies to ascertain if well supplied with brood and honey for winter, during August the only necessary general manipulation.... To secure thin and uniform sheets of foundation, Dr. Dubini uses a glass bottle filled with ice water, instead of a dipping board.... The first spring inspection should occur on a sunny day which has been preceded by several warm days.... If some kind of vapor would answer as well as smoke, why not experiment in that line? (Chance here for some wide-awake).... In a French journal is found the statement that the bee keeps in check the insect which does much damage by laying its eggs in the buds of the apple bloom. The same journal gives an account of thirty fruit trees which refused to bear fruit for a period of twenty years, notwithstanding they had every needed attention, and when some colonies of bees were placed near by, they reversed the order of business as if by magic."

And this reminds me, could we not help the cause quite a little by simply letting our light shine, say, for instance, on this subject of fertilization? For example, just as the cucumbers came into bearing, we were visited by heavy rains for days in succession, making the possibility of visits to the blossoms, by the bees, rare. In consequence, the crop has been light, and numerous and loud have been the complaints, as well as inquiries in regard to the cause. As they are so accommodating as to furnish an opening, I never fail to introduce a wedge and with all the nonchalance I can command, I proceed to answer their questions to the best of my ability. And I am oftentimes well repaid for my trouble in witnessing their surprise (which furnishes real amusement) as well as the interest they

evinced in the subject. On page 209 of the same Review, we find a clipping from the Canadian Bee Journal, in which the following occurs:

"I had rather remove filled combs and replace them with empty ones, than adjust and remove a bee escape. And then I fancy that the bees being crowded into the brood chamber and the consequent excitement caused by the bee escape would work up the swarming fever."

These are only a few of the relishable fragments found in the July Review, but don't they constitute a pretty good advertisement?

In *Stray Straws* for July 1st Gleanings there is to be found this item:

"More good people are in the world than we sometimes suppose. Every little while I find some new ones."

Look out, Dr., for mud-balls from the anti-mutual battery. Another *Straw* reads:

"The union of the Bee Keepers' Union and the North American—shall it be, or not? Better discuss it thoroughly in print than to take time to discuss it at Toronto."

To which the editor adds:

"Yes, yes; the sooner the better."

Now, Mr. Editor, do you refer to the discussion or the union? In speaking of a visit from Geo. W. York and wife, the Dr. says:

"Bro. York brought along his usual stock of good nature, and we had just the best kind of a time."

It struck me quite forcibly that with the Dr.'s almost unlimited stock, they came near having an over-supply, if such a thing were possible), and isn't it plain that the Dr.'s "some'at" of a philosopher? Here's a *Straw* you can wear in your hat:

"In taking off honey boards, or anything else with dauby burr-combs under, just raise up enough to break the burr-combs and then let down again. In an hour or so you can remove and find the burr-combs licked dry."

Still further on we find this:

"Geodes are not a peculiarity of Tampa Bay, Friend Root. I found many of them near Johnstown, Pa., in a deep cut made for the Pennsylvania Railroad."

You both might have found them when you were at Keokuk, they having been taken out where the excavation for the canal was made. Yet another *Straw* reads (and it's the last we'll steal this time):

"For shade over hives standing in the sun, try this: Cut some grass—long slough grass if you have it; pile it on the hive six inches or more deep, and anchor it with two or three sticks of stovewood. Lift cover and all, and it will last through the season. But I want shade over myself as well as the bees. [So do I; but somehow it is not always convenient to have it so.—Ed]."



And in addition to the lack of shade, we are mostly compelled to plant our out-apiaries in some neglected weed patch which of itself alone furnishes employment sufficient to keep us out of mischief for the whole season.

On page 513 this paragraph from J. E. Hand, Wakeman, Ohio, occurs:

"This subject of large or small brood-chamber hives can never be governed by any fixed rules, but must ever be a matter of location, and time and duration of the honey flow from which we obtain our surplus."

Here was a revelation to me found on page 518:

"The great mass of bee keepers (and that means, I think, the great majority) do not scrape the sections before putting on the market."

Whew! That's the way they dispose of this troublesome job, is it? Whilst serving my time on this vexatious piece of business, I've many times wondered if there was no "short cut" through. Verily it's "live and learn." But time and space are casting forbidding frowns at me, so goodbye, journals and readers, until another month. "May God be with you till we meet again."

Naptown, Dreamland.

## STILL ANOTHER PROCESS.

WILDER GRAHAME.

So much has been said of late on the subject of transferring that one is almost ready to believe the present users of the old box hive are still in the majority and that they are for the first time beginning to adopt modern improvements. At the same time hardly any two even among professionals agree as to the best process for making the change, a circumstance rather indicating that all the systems in use have their drawbacks and that none are completely satisfactory.

Having occasion myself to change one colony from an odd-sized movable frame to a Simplicity, I resorted to a little independent experimenting and arrived at a process that I prefer above all others I have seen.

My old hive was a hand-made affair, with movable frames running cross-ways of the hive. By a coincidence (I think) it was almost exactly the same width of the Simplicity and about two inches longer; also a little deeper. As early as a few really warm days made it safe to disturb the bees in the spring, long before unpacking them, and be-

fore brood rearing was under way, I removed half the frames from the old hive and introduced a division board. As the entire brood chamber had been allowed them through the winter, this contraction of space naturally resulted in their being decidedly cramped for room. In this condition I left them until the weather was supposed to be settled—which we all know it wasn't this year—and brood rearing was well under way. Honey was beginning to come in quite freely, and the queen had soon exhausted the limited space allowed her. The combs removed from the hive I had transferred at leisure to Simplicity frames and had an empty hive of that pattern ready for occupancy. Seeing that I was probably going to force upon the queen an unprofitable idleness, I selected a warm, pleasant day and removed the hive to the summer stand rather earlier than usual; considerably before this late spring warranted. Upon the usual hive foundation I had laid a board plained on both sides and somewhat larger than the usual bottom board. The hive was thus upon a double bottom. Removing the cover, I secured a cloth over the vacant space between division board and end of hive. The cloth over the brood frames was removed. Over all I set my Simplicity containing the comb taken from the old hive. This, being the same width, fitted nicely the one way, but was too short by a couple of inches. A strip of wood covered this deficiency. The Simplicity was arranged exactly as for receiving a swarm, excepting that the old hive served as a bottom board. The bees now had access to the half of their old hive containing frames and to all of the new one. They were then surrounded with a temporary shelter against stray cold weather and left to themselves for a few days. A casual examination proved things to be progressing nicely. The queen, without sufficient room below, was very willing to accept the additional space, and before many days, was thoroughly at home in the upper story. Knowing about what stage of development the brood below were in at the time of unpacking, I had now only to await the progress of nature and a favorable moment for the completion of my work.

When the young brood below ought according to bee chronology to be hatched, first making sure by examination that the queen was still at work in the upper hive, I selected a warm day



when the bees were hard at work, and removing the temporary outer shelter, arranged a hive foundation close behind the one on which the double hive rested. The top of this foundation was just level with the top of the true foundation before it, or with the under side of the false bottom. By blowing a liberal supply of smoke into the lower hive entrance, I soon had most of the bees in the upper one. Grasping the lower hive at each end, I now drew it, very carefully, back upon the new foundation, the plained surface moving very smoothly. The bees hardly noticed the disturbance.

As soon as this move was made, I hurriedly smoked the entrance severely, to discourage their descent, and then, lifting the upper hive quickly carried it forward on the old foundation and opened the hitherto closed entrance. The bees, returning from the field, by this means, met no interruption, finding the entrance, though a new one, in the accustomed place. The main body of the swarm was transferred, and that with almost no handling of the bees and the minimum disturbance of them. Some bees were left in the old hive—not many—and the process of removing these became simply that of transferring a comparatively few stray bees, instead of transferring the entire swarm. As soon as these are managed, the old hive should be carried away and the combs transferred to simplicity frames without any annoyance whatever from the bees. If the brood has not all left the cells yet, these frames should be introduced into a hive for the reception of which previous arrangements have been made. In a small apiary perhaps the best plan is not to allow the bees entrance into the entire brood chamber of the upper hive during the transferring process; then these new frames may be introduced into the vacant part of the new hive into which their own swarm has been transferred.

## IN FAVOR OF THE GOLDEN ITALIANS.

C. W. GIESE.

FOLLOWING the discussion of the Golden Italian versus the Italian, I came to the conclusion that you were humbugged once more. You have put your money in those golden fellows and expected golden returns, but at the end you will soon have no bees at all, to say nothing about the honey. What can be done? You should, as soon as soon as possible, fall back on the Italians. Such were my first thoughts. Thinking the matter over again, I said to myself: No, you will do no such thing. Before you give up those nice, quick and active golden creatures, you will try them and form your own opinion. So I did. And now, as the honey crop of this year is soon at an end, what conclusions have I drawn?

Well, my friends, I am in the bee business not for pleasure, but for money. I do not raise and sell queens, nor have I friends that do, whom I wish to give a lift. It matters not with me if the queens are yellow, golden or black, so long as they gather honey, and lots of it. In my apiary I have the golden Italians and the Italians side by side. Let me go to my stands and pick out one golden Italian and one Italian. Let us try to select them, one as strong as the other. Which of the two has given me the most honey? *The golden Italians, friends, the golden Italians!* How they do come in, those nice, quick and active little fellows, and fill their hive with honey. How it makes my heart glad to take out the frames of honey capped from the top to the bottom. And, last but not least, they have made no signs to swarm, as the yellow Italians have. They keep continually at gathering honey, and, we know, it brings success. The yellow Italians gathered some honey also, but not as much by far as the golden Ital-



ians did. So I will stick to golden Italians and try them another year. I know even Mr. R. B. Leahy thinks little of the golden Italians. But you see people do not all agree and have the same opinions. It is not so in other things, even in politics and religion. How can it be otherwise in the bee business? So, Brother Leahy, you can place me on the side of the golden Italians, and if I change my side, I will let you know in due time.

Little Rock, Mo.

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## HONEY PROSPECTS.

W. H. RITTER.

THE season so far has been fairly good for the bee keeper, although last winter was a hard one. Bees came through all right with plenty of honey for the brood till fruit bloom, which was a great harvest for the bees in this vicinity, from the fact that there are acres and acres of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, plums, and hundreds of acres of apples, all in full bloom till clover came on. Then swarming began. Up to date we have got only white honey of fine quality, but we are now about to the end of clover. Have now a good prospect for a large crop of sumac honey.

I want to give a bit of my experience selling comb honey in Springfield. A few days ago I took some very white clover honey to market, and finding the groceries supplied for the day, I had to retail my honey. I went into a dry goods store and sold a couple of pounds to a lady there. Then I went on and sold a lot to other customers, when up came my customer from the dry goods store and asked me if my honey was not all manufactured. She looked me straight in the eye expecting to see me *will*, but I didn't—no, I didn't get mad either. I don't often

get mad, especially when I'm selling sweet things. I told her no, I never did it, that the bees did it all themselves. She said a man in the store told her that it was too white to be honey—that she was surely swindled, that it was not honey at all—only some white sugar syrup; that the whole thing, comb and all, was manufactured by machinery. Well, I argued the question awhile with her, and explained the use of the foundation mill to get straight combs, and explained how people get a mistaken idea of the mill, and think it makes the complete comb, but I did not find out whether my fair customer was convinced or not, so I went on selling honey. After awhile I went into an express office to sell, and there I met some very smart fellows, who, after looking my honey over, pronounced it bogus. They knew no bees ever made such nice white honey—no, no!—I couldn't make them believe that bees ever had anything to do with it. Well, that stumped me, to see such *smart* people know so little. I told them fellows I had kept bees about twenty years, and knew four or five things about honey, but they didn't know honey when they saw it.

In June, 1881, the Popular Science Monthly published a statement from the pen of Prof. Wiley, in which he claimed all common honey was nothing but glucose put up in combs made by machinery. He, after he saw the mistake he had made, claimed that he only meant it for a joke, not thinking anyone would ever believe it, but it was copied by many papers over the country, and was taken for the truth by many people who knew nothing about modern manipulation of the honey bee. A. I. Root, of Medina, Ohio, some years ago offered \$1000 for perfect samples of comb honey made by machinery. The offer still stands waiting for the star genius.

Springfield, Mo.



## THE HIVE QUESTION, ETC.

—  
JAMES CARMAC.  
—

HOWEVER desirable it may be to conform, in presenting one's views, to contribute matter as shall be seasonable, there are obstacles in the way. Such the ability of the editor to include in the space of his publication all that may be sent in for publication. Also, the ideas of writers are frequently suggestive of some subjects that at such times may not be without general interest, and the requirements of those who are to receive aid therefrom may have received enlightenment from other sources. The dissemination of apicultural experiences from the many able publications at the present time, if one is interested to the extent that all apiarists should be, may have been enlightened by other journals. There are but few articles from the contributions of the many writers on apiculture that do not contain some thoughts that are responsive and either confirm our experience or excite some latent thought not heretofore sufficiently confirmed. Herein lies the interest and profit conferred by synonymous reading.

Questions of hives are being agitated at the present time, but they are not conducive to the general enlightenment of the apiarist in what most interests him as a general rule. Given movable frames in any good hive, the management of which he has familiarized himself with, his anxiety is to know how he can manipulate the same to advantage himself most in the production of honey. Not that there is not a vast difference in the construction of hives to the conservation of the colony's effectiveness. Yet no one when well supplied with a certain construction feels in these days of doubtful flow of nectar that without irrefragable proof

of much betterment, cares to cast aside what has proven practicable and adopt an untried article. Yet all delight to give some weight to the majority of opinion, and that has been enforced by the adoption of the L frame, and to hives to which it corresponds. That there is merit in the L frame and dove-tail hive over others of different construction, is established by its almost universal use and its growing popularity. Simplicity in construction, adaptability to section and extracted honey, and ease of manipulation, recommend it after a trial which satisfies the majority.

That we are on the eve of better times for honey flow than the past few years have been, is given promise by late generous rains and the present luxuriant growth of vegetation. In this section of Iowa since 1886 we have not felt in a rejoicing spirit up to the present time. We never look forward to a season that will supply nectar sufficient to carry bees through the coming winter and furnish their owners a fair supply of sweets without patronizing the grocer and importer. A cycle of failures has passed, and one of promise is at hand. The rainfall within the past two days exceeded three inches. The white clover is just putting forth its bloom.

The methods of contracting with division boards, advocated by some, promises to force the bees into the sections, but unless the space in the super over these spaces is filled with sections, containing comb, there is apt to be a hesitancy on their part to enter and work there until all other sections are somewhat completed, and those first filled are more apt to be propolized and travel-stained ere those over the division boards are completed.

Dr. C. C. Miller, whose opinions on bees are generally accepted, remarks in answer to a question as to the advisability of examining a colony daily for



queen cells, claims it will not work harm (see page 363 American Bee Journal for June). All observers know that smoking the bees to quiet they fill themselves with honey, and a general cessation of work follows and is continued for quite a period of time. Even the incoming bees are demoralized and wander over the combs, ceasing for a time to deposit their stores, and all labor ceases. Bees being filled with honey do not go out at once after stores, and regurgitation does not immediately take place on closing the hives, but the bees remain idle until normal conditions are restored. How can he claim that no loss results when flowers are yielding nectar in quantities that puts the bees to excessive activity to secure the same when storing at a rate of from four to more pounds per day. I consider such interference very unwise. The less bees are disturbed when storing rapidly is the wiser course to adopt.

Dr. J. P. Brown, page 365 same issue as above of American Bee Journal, recommends after the swarm issues from an old gum or box hive to wait twenty-one days before transferring the bees in said gum or box, the elapsed time allowing all brood to hatch. But during the time passing, the young queen becomes fertilized, and the loss of brood will be about the same. If done as soon as eggs are found, it is a better practice, as plenty of workers will be on hand to repair the combs, and a working colony is soon obtained. My experience was obtained from transferring a wagon-load of cubical hives to L frame hives, as the pile of boxes in the fence corner and chicken house will show. The reason for discarding those hives being their unadaptability to  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  sections. There are many such opinions that may be taken with a grain of allowance as to the best practice. The amount of what we do not know about the best methods

of management of bees exceeds what is known—probably. There is much yet to learn about the best management. The science of apiculture, if science it may be called, is one well calculated to encourage investigation by the ablest of those engaged in its pursuit.

The method of sinking the wires into the foundation in brood frames is various. A method practiced in the Sylvan Park apiary is as follows: After fastening the foundation to the top bar, we use a common lamp, holding the frame in the left hand near the center of the top bar, inclining the frame at a sharp angle, the end from us down over the chimney, near enough to soften the wax, the wire beneath the sheet. Bring the sheet near enough the heat to warm quickly, and near a good light from a window observe when the wax shines from softening. Then the wire is warmer than the wax, and sinks readily into the same, and sinks to the center at once. By passing the two forefingers moistened over the wax with gentle pressure, passing the frame with a downward movement over the hot air from the lamp, until the end of the frame near you reaches the chimney, you can imbed the wire quickly to the center of the sheet, the wax closing over the wire, leaving the wax smooth and the cell walls unharmed. You will find this method pleasing.

Remove propolis from the hands by washing them in a strong solution of carbonate of sodium, (sold as sal-soda), then wash in soap and water.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 13, 1895.

### NEBRASKA NOTES.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

PLENTY of rain, sunshine duly proportioned to our needs, luxuriant growing crops, and happy, ex-



pectant faces, is what one sees while passing through our towns or along our country roads nowadays. The terrible lesson of last year's drouth has not been without some good, as, fearful of a repetition of the evil this year, an unusual amount of energy has been exerted to get things in shape to withstand it, and, consequently, the well cultivated fields that were so thoroughly pulverized early in the season in order that no moisture might be lost, are now covered with crops that might not have been so thrifty had the ground been less carefully prepared with no fear of drouth.

Among the people of beedom the effects of the starvation rations to which the bees were reduced last summer, may have taught a wholesome lesson also. By the number of empty hives that are to be seen in some apiaries, it would seem the lesson had been pointed enough to be easily understood. The food grudgingly given late in the fall in hopes that the weakened remnants of what should have been strong colonies might thus be enabled to winter, was much of it thrown away. The bees appeared to rally for a little while, but long before spring came they ceased to exist. Had the same amount of food been given to build them up strong before the short but abundant flow of honey we had in the fall, came, the result *might* have been different.

Swarming time is here. I realize the fact because I helped hive a swarm for a neighbor not long ago, and one morning found a swarm of runaways from somebody's hive hanging on the grape vines in our garden. It was a cool, misty morning, and the swarm had apparently been there all night. They were right in the middle of the vine, clustered on the osage post to which the grape vine is fastened. As no hive could be got near them without injuring the grape vine, and the osage post which held the cluster could not well be cut off, thirteen-year-old Lee,

who was with me, volunteered the use of his big straw hat, into which we shook them, a hatful at a time, and then dumped them in front of the hive. Three times the hat was filled and emptied, and we concluded the rest would find their way in, and left them. They are fine Italians, and had a laying queen, and at present are doing well.

I have managed so far to get along without any\* swarming, but will not promise how long the state of affairs may last, as the colonies that are working in the supers may disappoint me at any time.

From queen cells reared in a queenless colony, I have some young queens. Their mother was the daughter of as fine a five-banded queen as one would wish to see. Her bees, the daughters, are well marked and gentle.

Among the young queens is one as black as any native of Africa—in fact, the blackest bee I ever saw. The other young queens are marked about like average Italians. Ah, well! many strange things happen in this world of ours. Perhaps she's a *Punic!*

Millard, Nebraska.

—●—

A UNION OF THE NORTH  
AMERICAN AND THE BEE  
KEEPERS' UNION WILL  
BE OPPOSED BY THE  
MANAGER OF THE  
LATTER.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

Bee Keepers' Review.

I HAVE carefully read the editorial in the last Review on the above subject, and while I fully agree with it as to the object to be attained, viz.: Organization, I do not indorse some of the methods suggested or hinted at, to obtain it.



It is well known that "organization" was my pet theme for years, and what organization the National Society did have was through my efforts in that direction. I have spent both time and money in trying to get up an efficient organization—one that would be a power for good, and make it at the same time a permanent institution.

But as soon as the National Society was incorporated, a "howl" went up from some selfish, narrow-minded bigots, who fought it inch by inch, and, apparently at least, accomplished its dissolution—for at the last meeting at St. Joseph, they ignored the past, cut down the constitution and threw out the by-laws, all for what? Heaven may know, but I don't. As the report of that convention has never been published, we may never know the "whys" and "wherefores" of their action. Let us look at the history of the matter a little before entering into the discussion of the *modus operandi* proposed.

At the 19th annual convention held at Columbus, Ohio, October 3, 1888, a new constitution and by-laws were adopted by unanimous vote. These documents were prepared by me very carefully, and presented at the convention of the previous year. They were referred to a committee, and that committee referred them back to the convention without recommendation. Coming before that whole body, they were unanimously endorsed, and then and there adopted.

Article X of that constitution reads as follows: "A Defense Committee of seven shall be appointed for the purpose of considering the applications of members for defense from unjust lawsuits by those who are prejudiced against the pursuit. This committee shall be the officers annually elected by the National Bee Keepers' Union, which is hereby declared to be affiliated to the International American Bee Association. Its President is hereby made a Vice-President of the Association, and its General Manager also a Delegate to the International Convention."

Could anything be plainer? The Union was *officially declared* to be affiliated to the National Society, and its President and General Manager declared to be officers of the Association.

In St. Joseph last fall, this was (if I am correctly informed) all thrown out; indeed the whole by-laws were repealed, and the union "divorced."

Now, in less than a year, up comes the present proposition to re-marry the two again. The National Association is to marry the Union, as a blushing bride, probably because of her dowery. What child's play and foolishness!

The Union is prosperous and successful, and needs no "affiliation." The National Society is the impecunious party, and must do all the "sparking," if a re-marriage is effected!

As General Manager of the Union, I must say, seriously, that no amalgamation can be made unless so determined by a full and free vote of all its members upon proper presentation of the aims and objects thereof.

I do not believe that the members of the Union will ever consent to have the funds raised for defense, diverted to other channels, and used for delegates "to see the boys and have a good time." I know that my consent will never be given for such a thing.

Chicago, Ills.

THE SOCIAL FEATURE OF  
THE NORTH AMERICAN  
HAS BECOME ITS GREAT-  
EST ATTRACTION.—THE  
AMALGAMATION OF  
THE UNION AND  
THE NORTH A-  
MERICAN DE-  
SIRABLE.

R. M'KNIGHT.

Bee Keepers Review.

ONE short sentence in your able introductory article, on the special topic for this month, published in the June number of the Review, summarizes the character and work of the North American Bee Keepers' Association, (as now constituted), so fully that little is left to be said of its work past and present.

"The object of the North American is to meet socially and discuss apiarian topics for mutual improvement." So says the editor, and in saying so, he says about all that can be said of its usefulness thus far. To meet, socially, the leading bee keepers of America, was the principal motive that prompted me to attend the meetings in the past, and I apprehend the same may be said of most of the others who have attended at its annual conventions.

The "discussion of apiarian topics," as carried on at its meetings, is not a



powerful inducement to anyone to travel hundreds of miles, and spend considerable time and money to enjoy or take part in. There are numbers of State, provincial and local associations on this continent, at whose meetings these topics are as fully and intelligently discussed as they are at the meetings of the North American. Nor are its social advantages what they ought to be. The personal intercourse of kindred spirits so much enjoyed by most of us, must of necessity be restricted to a very limited number of those who would like to enjoy it.

How to remodel it so as to make it a power for good to bee keepers generally, and insure the attendance of a respectable number of the leading bee keepers of the continent at its annual gatherings is indeed a perplexing question, and yet it ought not to be beyond the range of what is possible. The territorial extent embraced within the limits of its assumed jurisdiction, is, I think, the main difficulty in making it what we would all be delighted to see it, that is a central organization, at once aggressive, defensive, instructive and social—in the management of which, the best business talent in the brotherhood of bee keepers might be employed. When asked how this may be accomplished, I am forced to adopt Dr. Miller's confession and admit "I don't know." Probably your suggestion if carried into effect would solve the difficulty. Amalgamate the North American and the Union, merge the functions of both organizations in one, secure an energetic business man to manage the society's work, have him devote his whole time to build up and extend its influence, and let him be adequately remunerated for his services. Until this or something like this be done, there is little hope that either association will effect the work that is possible to be effected in the interest of bee keeping. If the utility of such a scheme be decided upon, the details for its management could be afterwards marked out. The necessary revenue to carry on such an association would be available out of the annual membership fee if the present membership of the two societies were maintained. The subject is a large one, but I shall not pursue it further at present.

Owen Sound, Canada.

## A REVIEW OF THE JULY PROGRESSIVE.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

THE PROGRESSIVE is favored in having a poet of its very own, one, too, as good as Will Ward Mitchell. And he's right in teaching that Nellie Dale lived happily with "her hired man," only, however, provided that the hired man was her equal. But why shouldn't a hired man or a hired girl, be the equal of one who sits and eats the bread of idleness?

I'm afraid S. E. Miller has had some misfortune attending his attempts at wetting dried sections. S. E., I wish you would give just one more trial to wetting them wholesale, and then I believe you may like it better than the plan you give on page 167. Putting sections in a cellar hasn't worked very successfully with me, but perhaps the cellar was not damp enough.

Theoretically, your plan of wetting the backs of the grooves ought to be the very best, and I won't quarrel with you as to whether it may not be, but after having tried it a good many times, I find no breakage after wetting a package of 500 at once, and it is done in one-tenth of the time, I think. Yes, I think in very much less than one-tenth of the time it takes to wet them a dozen at a time. At any rate I think you won't mind my telling just how it is done:

Tear open one side of the package that lets you at the grooves, and let this side be uppermost: Have a tea-kettle about one-fourth full of boiling water. If too full, you can't pour a stream small enough, and if cold, the water will go through the grooves too slowly and more of it will soak into the wood than you want. The hot water runs through quickly, wetting just enough, and drying off quickly. This lessens the chance for breakage. Now start at one end of a row of grooves, pour a stream as small as you can, and have the stream steady—perhaps the stream will be the size of a quill taken from a hen's wing—and follow steadily along the row of grooves, and do the same with the other two rows of grooves. You should pour slowly enough, or long enough in one spot, so that the water will run clear through. A little observation and experience will help you about deciding this.



Mutual admiration societies get a little discussion in July PROGRESSIVE, and the editor and others speak some very sensible words. I'm going to own up right square that I believe in such societies. Adam and Eve were, I believe, charter members of the first mutual admiration society in the world. I've no doubt Eve thought she had the nicest and best companion of all in the whole world. Ditto Adam. More than that, if we are to believe Milton, they didn't hesitate to put their admiration into plain speech; and it's been the same way with every well regulated couple ever since. And that man or that woman is a pretty poor stick who confines his admiration within his own four walls. I'm with the editor: Don't save all your good words to pile on a dead man, but while he's alive say a good word once in awhile of him, and once in a great while to him.

Somnambulist found sawdust not the best thing in the dooryard of a hive, on account of danger from fire. Others have had trouble the same way. A layer of salt renewed occasionally works well. On the whole, I like the dooryard paved with wood. Every bee keeper accumulates in time pieces of boards from old hives or something of the kind, and these can be laid in front of the hives, keeping down all growth, and making a nice landing for dropping bees.

Speaking of a little thing like that reminds me that I think a grave mistake is made by many a bee keeper in thinking that it's only the big improvements and the great inventions that are worth telling. Bless your heart! It's knowing a whole lot of little things that makes the difference between failure and success many a time. Observer, page 172, says he did n't tell about marking a hive temporarily with green grass or weeds, because he "did not think it worth while to mention it." Brother Observer, when a thing's worth enough for you to practice it for years, it's "worth while to mention it." If you've got any more little wrinkles like that, bring them on. Many a one never writes a word for the journals because he thinks he has made no big discovery, but if each one would give us the little things he has found useful in his own practice, it would make our journals worth a great deal more than they now are, and they are pretty good now.

J. W. Rouse gives some good advice on page 173 about getting bees to work

in the surplus chamber. Sections partly filled with honey succeeded with me, and I afterward found that the honey wasn't necessary, only so there was comb that had contained honey. Bees will not resist such a section if they have anything to store. In a poor season I've had super after super with no work done in them except in the bait section, and that was filled.

Marengo, Ills.



**MY CAT**alogue will interest you. **HIVES, SECTIONS, FOUNDATION, SMOKERS,** and everything that bee keepers use. Prompt, Cheap, and Low Freight Rate.

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**P. J. THOMAS,**  
Fredonia, Kas.

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## Golden Italian

Queens by return mail from a breeder obtained of Doollittle, which he selected and tested out of 1000 for his own special use. He said this Queen is a better one than the

## Worlds Fair Queen,

which was valued at \$50.00. Also,

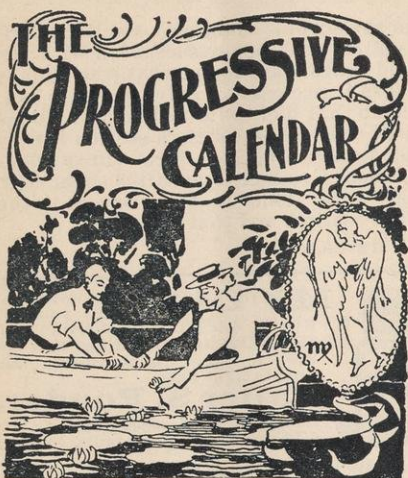
## Italian Queens,

from one of A. I. Root's very best imported breeders. Price of Queens: Untested, 55c; 6 for \$3; 12 for \$5.50. Tested, \$1 each; 6 for \$5. No disease. Shall run 400 nuclei. Ask for free circular, which may be worth dollars to you if you buy Queens. Safe delivery and satisfaction will be guaranteed in each and every case.

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Bellevue, Ohio.

Please mention the "Progressive."





August

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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**THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER.**

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

**EDITORIAL.**

ALAS! poor Yorick! The sad news comes as we go to press. Dr. Miller writes: "Friend York has no home now."

ACCORDING to the testimony of a great many prominent bee keepers, it would seem that bees do gather nectar from the bloom of the strawberry plant.

THE next meeting of the North American Bee Keepers' Association will be held at Toronto, Ontario, Sept. 4, 5, and 6, 1895. Our Canadian brothers are making extensive arrangements for the event, and it is anticipated that

all who attend will be well repaid for the expense incurred in the journey to the great convention.

THE amalgamation of the North American Bee Keepers' Association and the Bee Keepers' Union—shall it be, or not?—seems to be one of the vital questions at issue with the bee keeping fraternity at present.

S. E. MILLER in American Bee Journal page 488 asks this question: "Can't the admirers of golden bees get up a bee fancier's association, where they could have full swing, and not be bothered by those that keep bees for the honey they gather?"

E. T. ABBOTT in American Bee Journal declares that the editor of the Cosmopolitan is not to be too severely censured for his misuse of the gender of the honey bee in his sub-head to W. Z. Hutchinson's article in the June issue of that magazine, as in Root's A B C of Bee Culture, a book read and criticised by Doolittle and Miller, the same misuse of the pronoun occurs. How about this anyway?

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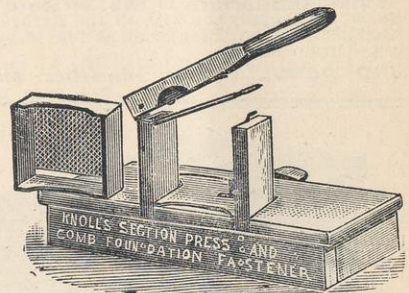
## The Bee Keepers' Quarterly

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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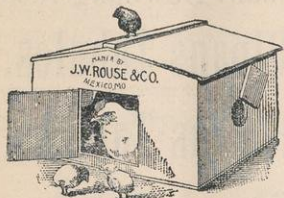


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Geo. W. York, Chicago, Ill. November 24, 1894.

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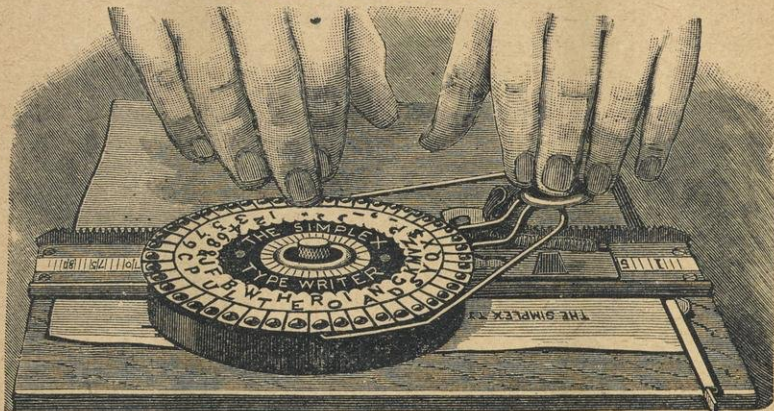


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