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Progressive bee-keeper. Vol. II, No. 7 August 15, 1892

Unionville, Mo.: E. F. Quigley, August 15, 1892

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PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER.

AUGUST 1892.



Entered at the Unionville postoffice for transmission through the mails as second class matter, by the

E. F. QUIGLEY, Editor and Publisher.
UNIONVILLE, MISSOURI.

THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER.

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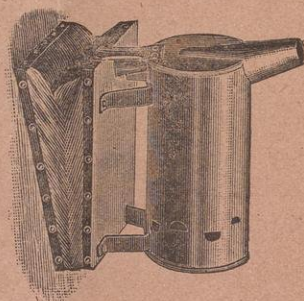
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A Monthly Apicultural Journal.

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E. F. QUIGLEY, Editor and Publisher.

VOL. II.

UNIONVILLE, MO., AUGUST 15, 1892.

NO. 7.

We could name a would be supply dealer that has worked A. I. Root for several smokers, on tobacco pledges.

From the many changes Mr. Alley has made in his automatic hiver it seems it was not near so perfect as he supposed.

Four horizontal wires in medium brood foundations for L frames is a grand success in our apiary. Would not ask for any better combs.

Those famous golden (?) Carniolans did not stand up to high prices very long. We notice the price is being lowered to that of other bees.

Are you thinking of going to the fall meeting of the Missouri State Bee-Keepers Association, to meet at Independence, Mo., in October? Remember it is less than two months. Would like to have the names of all who expect to attend.

Are flat covers here to stay? Would like to know what the experience of others has been with them. In early spring they have a fashion of bowing up at the side between the end cleats. After hot weather begins they warp up so the bees crawl out at the sides.

Now these covers we have are the first made by Root, are painted dark red on one side. We bought these after they were painted. Our covers, painted white on both sides while they were new, are standing the weather much better, but we believe they will trouble us in the same way later.

Geo. W. York, of the American Bee Journal, got the impression that the Bee Age had been started and then died. You are mistaken Mr. York, the Bee Age was announced to make its appearance in May, but was never issued; and so, a good time to let go of it was before commencing.

We have had about the same success that others had in trying to get a reply from Jacob T. Timpe. We wrote him, long before he was published, on some business matter, but got no reply. We think Mr. Timpe means to be honest but he certainly takes a different view of the matter than does other people.

From the reports received we think the loss of bees the past winter was due largely to old queens. Mr. John Comstock, living two miles from us, lost about seventy colonies wintered in the cellar, and Mr. S. S. Buckmaster, of Moulton,

Iowa, packed fifty-nine on summer stands and lost three-fourths of them. Bees are slow to supersede an old queen in a poor honey season, and as these old queens quit laying much earlier in the fall than young ones, the bees were too old to stand the winter with unhealthy stores to live on.

G. M. Doolittle is getting a very large string of followers. There is but few breeders in the country that can not boast of having one of Doolittle's best breeding queens. So much for always trying to improve on the past. Our young bee-keepers should paste this in their hat and remember there's always room at the top.

Our colonies having on the self-hivers have not swarmed, but have taken possession of the empty hive. We had put in two combs and filled out balance with empty frames. The bees are filling these frames with drone comb. The remedy will be to use full frames of foundation. We notice in July 15, Gleanings, that A. I. Root is using full sheets of foundations in brood chambers having the hivers on them.

Since announcing that we expected to test the Punic bees this year a number of inquiries have come in regard to how they are doing. After learning that A. I. Root had them on trial we decided not to invest as we think they will get a fair trial at the home of the honey bee. The exporters of these bees are not reliable and the imported queen can be delivered for about two dollars. We cautioned

bee-keepers when these bees were first advertised, to be careful. Our experience with some breeders before had shaken our faith. We received a printed card the last of October, saying "our Punic bees are wintering splendid." You see there had been no winter up to that time. Below is a clipping from Gleanings which will explain itself.

THOSE NAUGHTY PUNICS.

Our Punics are no better in honey—indeed, we doubt whether they are doing as well—as the average colony of Italians of equal strength; and, with the exception of the Cyprians, they are the meanest bees we ever brought into the apiary. July 4th we wanted to show A. I. R. the new race. He at once suggested that we open the hive without smoke, which we did, perhaps a little unceremoniously. The air was immediately filled with hundreds of mad bees; and so persistent were they that we gladly ran for a veil and smoker, although A. I. R., true to his aversion for bee-veils, crouched down under a sheltering grapevine, with his hands up to his face. We then smoked the bees, but they boiled all over, about as bad as black bees; and, like black bees, they would hold themselves suspended on the wing, perfectly motionless, apparently, with the exception of the wings, right before the eyes in a tantalizing way. By the way, we would prefer to be stung and done with it, than to be held in constant fear of it. The next day one of our boys attempted to run a lawn-mower

some few rods away from the Punic colony, but he was very glad to put on a veil, and even then the little scamps pestered his hands. When Mr. Langstroth was here, and shortly after, we took every precaution to keep the bees quiet, or at least, not to arouse them unnecessarily, for we did not wish to test the temper of a new race of bees in the presence of one whom, at his advanced age, stings might be next thing to serious. The bees were also younger when he was here, and of course gentler. Now that they are two or three weeks older, they are regular little demons unless handled carefully. We should state this, however, that they delight more in bluster and angry buzzing than in actual stings.

In our last issue we stated that they were the worst bees for depositing propolis we ever saw. For example, we have a crate of sections on their hive; and even before there was an ounce of honey put in them (there is not more than a few ounces now in the whole crate) these Punics besmeared the crates all around the edges in six days in a way that is worse than any hybrid ever thought of doing in six months. If our Punics are a fair sample, we do not see how any one can regard them as gentle; and more and more they are beginning to show the regular characteristics of the common black bee.

IMPROVING OUR BEES.

Every bee-keeper is interested in improving the working qualities of stock. As far as the mother is con-

cerned, we can control the kind of stock she is reared from, but, as yet, we can not control the flight of drones and this is a very important part. We are told by some queen breeders that all we have to do is to have plenty of choice drones in our own apiary with the young queens, yet let any one try to rear Italian queens and get them mated on this plan and you will find nineteen out of twenty impurely mated if there is any other race of bees within two or three miles of them. They only way we will ever make a success at SPECIAL MATING OUR QUEENS will be to place our drones around the apiary in all directions from one-fourth to one-half mile from the apiary. Our attention was called to this two years ago by putting some virgin Italian queens in an apiary of black bees, about one-fourth mile from my own, containing Italian drones. Queens reared in my own apiary were all mismated, while nine out of ten mated in the apiary of black drones were pure and many of the young black queens showed the Italian blood in their bees. There has been considerable complaint against breeders of five banded bees, as the untested queens sent out, rarely produce FIVE BANDED BEES for the reason above, that few of the queens mated with the yellow drones placed in the same yard with them. You cannot produce golden yellow bees unless you mate your queens with golden yellow drones. This is the way the so called Golden Carniolans were produced although it is

denied by the boomers. When queen breeders follow the above plan of mating their young queens they will have better success in breeding to a standard as well as furnishing their customers with queens that will not disappoint them in the coloring of the bees and other qualities.

TO PREVENT SWARMING.

GEO. N. PHILLIPSON.

The following method to keep down swarming when you see the bees are crowding for room, is to divide the brood, placing one half of the number of frames in an upper story, put on a queen excluder to keep the queen below, cut out all queen cells, spread the brood in the lower story and you will not be bothered for ten days. At the end of ten days fill out the upper story, contracting the lower story to four frames, retaining the queen below. If the honey is coming in freely, place a super filled with sections, above the queen excluder and between the upper and lower story until the bees get well at work in it, then slip it out and place it on top of the upper story. At this point the change can be made for extracting or comb honey, (for southern climate).—*Merrivale, Tex.*

We give the above method as there will be some late swarming, owing to the prospect being good for fall honey and there was very little early swarming. Have never tried the plan and can't say how it would work.—[Ed.]

A good time to subscribe.

The Southern States.

CONDUCTED BY

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
Floyd, Texas.



The subject of this sketch was born, July 14th, 1857, near Decatur, Meigs county, Tenn. At the age of six years I could have better luck, as mother called it, at raising ducks, chickens and turkeys than she had. At the age of about 13 father bought six old box hives of bees and turned them over to me. Then and there began my bee-keeping career. I would watch those bees almost incessantly when I was not busy at something else. My first frame hive was a Langstroth, about 16 years ago, at which time I saw a little "ad" in a newspaper by A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio, so I need not tell the rest of that. In 1880 I began rearing queens for sale and my trade has steadily in-

creased until to-day 2,000 queens will not let me out this season.

I married at the age of 17 to Emerson J. Atchley, also a bee-keeper, and we two made up our minds to go to Texas, and on Sept. 23, 1877, we landed at Dallas, Texas. We at once picked us out a home and about the first thing was some bees, and since then we have rode the high and the low waves of the bee-keeping tide. We used to raise comb honey by the ton, but my queen trade grew so fast, until now we scarcely raise any honey at all. I have always enjoyed working among bees and can sleep best when in hearing distance of the roaring of the bees.

Our bees are now (July 26) just beginning to fill their hives with cotton honey. We expect a steady flow from now until September 15 at least.

We find in transferring hives that are heavy with honey that it is best to give the transferred bees clean frames of brood and honey from other hives and give the dripping, transferred combs to those where you got the frames. Just try this and see how nice it will work. I know you will put on a long grin when you try it.

I have been urged to start or help start a bee journal in Texas, but, dear friends, I have my hands full already and do not wish to undertake it, at present anyway, for I know some few of the many trials and tribulations a new bee paper has to get breath. We may need, and will have, a bee paper in Texas

by and by, but for the present I shall be content to tell the people what little I know in the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER and let Bro. Quigley loose all the sleep. Do you see the point?

One of the old pioneer bee-keepers, of Texas, Dr. W. K. Marshall, of Marshall, Texas, visited me while I was sick. He is 84 years old, can preach four times a day and is still an enthusiastic bee-keeper. He bought the first Italian queen that was brought to Texas, 25 years ago or more, from Rev. L. L. Langstroth, and the late Judge Andrews, of McKinney, rode 150 miles on horse-back to see that queen. The Dr., while here, saw the Doolittle process of queen rearing under full headway and was delighted with it. W. R. Graham, the comb honey man from Greenville and Worth, Texas, came with Dr. Marshall. He was also pleased with the queen rearing as taught by Doolittle: Bro. Graham has also, at Greenville, a steam factory for hive making where bee-keepers in Texas and the south can get anything they wish made to order.

THINGS WE HAVE LEARNED.

1st. That by confining our young queens and feeding the nuclei every night, and on about the fifth day release them where plenty of drones are flying, we can mate them to just the drones we wish.

2nd. That if you have got to haul bees in hot weather, as we are doing now almost daily, you

will find that wetting the wagon and throwing cold water all over the hives after you have them loaded, will reduce the temperature wonderfully and the bees suffer less and combs not break down half so easy.

3rd. That we have found that out of 200 colonies of bees about 10 will build cells all the time (Doo-little plan) and these hives are strong colonies and their queens prolific. We would not take a mule for these 10 colonies.

4th. That two-thirds of the bees in an ordinary yard are no good to build cells and should not be used in that way.

5th. A point we should all learn is to never complain to anyone else of unfair dealing until we complain to the accused party and give them a chance to right it.

THE AMATEUR BEE-KEEPER.

By J. W. Rouse is a neat little book of 60 pages, designed expressly for the amateur and beginner in bee-keeping. It covers the whole ground, in language easily understood, giving full instructions on all points, and avoiding technicalities and scientific researches. The price of the book is only 25 cents postpaid. It is profusely illustrated. For sale at this office.

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A good time to subscribe.

Communications.

SUNSHINE AFTER SHOWERS.

MRS. A. L. HOLLENBECK.

After our long, rainy spring, with its discouragements and little hope, the month of June came fair, with sunshine. White clover, from which we have hitherto made no calculations of getting any surplus, as there was but little growing till within the past year or two, and then it yielded no nectar, came on in abundance. The bees have kept us busy preparing sections and attending to their wants. One of my neighbors, who extracts his honey, has taken sixty-five pounds twice from his strongest colonies. I take only comb honey so my yield is not so large, but some of mine have given me about sixty pounds of fine, well capped honey. As we never expected any surplus till fall (perhaps we won't get any fall honey this year) you may know we are pleased.

That queen is a fine one; wish I had a dozen like her. A neighbor was admiring her yesterday. Her bees are very gentle and very yellow.—*Millard, Nebraska.*

QUEEN REARING.

E. R. GARRETT.

In this world a great many foolish ideas and suppositions are set on foot, some of which are surprising indeed. One is the idea that drones have somewhat to do with the queen larvæ. This is entirely erroneous, the short-lived, unprolific queens are due to mismanage-

ment on the part of the apiarist; and this brings out a thought of very great importance in queen-rearing. I find that some queen raisers will persist in dequeening a colony to start queen-cells, in spite of all that old reliable queen-raisers have said. When I raise a queen for my own use I want a good one, and will treat my customers in proportion to the way I want my business to grow.

While drones have nothing to do with a queen in the embryo state still the bees are not prepared to raise them when they have no drones; the poor fellows have hard enough times in this world without bearing the blame of short-lived queens, lack of vigor in bees &c; if I was a drone I would not stand it.

I have tried various artificial methods for raising queens, and while I have raised some very good ones they have not given the satisfaction that those reared by natural methods have given. I have often observed that when a hive is dequeened, the bees, discovering their loss, hasten to repair it by building queen cells which they too quickly seal over, and thus turn out dwarfed imperfect queens. I see in April number of P. B. K., page 64, an article on preparing bees for cell-building. I think the writer is not doing the business justice, and for that reason I take exception to his article; in the first place, he kills the mother, the next morning he gives them eggs and in four days they will be sealed and ready to be moved to nuclei;

now, he says, after trying nearly all methods he has not seen as nice queens reared by any other as by this. He ought to have said that he has never seen smaller queens reared by any other method as by this. Now if he uses eggs it will take them three days to hatch, so he has but one day for the larvæ to develop and eat the royal food; quick work, my friend; true, we live in an age of rapid strides, in which men talk face to face and recognize each other's voices, though thousands of miles apart; when men take wood and iron and make vessels to plow the ocean; and when God's swiftest winged messenger, the lightning, is by man made to reveal its wonderful power; but not an age in which queen bees are reared in a day's time; yet to be as lenient as possible, suppose the eggs are hatching at the time he prepares for cell-building, then the larvæ has only four days in which to develop into a queen. In order to produce a good queen, the young larvæ should be fed six days before it is sealed; seven days more, making sixteen days in all, she will come out of her cell a good queen. You may produce queens in less time but you can not produce good ones. I have taken the larvæ from cells partly built and supplied it with proper amount of queen food, also supplied it with newly hatched larvæ from a choice queen, and given them to queenless colonies, but have gotten inferior queens. I have tried the writer's method and find it will produce short-lived queens; not enough of the royal

jelly is given to make them and they will not attain that degree of perfection desirable in a queen; that is a well proportioned and prolific organism. Good queens may be reared by taking queen and brood from a strong colony, thus saving the chyme in the nurse bees to feed the young larvæ prepared for queen cells, but queens are best when reared in the colony with the old queen, for the ingenuity of man can not surpass the excellence of nature's methods of work; at this time the bees are fully prepared, the nursing force is strong and the royal jelly plentiful. The queens that are raised under these conditions become perfect in color, size and strength and her bees will be "chips off the old block."

I have had good results this year, by hiving new swarms in a contracted brood-nest; it is a good way to get nice, well filled sections of clover honey; but I find it necessary to clip the queen's wings to compel her to submit to her close quarters.—*Appleton City, Missouri.*

Are you not mistaken, on having queens fed six days. Cells are sealed up when the larvæ is four days old, the size of cell and the amount of feed put in it the first four days is what makes the future queen. Our cells are finished in an upper story, many breeders make the mistake of trying to get a large number of cells when the colony is not able to feed them properly.—[Ed.]

Subscribe for the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER without further delay.

WHO ORIGINATED FIVE BANNED BEES.

O. F. WILKINS.

More than four months since, I asked this question in the columns of the American Bee Journal, viz: Who originated that strain of bees known as the "5-Banded Golden Italians?" Up till the present time I have received no reply, so I trust you will kindly put the question to your bee-keeping patrons, and ascertain if any of them can enlighten me.

And now let me ask another question. Can anyone give a physiological reason why a queen which I raised last summer, deposited one egg in each cell during the whole of last season, but this spring and summer she piles three, four, and frequently a half dozen eggs in nearly every cell? I think I have seen it stated that such queens were "fertile workers" and their eggs would produce nothing but drones, a statement which I will take the liberty to contradict, as far as this queen is concerned, because she has produced nothing except workers yet, and only one in each cell. I presume the old bees luxuriate on fresh eggs for breakfast each morning. I have been keeping bees since 1866, and never before have I seen such a case. Is it because all her progeny are uniformly four-banded? Please, don't all speak at once? I have, (as I said before) been keeping bees since 1866, and nearly every year have purchased an Italian queen from some one, more from Mr. Al-

ley than any other, because his queens invariably produced three-banded workers. I have not obtained any queens from that gentleman for several years for the reason that I am afflicted with

COLOR BLINDNESS,

so far as bees are concerned, and can not see perfectly, anything that is not "Golden-to-the-tip." However, I believe in "giving unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," or in other words, giving "honor to whom honor is due," therefore I will say just here, that three years since I obtained queens from several breeders none of which produced progeny equal to that of the Alley queen for gentleness and industry. In the month of June 1889, her childred gathered into a single hive, two hundred and forty pounds of extracted honey, being one hundred pounds more than either of the others, although I treated all impartially. Of course, there are many who keep bees for profit, and who have realized much larger returns. I remember one case "some twenty years ago" in which six hundred pounds were extracted from one hive by Mr. E. Gallup. See *American Bee Journal*, Vol. VII, No. 7, January 1872, page 164, in the middle of the second column.

By-the-way, what has become of Grim, Gallup, "Novice," Amateur, and a score more of the old-timers?

"Honor, to whom honor is due" reminds me that I bought queens last year from four, five-banded breeders whose motto of, "Satisfaction Guaranteed," seemed to say, "I am that noblest work of God,

viz; an honest man." All of those queens were not producers of even uniformly three-banded workers. Messrs. Keeny, of N. Y.; Duvall, of Md.; Trego of Ill., and Quigley, of Missouri are the men of whom I expected to obtain some fine queens.

DUVALL AND QUIGLEY

furnished queens to fill the bill. Keeney's was very poor, producing two and three-banded workers, and departing this life after a ten week's sojourn in this Canada of ours. Trego's was very prolific of three-banded workers, which had cloudy spots in the bands; also extremely vicious tempers. I rejoiced with an exceeding great joy at her early demise last spring. I presume she has gained admission to the halls of Valhalla, where, doubtless, she is sipping nectar from the skulls of her rivals, whom she has slain in valiant fight, or sharpening her death-dealing brand on the thorax of some unfortunate victim. The other two, Duvall's and Quigley's, each produced four and five-banded workers, gentle as butterflies (almost) and as industrious as our own Canadian beavers. I would suggest the advisability of each of the bee journals having a "Black List" in which to place the names of all those breeders who obtain money under false pretences.—*International Bridge, P. O., Ontario, Canada,*

We think the five-banded bees were first offered for sale by L. L. Hearn, of Frenchville, W. Va., who produced them from one of G. M. Doolittle's queens. We believe there are one or two who claim to

have reared a few queens producing these four and five-banded bees. Some one a few years ago asked the editor of *Gleanings* about these bees, but he claimed there was no such bees. Mr. Hearn sent samples, then Mr. Root admitted they were five-banded. A large part of the five-banded stock offered for sale now, originally came from Mr. Hearn. If we are mistaken let some one correct us. If your queen is an extra prolific one give her combs and plenty of bees to cover them and she will deposit but one egg in a cell. We like this class of queens for when we want a powerful colony they will soon furnish it. "Novice," is A. I. Root, the editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*. Adam Grimm is dead. We cannot say about the other gentlemen.—[Ed.]

A CHILLED QUEEN.

L. A. WEBSTER.

Friend Quigley—I have just read that piece by Byron Iiams, page 95, in which he says he had the same experience with a queen that S. F. Trego speaks of having on page 67 under the head of a "Freak of Nature." Byron Iiams ends by asking if those queens mated early in the spring. I think not from what experience I had in the same line. In July, 1890, I bought an Italian queen from H. Alley and soon had a colony of fine Italian bees. The queen appeared to be all right that fall and winter, but in the spring when she commenced to lay, the first 3 frames she filled, produced drones, which were marked exact-

ly like worker bees,—then appeared to get all right and the balance of her eggs hatched nice worker bees. Now I kept that queen until about a month ago and she never produced drones like those again and I do not think she mated again for her bees have always been nice Italians and had she mated again it would have been to a black drone for there were no Italians nearer than 8 miles at the time and she was the only Italian queen I had at the time. Now what caused her to lay eggs in worker cells that produced drones marked like worker bees, I think it was caused by the queen getting chilled in the winter and it took her a little while to get started in good order again though why drones were marked like worker bees is too hard for a Tyro like myself. Let us know what you think caused it Friend Q. in the next P. B. K. Bees are not doing any thing here this season, last year from 8 colonies I got over 700 lbs. of comb honey in 1 lb. sections and increased to 15; this year I do not expect to get a hundred lbs. from 16 stands and no increase, though the ground is covered with white clover bloom but it is only yielding about enough to keep up brood rearing. Sumac is about to open and if we don't get some surplus from that I guess there will be none this year in this part of the country.—*Strafford, Green County, Missouri.*

Queens reared late in the fall, often do not commence to lay until the next spring, and sometimes do lay drone eggs at first, but if

they are fertile in the fall they seem to come all right after the weather gets warm. Queens that get chilled in the winter sometimes do not get over it. It seems that your queen recovered. Queens never mate but once. Drones reared in worker cells are small.—[Ed.]

ASHWORTH'S DREAM, IS WORKING.

"G. P. MORTON."

President Missouri State Bee-Keepers Association.

Dear Sir & Bro:—Yours received in due time. I would like very much to see you and have a talk with you in regard to one of the greatest steps forward in Practical Bee-Keeping that has been made since Father Langstroth brought out the movable frame hive; the complete control of increase; the reduction of labor and care of the Apiary, at least one-half. We have no more use for swarm catchers; no more valuable swarms absconding to the woods; the fast mule can eat grass and not be disturbed chasing the runaway swarm; the Aparist can with impunity, go to church and Sunday school on the Lord's day with no danger of a messenger coming, just as you are getting interested in the sermon, with the news and panting for breath the bees is swarming and are going to run off (it is Ashworth's dream) that I am speaking of—the three hive and two queen method. There is so little manipulation and monkeying that it amazes me to think that some smart, scientific man has not thought of it long ago and not

have left it to an old dumb foggy like my self to work out. I have spent considerable time and honey figuring on the thing, getting the manner of manipulation perfected and in justice to myself and friends I think I shall claim letters pattend on the method, though I am aware of the prejudice among bee people against patents on bee fixtures. What do you think I should do in the premises, do you think it the right thing for a man to spend time and money in bringing out a valuable thing and then give it away free to those that would not turn their hand to aid me if they saw that I was on the very eve of financial ruin, (I think not) well Bro. Morton I have 18 of those hives now running with perfectly satisfactory results so far. I have made 2 shifts and it is just grand to see the pets dive into the center hive unload and out again after the shift is made; and the great advantage this method gives us in throwing the field bees in to the storing hive every few days and give the brooding hives sugar syrup to stimulate brood rearing, thereby having all the honey gathered by the three colonies, stored in the sections. If I get a patent granted me, I shall make all members of the Missouri Bee-Keepers Association at the time of the Pertle Springs meeting in April, '92, that have their dues paid up to the Oct. meeting to be held at Independence, a present of a farm right to use Ashworth's dream.

Yours Fraternally,
G. H. Ashworth.

Mr. G. H. ASHWORTH,

Dear Sir:—

Your letter to hand in last mail. I am glad to hear that you are succeeding so well with your new method, I was favorably impressed with it, with first explanation you gave me of it. I have not tried your method yet, but your hearty indorsement of it will go a long way toward introducing into every yard, and into the Apiaries of others who may be as well acquainted with you as I am.

Wishing you great success with your new discovery, I remain,

Yours Fraternally,

G. P. Morton.

PATENT BEE HIVES---WHAT THEY AMOUNT TOO.

BY "AMATEUR."

A new hive founded on old principles. After studying all the bee hives from the good old reliable Langstroth down to the Haddon hive, the Hoffman frame and fixed closed end frames thoroughly, I have formed my idea about the new, a hive that will lay anything in the shade ever invented in this line heretofore and admit of handling hives more and frames less. It will suit better for all the different ways of manipulation now practiced by bee-keepers all over the world. It is the best wintering hive on earth. It is a first class hive for the queen breeder, as it produces the finest queens ever seen or heard of, all under the swarming impulse. It is the best honey producing hive in use. The bees will make as much if not more

honey either in the comb or for extracting in this hive than in any other hive now in use. The honey producer will be able to sell his honey at a lower price, because the expense of making the hive is nearly nothing, thus enable him to successfully compete with cheap sugar, and still make a large net profit. All manipulations are cut short in my new hive, thus saving time and labor and producing honey at a good deal smaller cost. For moving to out-yards it has no equal. Contraction and expansion is practiced so easy that the Haddon hive (which is certainly easy manipulated) dont compare with it at all. No swaging of combs. It isn't only a practical hive in any way you can think of, it is also of tasty and neat appearance.

My application for a patent on this hive has been accepted at the patent office and I will be granted a patent before long. The state and county rights to this hive will be sold away down cheap as I appreciate the fact that times are hard and money scarce. I am aware of the fact that the bee-keeper after paying his supply dealer has very little left for bread and butter for his family and I dont intend to get rich on selling these rights. I have my living any way and propose to give this to the bee-keeping fraternity at a very low figure. I only expect to get my money back that I had to pay out to get it through the patent office and enough to cover other incidental expenses. I want every bee-keeper to reap his full share of the benefit of my in-

vention with the smallest outlay of cash possible. As soon as I get the cuts from the engraver I will furnish a full and detailed description of the new hive, in the columns of the P. B. K., together with the necessary cuts to fully explain this new hive founded on old principles.

Now Bro. bee-keepers don't write to me concerning the new hive until you see the illustrations of it and read the description. I will positively not answer anything until I get it all published and every body may know exactly what it is and what he may expect of it.

(CONCLUDED NEXT MONTH.)

SELLING HONEY.

MARKET AND PRICES.

Many have advised to sell all our honey at home, and have nothing at all to do with those terrible "middlemen." Well, it is all right to sell all the honey we can at a fair price, to the neighbors, or to grocers in the nearest towns, but many of us are so situated that we cannot dispose of a great deal in that way, and it often happens that such parties will want to buy at prices far below market value. We have known people to sell their product for about one-half what it was worth, and then congratulate themselves that they had beaten the middleman out of his commission. As to the time of marketing the surplus, we will say, don't be in any hurry, especially if you have fine goods to offer. Of course, it is best to sell as soon as we can get fair prices. Indeed, we usually find the early market the best. Some-

how, new honey in nice clean sections, is a great attraction and usually meets with ready sales. Owing to the great scarcity of fruit this year we should insist on a good price, certainly not less than 17 cents per pound at wholesale. That is by no means high, as we have sold honey at 40 cents a pound years ago when wages were much lower than now. This price will certainly not make bee-keepers very rich soon, when we remember that it is the first honey of any consequence we have had for three years. Then if we commence selling our fine white honey at a low price, what can we expect to get for the late crop, that will be darker, and not so good? Better to put away a liberal allowance for the family, for the bee-keeper should have a supply for his family and for company at all times. One point we want to make: When honey is sent to market, be sure that it is in nice shape and packed so it will not get damaged. Scrape each section of all the propolis, and pack in neat new cases. If you have a lot of the paper, such as the Dadants pack between their comb foundations, it is just the thing to wrap the sections of honey in. If the sections are thus wrapped, a shipping case will stand much more jarring and rough handling than otherwise, besides keeping out the dust, and showing that some care has been taken in preparing it for market. Some have advised packing the sections upside down in the shipping cases, claiming that they will stand more rough handling

than when packed as they stood on the hives. This is true, if not built down to the bottom, but the trouble from leaking, from the unsealed cells, greatly overbalances all the advantages, so we pack all right side up, and have but little complaint on account of breakage.—*The Western Plowman.*

FALL WORK IN THE APIARY.

The Apiarist who commences to prepare his bees for next season's work the fall previous is nearly always sure of success. It is not much trouble to winter bees, but to get them through the spring and ready to gather the harvest, is where most bee-keepers fail. Now is a good time to do this work. See that every colony has a young and prolific queen. This is very important this year, for the reason there has been but little swarming. If we had only common black bees we would requeen all our colonies every fall with young queens, of course these queens should be reared properly, and probably the best way to do this would be at swarming time, when cells of the best quality could be got. Remove all drone comb but two to four square inches and place this at the side of the hive. Many pounds of honey is lost to the bee-keeper by not removing the drone comb, or placing it at side of brood nest. Bees generally build it at the side of brood nest, but the apiarist often changes the frames and leaves a frame of drone comb in the center. We speak of these little things for they all count in the end. After getting

your brood nest fixed up, you can put on your surplus cases if you expect any fall honey, at about the close of the honey flow. Remove all surplus cases, put on covers so as to have them sealed tight. We prefer for out door wintering to put on a bee escape board, then an empty super hive body, or fill them up with leaves or chaff then put your covers on, and we are not sure but colonies packed this way winter as well as when the hive is packed all around, always provide a wind break on west and north if you can, plenty of stores is very important in getting a powerful colony in the spring. The average colony requires twenty to thirty pounds of honey for wintering, and spring breeding. We have said nothing about getting the colonies full of young bees in the fall, but the main thing is to have good young queens, and you will not be troubled for the lack of bees to go into winter with. If you think they will not have enough bees, give them frames of brood for other strong colonies. Do not try to winter small colonies, the honey they use will be worth more than they are next spring, and generally you will lose most of them next spring and be out honey and bees too.

SECURING A CROP OF HONEY.

It is our opinion that many apiaries run for comb honey this season, who are reporting a total failure, could have secured a fair crop of extracted honey, for the reason that honey was gathered quite slow and of course the bees could not make

any headway at comb building. We intended to run for comb honey this season but finding the bees so slow entering sections, we knew it was no use to try getting combs built with such a scant flow. So we put on our extracting combs and have a quantity of honey that we would not have got otherwise. You may think our management was not right but these colonies were in the best condition possible, bait sections were used in all supers, the bees would fill them full, but that was all. Every bee-keeper should have a stock of extracting combs, a thorough knowledge of his location, and be able to adapt his method of management to the season.

PUNICS, BAD STINGERS.

H. MARDEN.

I got one of H. Alley's \$5.00 Punic queens last September, but they are no good only for stinging and packing propolis. It is a pretty hard matter to find a Punic queen when you want to.

No honey crop here, and very little swarming. From 40 colonies, spring count, I have only taken 300 pounds extracted and about 70 pounds of comb honey.—Roodhouse, Illinois, Aug. 16, 1892.

NOTICE.

We have purchased the subscription list of the White Mountain Apiarist and will commence filling its contracts with our September issue. Full explanation next month.

CLUBBING LIST.

<i>We will send the Progressive Bee-keeper one year with</i>	
<i>American Bee Journal,</i>	\$1.35
<i>Gleanings in Bee Culture,</i>	1.35
<i>Bee-keeper's Review,</i>	1.35
<i>Bee-keeper's Guide,</i>	.85
<i>Canadian Bee Journal,</i>	1.15
<i>American Bee-keeper,</i>	.85
<i>Nebraska Bee-keeper,</i>	.85
<i>White Mountain Apiarist,</i>	.65
<i>Breeder and Fancier,</i>	.75

MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 20.—The old crop of comb honey is all cleaned up. First shipment of new crop not in yet. We quote: Extracted, 5½¢@6 cts. Comb, 1-lbs, 10¢@11c.; 2-lbs., 6¢@8c. Beeswax, 24¢@25c.
CLEMONS, MASON & CO.
Cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Aug. 20.—Demand quiet as old crop is nearly all exhausted and new crop not in yet. We quote: Extracted, 5½¢@6 cts. Comb, 1-lbs, 10¢@11c.; 2-lbs., 6¢@8c. Beeswax, 24¢@25c.
SCHACHT, LEMCKE & STEINER,
16 Drumm Street.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 20.—Demand is light. White 1-lbs., 13¢@15c. No 2-lbs. on hand. No beeswax on hand. Extracted, 7¢@8c. Demand is light for all.
BLAKE & RIPLEY,
57 Chatham St.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Demand moderate, and supply reduced, with no more glassed 1-lb. nor paper cartons, 1-lb. We quote: Comb, 1-lb., 14¢@15. Extracted—Basswood, 7¼¢@7½c; buckwheat, 5½¢@6¼c. Mangrove, 60¢@75c per gal. Good demand for dark extracted honey. Beeswax, in fair supply, with small demand, at 26¢@27c. F. G. STROHMEYER & CO.,
120 Pearl St.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 20.—We are having inquiries for white 1-lb. sections comb honey, and quiet market 16c for best grades. Amber, selling at 14c. Good demand for extracted, and we can sell all shipments promptly on arrival at from 7 to 8c. Beeswax, 26c. We ask for correspondence from all who have honey to market, or wish to purchase.

S. T. FISH & Co.,
189 So. Water St.

GREAT SALE!

Until April 1st, I will sell Bee Supplies at nearly ½ off of list price. Send for new prices of my red mark sale and description of the new Soper Bee Feeder. Sent Free.
Box 1473.
W. D. SOPER,
Jackson, Michigan.

65 CENTS WILL BUY ONE

Five-Banded Golden Italian Queen. Two for \$1.00, warranted purely mated. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial order and see what you get.
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Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thos. G. Newman. 250 pages—245 illustrations. Price, in cloth, \$1.00.

Bee-Keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook. This book is not only instructive, but interesting and thoroughly practical. It comprises a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. Price, \$1.00.

Advanced Bee-Culture, its method and management, by W. Z. Hutchinson. Price, 50 cents.

Silent Queen-Rearing, by G. M. Doolittle. It details his experiments in the rearing of queen-bees. Price, \$1.00.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by Charles Dadant. It is entirely re-written and fully illustrated. Price, \$1.40.

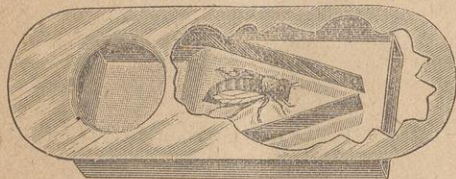
How I Produce Comb Honey, by Geo. E. Hilton; 3rd edition. Price, 5 cents.

A B C of Bee-Culture, by A. I. Root. A cyclopædia of everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bee. Price, \$1.25 cents.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker. It fully details the author's new system of producing honey. Price, 25 cents.

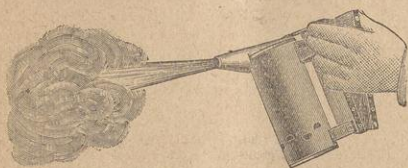
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Each \$1.20. By mail \$1.40. Per doz. \$10.80. Bingham Smokers at factory prices.

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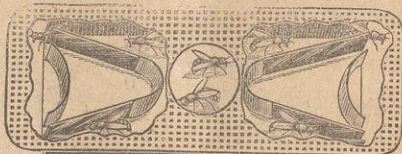
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Very handy for scraping hives, sections, etc. Each, post paid, 50 cents.

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Each 20 cents. Per dozen \$2.25, post paid. Dikken Escape same price. Boards complete with escapes for dovetailed hives, each 35 cents. Per doz. \$3.75.

GLOBE BEE-VEIL



By Mail for \$1.00.

A center rivet holds 5 spring-steel cross-bars like a globe to support the bobinet veil. These button to a neat brass neck-band, holding it firmly. It is easily put together; no trouble to put on or take off. An absolute protection against any insect that flies. Will go over any ordinary sized hat; can be worn in bed without discomfort; fits any head; does not obstruct the vision; folds compactly, and can be carried in the pocket; in short, it is invaluable to any one whom flies bother, mosquitoes bite, or bees sting.

Cotton Tulle Hat Veil, each 40 cents, post paid.

TESTED QUEENS CHEAP.

We have 20 tested 3-Banded Queens one year old, all good workers and prolific. We will sell them, while they last, for 75 cents each. A bargain for some one.

AGENTS WANTED

To solicit subscriptions for the Progressive Bee-Keeper. Liberal terms.

SECTIONS.

Prime White, one piece, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, \$1.75 per 500; \$3.25 per 1000; \$6.25 per 2000; \$9.00 per 3000. Write for prices on large lots.

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Dadant's make, medium brood, per lb, 45 cents; extra thin surplus, per lb, 65 cents. Write for prices on large lots.

DOVE TAILED HIVES.

The "Jiginsville" (shipped from Higginsville, Mo.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ story for comb honey, flat, \$4.50; 10, \$8.00; 20, \$12.00. We handle all other supplies.

Other styles furnish d. We handle all other supplies such as wire, wire nails, Tins, new style tin rabbits, tin and wood's parators, bee escape s, smoker s, honey knives, feeders, perforated zinc, drone traps and veils. Our prices are the same as A. I. Root's, or Leahy Mfg. Co. Price list ready. Address,

E. F. QUIGLEY, Unionville, Missouri.

Three and Five-Banded Italians!

JOHN NEBEL & SON,
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Golden Italian Queens!

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Address. BEETON, ONT., Canada.

FRIENDS, TRY ONE

Of our Italian queens, 3 or 5 banded stock. Send address for free catalogue of bee-keepers supplies to Jas. W. S. RUPE, Mt. Vernon, Illinois, or JOHN H. RUPE, Williamsburg, Kansas.

WANTED—We want Bee Keepers desiring neatly and finely printed Stationery to write the **PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER** for prices. Our job printer has had sixteen years' experience and is a dandy.

5-BANDED ITALIANS!



"I have 24 colonies of bees, and I sell you 5-banded Golden Italians—and they are the best workers of all bees I ever saw. They are also the prettiest bees, and the yellowest drones I ever saw. They will work on red clover, and if there is any honey to be had, they will have it if they have to steal it. I know they robbed me of 40 pounds of honey after the honey-flow stopped. I purchased 5 warranted queens last year, and they were all just as the queen-breeder represented.—R. D. DAVIS, Commercial Point, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1892."

We have established an apiary in Texas to supply our customers with

EARLY QUEENS!

"Your Queens have given the best results of any received this season.—E. F. QUIGLEY, Oct. 13, 1891."

"Will order some early Queens of you.—E. F. QUIGLEY
Jan. 30, 1892."

SEE ?  Circular Free. 

S. F. & I. TREGO,
Swedona, Illinois.

Please mention this paper.

TEXAS TO THE FRONT!

I have a fine lot of Tested Queens, 3 banded Italians that I offer at \$1.50 each in March and April. I make this offer to get the use of my 4 frame nuclei. Untested, either 3 or 5 banded races, March, April and May, 1.00 each; after 75c; \$4.20 for six; or \$8 per dozen. Contracts made with dealers to ship certain number weekly. A few fine breeders, 3-banded, \$4 each; 5 banded, \$.50. I have changed my postoffice address from Farmersville to Floyd, Texas; Money Order office, Greenville.

Floyd, Hunt Co., Tex. **JENNIE ATCHLEY.**

BUSINESS QUEENS

Improve your stock, get the best. I have them, reared from "Golden Italian Honey Queens" Albino, and imported Mothers, all reared by the best Natural Method, under the most favorable condition, at \$1.00 each, 6 for \$4.50—safe arrival guaranteed, 10 per cent off for all orders booked before April 1st. Pay when Queens are ready, in May and June. Queens in July and August 75 cents each.

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Early Carniolan Queens

From May 20th to June 20th each \$1.50. After the 1st of June there will be two breeding yards and Carniolan or Italians, will be sold each,.....75

3	"	"	"	"	"	"	\$2.00
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After the 20th June tested queens will be sold from
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The Golden, Yellow, Italian

QUEENS

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White Mountain Apiarist,
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Pure Barred Plymouth Rock

Cockerels \$1.25. Eggs \$1.35 per 15.

L. C. AXTELL.

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HOW TO MANAGE BEES!

ONLY 25 CENTS.

In order to close out the balance of my books I will, for a short time, offer them at the above special low price. It is a book of over 200 pages and should be in the hands of every Bee-Keeper that would make a success with bees. Order now, quick, before they are all gone. Sent free by mail at the above price. Reason, I am going out of the supply business. Address,

W. S. VANDRUFF,
Waynesburg, Green Co., Pa.

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A Monthly paper devoted to the advancement of apiculture; full of live topics; you cannot afford to be without it; send for sample copy. Address,

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Send for sample of Hasting's "Lightning" Bee Escape, and you will be convinced that it is the best and most practical escape yet produced. It will clear the super in a short space of time, (two to four hours), and it is impossible for the bees to clog the passage, as they cannot return. Each escape guaranteed as represented.

Price by mail, each, 20 cents; by mail, per dozen, 2.25. Electrotype furnished free for dealers catalogues. Full directions with each escape. Write for discount.

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For Simplicity & Durability!

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Doctor Smoker.....	3 1/2 inch.....	\$2 00
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Upon receipt of price, Smokers or Knives will be sent postpaid. Descriptive Circular and Testimonials sent upon application.

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