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

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AUGUST 1, 1894.



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

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

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

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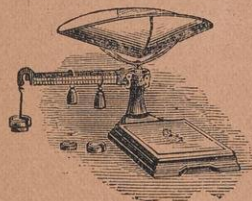
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FOR
BEE KEEPERS.**

Ten Cents per Copy.

MY DEAR ALLEY:

I don't know what will be said generally about April API, or what criticisms will be made in regard to it, but one thing is just sure and certain, it contains more cloth "all wool," to the yard, than any one journal I ever saw. It is seldom we get the subject canvassed at all, but you have succeeded in boiling down the matter so that anyone who has given attention to the subject in the way of study or reading, will work intelligently and to good purpose. You have reason to be proud of the "April number," and I congratulate you on its worth and value.

J. E. POND,

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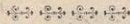
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The Progressive Bee Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company

VOL. 4.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., AUGUST 1, 1894.

No. 8

HULLO.

BY SAM WALTER FOSS.

When you see a man in woe,
Walk right up and say "Hullo!"
Say "Hullo!" and "How d'ye do!"
How's the world a usin' you?"
Slap the fellow on his back,
Bring your hand down with a whack;
Waltz right up and don't go slow,
Grin an' shake an' say "Hullo!"

Is he clothed in rags? Oh, sho!
Walk right up and say "Hullo!"
Rags is but a cotton roll
Jest for wrapping up a soul;
An' a soul is worth a true
Hale and hearty "How d'ye do?"
Don't wait for the crowd to go,
Walk right up an' say "Hullo!"

W'en big vessels meet, they say,
They salute an' sail away;
Jest the same are you an' me
Lonesome ships upon the sea;
Each one sailing his own jog,
For a part beyond the fog.
Let your speaking trumpet blow.
Lift your horn an' cry "Hullo!"

Say "Hullo!" and "How d'ye do?"
Other folks are good as you.
W'en you leave your house of clay,
Wandering in the far away;
W'en you travel through the strange
Country t'other side the range;
Then the souls you've cheered will know
Who you be an' say "Hullo!"

WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

BY SOMNAMBULIST.



AUGUST—"Last chance"—not for refreshments for the inner man so often advertised in questionable-looking places scattered along highways leading from our great

cities, but last chance for requeening as we pass along through the season of '94. While you loll in the shade, or lounge around the country blacksmith shop or corner grocery, is your apiary stocked with superannuated queens? Believe me, though so very indifferent about it now, next spring when you open up business with the expectation of finding booming colonies—well, as the play has it, "you'll find out" However, this is one place where we must "make haste slowly," as queens *have* been known to do as good work at four years of age as at two. Be sure you know the condition of things—then go ahead.

The method recommended by S. E. Miller (see PROGRESSIVE for July) as to final results—simplicity, hence, ease of manipulation—is hard to excel.

Although I felt inclined to quarrel last month, being of a forgiving disposition I am, as the song expresses it, ready to "kiss and make up again." On one point the experience of Friend Flanagan and my own exactly coincide. The distance of two and one-half miles made the difference between starving and storing in the supers, and I fully intended to present this nut to be cracked at some of the winter firesides. But as usual I have been too slow, and find myself anticipated. Truly, the coincidence of thought is wonderful.

Mrs. Hallenbeck, in her poem on "July," says:

"The bees hanging up in the trees, in great clusters,
Are swarming, with sections just fairly begun,
Or loafing around like the common weal army,

And holding conventions on hive fronts for fun.

* * * * *

But ere we complain, let us stop and be thankful,
Because we don't know all that other folks bear."

No, indeed, you don't; unless perchance you reside on some of the main routes taken by the commonweal army. If that "w" had only been an "st," 'twould have formed an adjective aptly descriptive of the squads we've encountered. Like mankind in general, they live by eating, and orchards, vineyards, fruit and truck patches are seldom passed by with neglect. I sometimes wonder if there'll be sufficient left on which to winter, and feel that when it's all over, I will be in much the same position as the minister when the choir had been singing a new arrangement of the beautiful anthem, "Consider the Lilies." The pure, sweet voice of the soprano rose clearly and distinctly in the solo:

"They toi-oi-oil not,
They toil not,
They toil not,
Ny-y-y-ther do they spin.

She paused, and the tenor took up the strain:

"Nee-ee-ther do they spin,
They toi-oi-oi-oil not,
They toil not,
They toil not,
Nee-ee-ee-ther do they spin.

The tenor ceased, and the basso, a solemn, red-haired young man, with a somewhat worldly-looking eye and a voice like a fog horn, broke in:

"Nay-ay-ay-ther do they spin,
They toi-oi-oi-oil not,
They toil not,
They toil not,
Nay-ay-ay-ther do they spin.

Then the voices of the three were lifted up in semi-chorus:

"Ny-y-y-ther
Nee-ee-ee-ther
Nay-ay-ay-ther } do they spin,
They toi-oi-oi-oil not,
They toil not,

They toil not,
Ny-y-y-ther
Nee-ee-ee-ther } do they spin.
Nay-ay-ay-ther }

When they had finished, the gray-haired, old-fashioned pastor rose and said: "Brethren, we will begin the service of the morning by singing the familiar hymn, 'And am I yet alive?'"

Do the commonwealers vainly imagine they are escaping toil? Then what would the ways and means used in transporting them across the continent be termed? And when we consider they are often minus breakfast, dinner, supper and a bed, their condition is to be deplored. And the strikers! Truly the winter of discontent reigns supreme. "As well be out of the world as out of the fashion."

As we bee keepers have had quite limited crops, accompanied by unremunerative prices for the same, how would it do to form a union and declare a strike? 'Twould furnish variety at least, and that is said to be the "spice of life."

Evidently Bro. York believes as much, for in the American Bee Journal for July 5th we are introduced to Dr. F. L. Peiro, who conducts a new department in that journal, styled "Our Doctor's Hints,," which promises to be of great interest and value. The possessor of such a kind, genial, and intelligent face is bound to win and hold many friends among the journals' hundreds of readers, and undoubtedly in many families whom the Doctor will never know, his name will become as a familiar household word. His article for July 19th, "Honey and Bees as Remedies," is a treasure and alone worth a year's subscription to the journal. Below find a sort of account of some itemized:

"Powdered borax and honey for sore throat, tickling coughs and cankered sore mouth.

"Honey and water with a dash of lemon juice in cases of fever.

"Give castor oil in honey.

"Pulverized alum and honey every hour or two for whooping cough.

"Boneset tea and honey, equal parts—a cup of the mixture taken night and morning for 'that tired feeling' usually attributed to biliousness.

"Honey and common soap, equal parts—for drawing plaster for boils, felons, etc.

"Honey and baking soda, equal parts, well spread on for burns and scalds.

"Daily use of honey said to be a preventative of gravel or stone in the bladder; calculi in the kidneys, or in the gall bladder.

For sciatic rheumatism, irritation of the bladder, dropsical swelling of the limbs, take bee stings. A few may be extracted from the bees and taken each morning and night, [How many would constitute a dose, and in what manner should they be taken, Dr.?] or allow the bees to sting you. In case of sciatic rheumatism and swollen limbs, the stinging will scarcely be felt.

So says the Dr., and I can bear witness to the same. Once upon a time, during a pretty brisk honey flow, I was laid up, down, or by,—which ever way you want to express it—by sciatic rheumatism. Perhaps mad would do for a word descriptive of my feelings. At any rate I was *very* impatient at the state of affairs, and getting word to be on the lookout in regard to the home yard, I wormed (rather than walked) way out there. (Had not left my room for several days). Anxiety and impatience led me to open several hives without the usual prelude of smoking them. Almost before I was aware of it, my hands and arms were thickly dotted with yellow backs, (I can see them yet through the aid of memory, and never did I see more beautiful bees), and although their only aim in life just then seemed to be stinging, I received no telegram concerning existing hostilities through the medium of the sensitive nerves, but through the sense of sight alone did I become aware of their hostile intentions. After that performance, I rapidly recovered.

The Dr. also gives a simple remedy for rhus poisoning, (poison-cak) baking soda with flour and water sufficient to

make it the consistency of thick cream, Having a case on hand, I made haste to test this remedy, and find it just the thing, cooling and relieving immediately. Surrounded by the brick walls of great business buildings, how did you happen to take thought of there ever existing such a thing as poison-oak? Or how did you know that NOW is blackberry and native grape-gathering season here in old Missouri? The time of all times to expect an attack from the insidious foe.

July 15th Gleanings copies from Popular Science News, "Why Flowers are Beautiful," a highly instructive and enjoyable article. We quote from it just three sentences:

"When we pass through the woods or garden and the little specks cling to our garments, how many of us pause to consider that each impalpable particle we are so desirous of brushing away is a volume containing more wonderful and more accurately recorded facts than any man could write?"

And again:

"Butterflies and moths, BEES and humming birds, lingering around a bed of flowers, are doing more than enjoying themselves with the fragrance and sipping the honey from the nectaries. The apparently trivial act of one of these in seeking food, is fraught with changes of great importance to the floral world."


As "the constant dropping of water weareth away stone," so may the frequent dropping of such bits of information wear away the stony prejudice against bees, and hence remove many obstacles in the path of the bee keeper.

Naptown, Dreamland.

POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

WILLIAM C. SPRAGUE.

Property Rights of Married Women

 T common law, generally, all contracts, agreements, conveyances, promises and representations of married women were absolutely null and void at law and in

equity. The theory was that a married woman had no legal existence, her existence in law being merged in that of her husband. She was presumed to be under the power and control of her husband and to have no consenting capacity.

In modern times in our American states married women are unable to contract at all, unless the statutes of the state within which she lives expressly permit her to do so. Before examining into the statutes of the various states, however, we should say that even at common law, there were certain exceptions to the rule that a married woman could not make a contract. These exceptions were where the husband was an alien residing abroad, or where he had been banished, or had abjured the realm, or was civilly dead.

Under the statutes of the various states of the American Union, property owned by a woman at marriage remains hers after marriage. We believe this to be the rule in every state. There is some difference, however, in the statutes in the matter of property acquired by the wife during marriage. Some states go so far as to say that all property acquired by a woman during marriage, including that which she earns, is her own property. The states holding this are Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

There are other states that are willing to give to a married woman all property acquired by her during marriage, *excepting* that which comes from her husband. In other words, all property acquired after marriage by the woman from any source other than the husband is her own property. Colorado and West Virginia so hold.

The District of Columbia and Michigan give to a married woman all property she acquires during marriage *except* her earnings.

Some states, as Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington give to a married woman all the property she

has received by gift, will or inheritance during her marriage and only such, while Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Washington give to the husband and wife what is called community property, that is, all such property as is acquired by them during marriage which does not come by gift, will or inheritance, and is not the increase of or the income from such property, or from property owned at marriage. Community property is owned jointly by them, and is subject to the husband's control.

The law of most of the states allows a married woman to make a contract as freely as if she were unmarried. Such is the case in all states, excepting Alabama, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, Indiana, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In New Jersey and Wisconsin she can act in the making of contracts as an unmarried woman, except that she cannot become a surety.

In Minnesota she can act as a single woman except that her husband must join in all contracts that she makes regarding land; and in Indiana she can make a contract as if a single woman except that she cannot become surety, and her husband must join in her land contracts.

In the following states a married woman may make contracts concerning her separate property as if a single woman: District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas and Nevada. This is so also in Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, South Carolina, and West Virginia, except that she cannot make such property liable for her husband's debts.

In Alabama and Missouri a married woman can make a contract if her husband consents to it.

In Louisiana a married woman cannot make a contract which puts her under obligation for her husband's debts, nor can she enter into an agreement at all without his consent.

In Maryland a married woman may bind her separate estate, but the contract must show upon its face some evidence to charge the estate, or there must be evidence outside of the contract tending to prove such intent.

In Idaho a married woman may be

come a sole trader by a decree of the District Court.

In Nevada she may transact business as a single woman after she is declared a sole trader by order of the court. In this state as above pointed out, she may make contracts as a single woman binding her own separate property, real and personal, without the consent of her husband.

MORE ABOUT FIVE-BANDED BEES

J. W. ROUSE.

IN conversation with a gentleman of this city, he asked for information as to why bees did not swarm here either this season or in the last three seasons. I told him there were poor honey flows and bees did not swarm with poor honey flows. He then remarked (jokingly) that myself and others who had been lecturing on bee keeping and telling what profit might be gained by keeping them, should have our heads knocked with a stick. Well, if one was to hit hard, it might hurt some, but my reply to him was that there were horsemen all over the country telling us the profit to be gained in rearing good horses, but if a poor season or more should obtain, and no food be raised, and the horses were to die, would that be the fault of the horses?

I then informed him that bee keepers could not make a honey flow, which seemed to surprise him a little. He then began to see that it was not the bee keepers' fault that the bees do not gather honey in poor seasons, although they may help the matter very materially by proper management.

I wish to say that this gentleman referred to is not the only one making such complaint. There are very many persons who talk that way, and many say they will quit the bee business just because they do not get honey every season. In very many cases, if they handled other stock or agricultural products as carelessly as they do their

bees, they would not in most, if not in all, cases, do one-half as well with them as they do with their bees. I am very sure that it will pay many persons to keep bees, even should they get no honey at all.

I wish to figure a little: Take a colony of bees and count them at a cost of \$5—this for an average price—and say one should keep them for three seasons before getting any honey from them, on account of poor seasons, and then, counting interest on the investment, it would amount to, say \$1.25, or \$6.25, for the one colony for three seasons. Then should a good honey flow come and get 100 pounds of honey at 12½ cents a pound, that would make a tremendous per cent on the investment; but let's divide that 100 pounds by two, and say one would get fifty pounds of honey. That would equal the first cost and still have the bees, to say nothing about the advantage the bees are to fruit growing.

Now there are some that will not do as well as this, while there are others that will do considerably better. Now is there anything else kept on a farm or place that will do better than that for capital and labor invested? I know of nothing that will any ways near equal it.

I still have a few remnants of the leather-colored Italians, and a few hybrid colonies, but the five-banded bees are ahead in my yard. I wish to speak of one hybrid colony in particular (while I will agree that one case does not prove my logic true in every case, still all my observations agree with this case) that I have given extra attention, and have given them every inducement to store honey by placing bait sections in the super. While they have been running over with bees for the past two months, they have stored only about one pound of honey. I divided them the other day, and will give each colony a five-banded queen. I will soon have every queen weeded out

except the five-banded. My five-banded bees with not any more care, are storing some honey in the surplus department. The season has been very poor here so far, but I hope to get a fall flow, as I have done that some more and some less, every season since I located here. In my experience and estimation, the five-banded bees are ahead with me.

Now I will say, let anyone observe and see if bees do not pay more for the investment than any other live stock, especially if one will give the bees the needed attention.

Mexico, Mo.

ROSE HILL NOTES.

BY OBSERVER.

WHEN Mrs. Atchley moved to Beeville, Tex., she, judging from her writings in the bee journals, had found the Eldorado for bee keeping and queen rearing, but awhile after we had a report that they were suffering from the coldest weather ever known to the "oldest inhabitant." And now Mrs. Atchley in American Bee Journal (July 19) and Gleanings (July 15) comes with the statement that they have had it so hot that they were really in danger of serious trouble, and that all her queen rearing nuclei were actually burned up by the intense heat. Where, oh where is the ideal place to raise queens, bees, and honey, anyhow? I can imagine Friend Alley saying, "Here," and a host of others echoing all along down the line, "Here," "Here," but for all that, this Observer wants to know where there is a locality that really combines all the advantages possible.

Observer will back anything he says over his real name, when necessary—but we did not think for a moment, Friend Root, that *you* were the one who "put up the job" on Heddon.

Don't you think there are plenty of men smart enough, if sufficiently interested, to do so, to put up a job on you, or rather make *you* the cat's paw to pull out their chestnuts?

So Heddon's Quarterly has been nipped in the bud by the untimely frost of the postoffice department. It seems too bad. Heddon must think he has fallen on evil times.

When bees are getting honey from basswood, Dr. Miller, they have no time to fool about pollen—they know they can get that most any time. (See Straws, July 15th Gleanings).

Tell Friend Dadant, Dr. Miller, that his advice about waiting till the bees hatch, when frames of brood are given to colonies having fertile or laying workers is good, but in nine times out of ten, if adhering bees are given with the brood, a cell or a queen can be given *at the same time* if other conditions are favorable.

The American Bee Journal is giving us a medical department; the PROGRESSIVE is turning its attention to the law; while Gleanings supplies the Gospel. Surely we "bee folkies" ought to be well posted.

Friend Miller of the Star Apiary recommends giving frames of unsealed brood in the upper chamber when running for extracted honey, using a queen excluder in connection. Good plan, but old as the hills, Friend M.

As strikes are all the fashion now, I vote we bee keepers strike for big crops of honey and bigger prices for the same. "Yes," says someone at our elbow, "and come out of it as the strikers usually do—at the little end of the horn."

We wish those good bee friends who insist that bees cannot get honey from red clover, could walk into our apiary while we are writing this. In ten minutes we could take any "doubting Thomas" right where the golden bea-

ties were rolling it in, and he would remark at the same time that there was not a *single black bee in sight*.

J. A. Golden, in July 15th Gleanings, gives Willie Atchley's theories in regard to bees removing eggs, a black eye. Go in for him, Willie, and knock him out if you can. Are not both right, if such a thing is possible?

Friend Miller, of the Star Apiary, is giving the Simplicity hive a deserved kick. Of all the various kinds of hives put on a suffering public, it is about the poorest. Yet it had a great run in its day, which only shows how monkey-like the great majority are in following someone else. Was Darwin right after all? Maybe.

Rose Hill, July 20, 1894.

THE BEST SIZE AND SHAPE FOR BEE HIVES.

C. W. DAYTON.

MY FRAMES are $9\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ outside measure, and the hive $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches square and 10 inches deep inside measure. This is one section shorter than the standard L, and the small fractions are left out. There have before been frames $9\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{8}$, but in order to make frames with "spec's" off, I go no finer than fourths. I suppose the L was made $9\frac{1}{2}$ in order to leave a half-inch space between it and the bottom board of the hive, but that odd eighth in the length I never could account for. Then the bottom bar being only $\frac{3}{16}$ thick, and so long, was apt to sag so that more space under it was more necessary. The ten short frames in a hive give more brood in less space than eight long ones, being occupied with brood from end to end, and the side combs are nearer and warmer.

By measuring thousands of patches of brood in the spring and at other times, the average comparative dimen-

sions were found to be eight inches deep by thirteen inches long, as naturally disposed by the queen. To use a frame $17\frac{3}{8}$ long, the corresponding depth would be $12\frac{3}{8}$ inches—a regular "barn" of a brood chamber, in which might be stored a fair average crop, and not approach the shingles. In measuring several brood nests where the combs were attached to the limbs of trees or other objects in mid air, they were found to run from 10 to 14 inches in lateral diameter, and with 15 to 20 pounds of honey above, 18 to 24 inches was the full length of combs; the brood space maintaining as near as possible the regular form of a sphere. But there are many things which may encroach upon and vary this spherical shape. For instance the combs may be broad and lack passage ways where the queen may get through from one comb to another, and she would be loth to venture entirely outside the cluster in order to reach them, in which case the brood patches would be extended much farther on a few central combs. This might happen where there had been a strong colony of bees and an abundance of honey so that the combs were built out in broad and unbroken areas. When the colonies are building up in the spring, honey and pollen may be stored above the small patches of brood. Then as the brood circles enlarge, they can not enlarge upward because of the honey and pollen being in the way of egg laying. Honey may be moved or used up, but pollen is slower to give way, never moved, and in many localities it is stored in such large quantities that it becomes a hindrance to brood rearing. Sometimes nearly a whole comb at the side of the brood is used as a receptacle for pollen. This usually occurs where the queen has taken advantage of pollen gathering by previously extending her eggs to the top bars. While I do not think it pays to spread brood in the spring, it is often that the queen is pre-

vented from extending the limits of the brood nest because of such combs of pollen, and on this account, in moderately strong colonies I would move the comb further away and place a clear, empty comb next to the brood. In weak colonies the comb containing pollen should remain near by. East of the Mississippi there often is several such combs in single hives. From these causes the patches of brood may have taken upon themselves elongated shapes, making it appear as if a frame which is twice as long as deep, is what is naturally required.

As we get out into western Iowa the amount of pollen decreases, until in Colorado (one of the best honey localities) there is a scant supply for everyday use. Here there is plenty of pollen, but a warm climate maintains strong colonies at all times of the year, which, with climatical warmth added, enables the queen to skip over one or more combs, and her efforts not be wasted.

Cold climate necessitates compact clustering, compact brood rearing, and compact storage of honey and pollen near by the brood to which it is to be fed. In Colorado the nights in the spring are very cool, but the sun comes out very warm in the middle of the days. This thoroughly warms up the ends of the hives when they face the south. If the hives face the east, then the south side is warmed and the brood is usually banked in the combs toward the warm side or end of the hive. Where colonies have six or seven combs with brood in, it may all be in the south ends of the combs while the north half may contain little or none. In spreading brood in the spring, instead of changing places of the filled and less filled combs of brood, we are led to turn the frames endwise. In the case of small colonies having only three or four patches of brood, they are situated so far to the front that to turn a central

comb would place the patch of brood it contained entirely outside the cluster, where it would be chilled. Later the days and nights are both warmer, and the brood becomes more centrally located in the hive. In such a locality, for a brood nest to be pollen bound, the pollen would be situated back of the brood, and not in front or along the top bars. Where brood approaches the upright bars with such force, pollen or honey must give way before it. Or, more correctly, it could hardly get there in the first place.

But where the brood occupies the most central part of the brood chamber, there is in reality the contention of two forces—one to maintain the brood in its spherical and economical form, and the other to store honey and pollen within the sphere. By the combination of these, we may estimate the strength and disposition of "the enemy," which is the cluster of bees. The cluster of bees does not change its customary shape until it comes in proximity with the solid walls of the brood chamber. Where the lateral breadth of the brood circles are 13 inches, 13 inches is also the vertical diameter of the cluster of bees. Where the vertical diameter of a brood circle is 8 inches, and the extreme lateral diameter 13 inches, the bees will work with as much vim and determination 4 inches above the upper margin of the brood, as $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch from the distant ends. Thus we come to recognize a 13 inch sphere as the best size and shape for an average strong colony of bees. We could not easily construct a box to enclose a sphere as perfectly as a cheese box encloses a cheese, but we can come as near as practicable by constructing a cubical box.

Now the spherical aspect of a bee hive, as regards bees and brood, is one thing, and the adaptation of the same unto existing circumstances is another. If a cubical hive whose dimensions are

13 inches is adopted, one will soon find himself trying to wear a No. 5 shoe on a No. 7 foot, because hives must be sized with due reference to the standard one-pound sections which is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches square. Three standard sections in length is $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches. That is very close to the requirements of nature. But for wide frames or supers to contain sections while in on the hives, at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches more must be allowed, making $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches inside measure of the hive. Having found one dimension of a cube, the others will be the same. With a width of hive of $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, ten frames go in, and result in a little more than $1\frac{3}{8}$ spacing from center to center of combs. Then make the brood chamber 10 inches deep, and the frames will be $8\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{4}$ inside measure, which is very accommodating to the elongated brood patches, which are 8×13 . These frames will carry the brood, but the honey and upper third of the cluster of bees may extend above in a super for standard sections or half-depth extractors combs. This super would be $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, which depth, added to the depth of the brood chamber, makes $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the other dimension of our cube.

It appears reasonable that the brood chamber should be well occupied with brood, and that nearly all the honey, until late in the harvest, should come within the surplus apartment. Force, or control of the bees, is what is wanted, and if it cannot be had without appropriating the winter stores, then the winter stores should go, because sugar is both cheaper and safer. It savors somewhat of robbery of the bees, but it is as well to deal out to the bees their winter rations as to other stock. It is at least a step farther from the brimstone pit to feed and know how much they have. Nor does this practice lessen the brood space, but enlarges it. If we trust the bees to lay by the winter store, it is those colonies having the poorest queens which will get the most.

The slacking up of the honey harvest is best suited for the accumulating of winter stores, as it produces many unfinished combs of surplus. It necessitates watching, and, for the matter, skill and judgment. In fact, the operator is required to be more scientific in the management of small than of large hives. I doubt if hired help would be as satisfactory because they would need to have a heart for the welfare of the bees, as well as a hand for the work, to be a success. Even the proprietor would be slow to return honey for winter stores, after it was once in cans or sections. With heart and hand riveted to the proceeds, the required liberality would be lacking. And when we think of those who favor large hives, are they not almost without exception those who hire their apiaries managed, or are principally engaged in other business. Benjamin Franklin said: "If you don't want anything, *send* for it; but if you *do* want it, go for it yourself." If you would have the bees managed scientifically and safely, do it yourself; but if you choose to hire, use such sized hives that the bees may make up what the operator may fail in—pack away the winter stores first, and provide a guard over it throughout the honey flow.

The operation of small hives and the division of the brood sphere may be illustrated by laying a football upon the water, and placing a few pounds of weight upon it. While its upper side will be flattened down, it still strives to regain its former rounded shape—while the bees are confined to the brood chamber, the weight is on. When they are admitted to the super, the weight is removed. If the brood chamber is still shallower, place the ball on the floor and pile on more weight. Then there is more upward pressure, and, also, considerable downward, which is lost or wasted in the floor. Florence, California.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

SOMNAMBULIST in his mid-summer night walk (see PROGRESSIVE for July) while in that quarrelsome humor, says he has known cases where families were sadly divided with regard to bees. Well, so have I—and I have known them to be divided about other things, too, sometimes to such an extent that the family itself, including property and children, was divided “all to pieces,” but that doesn’t make the rule general or the family a model one. The family, as the colony, should be harmonious and united in effort to secure the good results for which we are all anxious. “A house divided against itself cannot stand.” I am not going to quarrel with Somnambulist about it, however, for I don’t believe in quarrelling anyway—with sleep-walkers in particular.

No, I did not wish to be understood that the “bees partake of the characteristics of their keepers” when I spoke of the temper of different strains of bees. If they did, there are dealers of whom I don’t think I should care to purchase queens.

Southern bred queens here with us rear the gentlest bees we have in hot weather, and they winter as well as our natives, so far as my experience goes.

Odd things will happen to each of us sometimes, as in the case of Observer and that queen that took wings and flew away. Not long ago I had a valuable queen, that had been introduced about a week before, nearly bid me adieu just before dark one evening. I had been working with the bees, and before going to the house thought I would go around and look at the hive containing said queen. I noticed a few bees flying excitedly around the entrance. I raised the cover a little to

peep inside, but put it down again about as quickly as I could and reached for a trap, that was near, to put over the entrance. Out they piled—big bees, middle-sized bees, and fuzzy baby-bees too young to fly—and made a rush to get away from that hive. The queen of course was caught in the trap, and I sat and waited till they came back. When nearly all were in I put the queen back, and the stragglers were still trying to get back as long as I could see.

They had some sealed honey, but as no honey was coming in, I suppose they were disgusted, and decided to leave. A good dose of sugar syrup each evening till honey came from the field, set them at ease, and all since has gone well.

The rain came to our relief about June 15th. Bees are making a fair living now. Our fall forces give promise of being abundant. There has been no swarming and no surplus yet. A young queen given the colonies that would like to swarm after it gets so late that swarming is a nuisance, is the remedy I shall try as far as I can this season.

That queen came to hand all right. She is doing good work, filling her frames solid with brood. If her bees do as good work at honey gathering as she is doing at egg laying, it won’t take long to fill a hive with honey, if we get any to gather.

“Climb up Practical Hill on your own hands and feet, and get out of the fog,” says Hasty in Review, and why should we not, when

The hill is right before us,
And upward we may climb,
For Hope’s bright smiles allure us,
To mount its heights sublime.
To stay not our endeavors
Until at last we stand,
With the mists below, in the perfect glow
Of Wisdom’s sunlit land.

Millard, Neb.

OUR LETTER BOX.

I received those queens on May 2. I gave each one two frames of brood. They are doing splendid. I had lots of their young bees out on Sunday last—yellow to the tip. Queens are gentle and stay on the frames of brood with the bees. All my old queens run like deer. I have nine strong colonies out of ten that I went in winter with; one is sluggish in their work. Send me two untested of the same kind. You will find your order for two years to the PROGRESSIVE. *When that is out, please send me another order.* Enclosed find 80c for your journal for two years, and two queens.

ALFRED E. SMITH.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.

This has been a hard spring on the bees in this section. The freeze the last of March killed the plum and red-bud blossoms. The red-bud yields a large amount of nectar, and is a great help to brood rearing. We have fed more than usual—and right here let me say that a ten frame hive with the additional supplies that it should contain would do away with the trouble of feeding. C. P. Dadant in Gleanings, May 1, is right about the size of the hive (in my opinion).

Is the bee-martin an enemy of the bees, or to be plain, will they eat bees? I never saw them as thick anywhere as they are here, and from the way they were working around the place, I thought they had taken the contract to eat all of my bees, and were doing their best to fill the contract. So I got out my gun, and soon had six of them laid out. Now how many bees do you suppose I found on holding a post mortem on the dead birds? I did not find a single bee, nor the least sign of one. But they were full of small black bugs, but not a bee. Now these birds were killed between noon and 2 o'clock, when the

bees were doing their best. I don't say that they won't eat them, but the ones I killed were innocent at that time sure.

Bees have swarmed but very little yet. I am in a new location, and don't know how it will be for honey, but I hope for the best. A. L. BEDFORD.

Roff, I. T.

After waiting a long time, I can now report a splendid flow of honey. In the spring months bees did no good at all, the cool weather continuing so late that every one was "out of heart." It is now plentiful, and selling at 12½c for comb honey.

I had no call for bee goods this year, showing that bee keepers were discouraged; but with honey dew, buckwheat, cow peas, clover, etc., we will get on, and the confidence of the bee men will be restored.

M. N. BONE.

Batesville, Ark.

I am in receipt of the June PROGRESSIVE, and think it quite a fair journal for the money. So far as I know, I am the only one in this or adjoining counties, who keeps bees as a specialty. I am engaged in the exclusive production of comb honey, and just now am very much interested in the races and strains of bees. I have been experimenting for three years, but so far have not succeeded in finding any that will equal my pure-bred "blacks," all things considered. The nearest I have yet had was the daughter of one of C. B. Bankston's golden queens mated to my black drone. If "you fellows" in Missouri have any that can beat them for comb honey, I should be glad to hear from you. G. H. ALLEN.

Alderson, W. Va.

Now here is a chance for Bros Quigley and Rouse.—Ed.

Bees are doing very poor at this time. No swarming for two weeks. Hives

full of bees. No brood and no honey. It has been very dry and cold, but we had a good rain last night, and I look for things to improve very fast. I am called on a number of times daily by bee keepers who ask why their bees are killing their drones. The answer I give them is—starvation.

J. H. RUPE.

Williamsburg, Kas.



Poor show for sale of many goods here this season; have sold part of my own stock. From present appearance there will be a very light honey crop, if any at all. One thing sure, we will not have any white clover honey. But few bees have swarmed. I have made several divisions, and they are making slow progress—doing but little more than keeping themselves alive. One of my neighbors lost two colonies last week. Being very timid about working with them, he let them die of starvation.

W. R. THOMPSON.

Harrisonville, Ills.



I have a colony of bees that became queenless and have a fertile worker. I gave them a comb of brood which had fine queen cells on it, and they sealed them all up, but what became of them, I do not know—but they have not got any queen yet, although the fertile worker is still getting in its work. Now what I want to know, is: Can I in any way introduce a queen to them? If so, I want you to save me one until I can send to you; and that will be at once.

The hives I received from you are dandies.

W. E. SMITH.

Randall, Kas.

Queens can be introduced successfully, where there are 'fertile workers,' but as a rule it doesn't pay, as there is more risk than with colonies that have been queenless but a few days. Better unite them with some other colonies, Friend Smith.—Ed.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the last meeting of the Ontario County (N. Y.) Bee Keepers' Association the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The United States Government has voted many thousands of dollars for the promotion of science and art, for the benefit of the few, and

WHEREAS, The United States Government has voted many thousands of dollars for the promotion of agriculture, but has never voted a dollar for the promotion of apiculture, upon which rests much of the success of the agriculturist, horticulturist, and the prosperity of millions; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the bee keepers of Ontario county, N. Y., in convention assembled, would respectfully ask and demand that Congress vote a suitable appropriation and employ competent parties to visit Judæa and the East Indies for the purpose of securing Apis Dorsata and other races of bees not now domesticated and their introduction into the United States.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the bee journals, and that bee keepers of the United States be asked to join in petitions to Congress.

W. F. MARKS, }
L. C. MATHER, }
F. D. FRENCH, }

Com. on Resolutions

RUTH E. TAYLOR, Sec'y.,
Bellona, N. Y.

The Progressive Bee Keeper.

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R. B. LEAHY, }
E. F. QUIGLEY, } ----- Editors

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

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., AUGUST 1, 1894.

Heddon's "Quarterly" comes out on time, and is filled with "facts."

The Practical Bee Keeper comes to us each month now, and is full of practical information.

"Reports encouraging" are coming in from many quarters, and by the

amount of shipping crates and honey cans we are selling, we judge that we are having the best honey crop we have had for three years.

Whew! Speak about taking things with a grain of salt, it would require a whole barrel to get down some things seen lately.

Who can tell us how to propagate and grow basswood trees? Or if anyone can supply them, let them send their address to this office.

Don't call Missouri queens "southern." We have very cold winters. You would not think of calling Iowa south, but there is but little difference in our winters.

Improvement in manufacture and reduction in prices of bee supplies comes from the successful concerns—those that have the money to put in special labor-saving machinery; yet many people look on these large factories as great robbers.

The old reliable American Bee Journal is trying to supply all needs of the bee keeper and his family, "Our Doctor's Hints" being the last department added. It is quite instructive, and if heeded will save much suffering and big doctor bills.

In handling combs of a colony of bees after the first of August, see that you replace the combs in the same order they were taken out. A colony is often damaged by having the position of their combs changed when they are preparing their stores for winter.

'Tis said queens reared late in the fall live longer than those that were reared early. Our experience the past four years shows there is something in this theory. We have used the last

queen reared of each season in our own colonies. Many of them never layed until the next spring, and we have always found these queens to be extra good ones, and these colonies now have a bushel of bees and 100 pounds of surplus honey, and they never needed any coaxing in order to get them ready for business.

Five-banded bees as commonly bred are too short-lived. Breeders should be careful in selecting breeding stock. A queen may be very prolific, and the colony never get strong, because the workers die about the time they commence work. Winter your breeding stock on the summer stand. That's the way to test their hardiness.

Northern vs. southern queens is being discussed in the bee journals, but none of them show why southern queens are not as good. We shall try to tell you why there is any difference, if there is. The cold northern winters weed out all stock that is not hardy, while the same stock in the south, owing to its breeding nearly all the year, would continue to live and send out its drones to mix with other colonies near by, thus gradually pulling down others to its own level.

James Heddon has been advocating for years that bees should not have access to pollen while in their winter quarters, believing that should they have access to it in winter, it will cause dysentery. We quote the following from Heddon's Quarterly Bee Journal:

"I never used a stove but one year, and then I lost nearly all the bees.—Doolittle.

"I never used a cellar for many years without a stove, except two years, and then I lost heavily in bees,—Miller.

"What makes the difference?—Gleanings.

"The 'difference' is 'made' by the fact that bees die of diarrhoea in winter. They get that disease through the consumption of pollen. They never eat a stove.—Heddon.

"Persistent people begin their success where others end in failure. So says the editor of the Review. Correct again, W. Z.

Mr. Frank Benton, the secretary of the North American Bee Keepers' Association, calls the attention of the bee keepers of America to the progress of that society, and sets forth what the society can do. He presents reasons why every bee keeper should ally himself with the society, whether he can be present or not, in the following address:

TO THE BEE KEEPERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

The North American Bee Keepers' Association was organized in December, 1870, with the avowed object of "promoting the interests of bee culture throughout North America." All who are familiar with its work know, and its published proceedings also show, that it has adhered to this purpose, and has contributed as much as any similar society in the world to the spread of a knowledge of practical and scientific apiculture. Reviews, translations, and citations from these Proceedings appear in the apiarian journals of all European countries. Much has in this way been done by this Society toward giving to the American system of apiculture the recognition which its great merits justly entitle it to receive

APICULTURE PROGRESSING AND THE SOCIETY FLOURISHING.

The Association itself was never in a more flourishing condition than at present, having reached at the last meeting the highest membership it has ever possessed. But the remarkable progress made by apiculture in the United States and Canada within the memory of many who are still among the active members of this society—in fact, the development of this industry until it has become one of considerable national importance—makes it certain, when we consider the wide fields yet unoccupied, that still greater things may be expected. If all who are interested in this pursuit and are proud of the rank which the apiculture of America holds, are willing to assist the objects of this Association to the extent at least of becoming members and retaining continuous membership, results not merely gratifying to all, but substantial benefits to every member will follow. It is not a trade union nor a socialistic society to promote strikes and boycotting, but a peaceful joining of scattered forces which by numbers,

interest, and enthusiasm shall command respect and recognition with those whose work in life has not made them familiar with the extent and needs of this industry. The field is wide enough for all, and there should be no holding back through a spirit dictated by a feeling that one's own advancement is hindered by the well-earned progress of his fellow-man. Each should have instead a just pride in the knowledge that he has contributed to the general advancement.

WHAT THE SOCIETY CAN DO.

The North American Bee Keepers' Association might aid in obtaining National and State legislation favorable to the interests of apiculture, both in securing and promoting attention to this branch at experiment stations, and in checking the sale of adulterated apiarian products. Should this body be composed permanently (as it certainly ought to be) of three-fourths or more of the intelligent apiarists of the country, its opinions, resolutions, and requests would carry with them far more weight and influence than they do at present. The time has come, in fact, when apiculture, having arrived at the dignity of a distinct pursuit and having enlisted the attention of some 300,000 of our citizens, has within itself forces worthy of much consideration—forces that should be united in order to do more effective work.

EVERY BEE-KEEPER,

therefore, whose eye falls on these lines is personally requested to ally himself with the members of our Society, whether he can be present at the regular meeting or not. The Proceedings, published in pamphlet form, are sent to all who pay the annual membership fee, and the names of all members appear in the printed list.

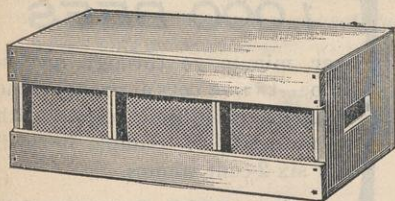
The next Annual Convention will be held at St. Joseph, Mo., October 16, 17, and 18, 1894. To avoid confusion at the time of the meeting and just before, members or those who wish to become such, are requested to forward their dues, \$1.00, at the earliest date possible, to the Treasurer of the Association, Mr. Geo. W. York, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who will return a neat membership card. Those who attend the convention are requested to present membership cards and secure badges. State or local apiarian societies paying an annual affiliation fee of \$5.00, receive medals to be given to their own members as prizes, and delegates appointed by these societies to attend the conventions of the North American receive membership cards and badges free.

For further information, address

FRANK BENTON,
Sec'y. N. American Bee Keepers' Association,
Washington, D. C.

SHIPPING CRATES.

Bee keepers who have been fortunate enough to obtain a crop of honey, will need shipping crates of the most attractive form and size to market their honey in. In the accompanying cut we present one that we believe fills the bill better than anything we have heretofore offered. It shows three sections on the front, and they are four



rows deep, making twelve sections in all. The standard size is for 4x4x1 1/2 sections, but we can make other sizes at the same price.

Price with glass, each.....	10c
10, each.....	9c
50, each.....	8 1/2c
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The above prices refer to crates in the flat.

THE NORTH AMERICAN BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Quarter Centennial Meeting

of this Society will be held at *St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 16, 17, and 18, 1894.* It is the first convention of the North American Association beyond the western bank of the Mississippi, and large delegations from the great West will be present. We hope the East, the North and the South will gather with them.

FRANK BENTON,

Sec'y. N. American Bee Keepers' Association,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C

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A New Departure.

The Bee Keepers' Quarterly

will be issued April 1, 1894, and be largely devoted to Editorial Review of Apicultural Literature. It will contain

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

JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich

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Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife



Patented May 20, 1879.

Prices of Bingham Perfect Smokers

—AND—

Bingham & Hetherington Honey Knives.

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

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



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

T. F. BINGHAM, - ABRONIA, MICH.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement

"PROGRESSIVE : APIARY,"

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

GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS

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

150 FINE QUEENS,

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

E. F. QUIGLEY, UNIONVILLE, MO.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

Texas Reared Golden Italian Queens

BRED FOR BUSINESS AND BEAUTY.

March, April and May, Untested, \$1.00; Tested, \$1.50. After, Untested, 75c.; Tested, \$1.00 Remit by P. O. Money Order, or Registered Letter. Price-List Free. **W. H. WHITE,**
LAMAR CO. DEPORT, TEX.

Please mention the "Progressive."

BEE SUPPLIES!

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

Please mention the "Progressive."

OUR SPECIALTY

"The Nebraska Bee Keeper."

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

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

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

STILSON & SONS,
York, Neb.

Please mention the "Progressive."

Notice to

Missouri AND Kansas

Bee Keepers.

I HAVE one of the largest and best equipped steam power factories in Southwest Missouri, devoted entirely to the manufacture of bee keepers' supplies.

Write at once for large illustrated Catalogue of Dovetailed Hives, Sections, Frames, Supers, Separators, Foundation, Smokers; and, in fact, everything needed in the apiary. Catalogue free. Please mention the "Progressive."

E. L. KINCAID,
WALKER, MO.

Please mention the "Progressive."

QUIGLEY'S GOLDEN QUEENS

are bred for business. Send for Circular. Address, **F. F. QUIGLEY, Unionville, Mo.** Please mention the "Progressive."

CROSSMAN'S Beautiful Golden Queens,

Seventy-five cents from now through the season. Warranted purely mated. Bred from the best five-banded stock and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Tested \$1.50 each.
Select Tested 2.50 each,

SAFE DELIVERY.

Send for Price List.

W. P. CROSSMAN,
Box 141, DALLAS, TEX.

Please mention the "Progressive."

MY

Apiary is now stocked entirely with young laying queens of this year's rearing. Some of them have been laying long enough so that they are tested. I will sell the tested ones at \$1.00 each, or with the REVIEW one year for \$1.75 For \$2.00 the

QUEEN,

the REVIEW, and the book, "Advanced Bee Culture," will be sent. I am yet receiving weekly shipment of young laying queens from the best breeders in the south. These untested queens I will sell at

75 CTS.

each, or with the REVIEW one year for \$1.50. For \$1.75 I will send the REVIEW a year, one untested queen, and the book, "Advanced Bee Culture." For

10 CTS.

three late but different issues of the REVIEW will be sent. The May REVIEW contains an article from M. M. Baldrige, in which he tells how to get rid of foul brood with the least possible labor—no shaking the bees off the combs; they transfer themselves to a new hive at a time when their bodies are free from the spores of the disease. He also tells how to disinfect hives with one-fourth the labor of boiling. B. Taylor tells how to secure as much white comb honey as extracted.

W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.

THE PRACTICAL BEE KEEPER,

Bright, reliable, honest.
PURE IN TONE!
Practical from cover to cover.
—PUBLISHED MONTHLY—
500 PER ANNUM.
Sample copy on application.

The "Practical" and one
Genuine 5-banded Golden Ital-
ian Queen for \$1.00.

THE PRACTICAL BEE KEEPER,

TILBURY CENTRE,
Ontario, Canada.

Please mention the "Progressive."

BEE SUPPLIES.

Retail and
Wholesale.

Everything used in the Apiary. Greatest variety and Largest stock in the West. New catalogue, 70 illustrated pages free to Bee Keepers.

E. KRETCHMER, RED OAK, IA.

Please mention the "Progressive."

DO NOT ORDER YOUR SECTIONS

until you get our prices on



The "Boss" One-Piece Section

—ALSO—

Dovetailed Hives, Foundation

AND OTHER SUPPLIES.

We are in better shape than ever to fill orders on short notice. Write for Price-List.

J. FORNCROOK & CO.,

WATERTOWN, Jeff. Co. WIS., January 1, 1914.

Please mention the "Progressive."

FREE—To New Subscribers, a Choice of these BEE-BOOKS

Newman's "Bees and Honey."

This book treats of the management of an apiary for pleasure and profit. Over 300 pages, and over 200 illustrations. The book for beginners or the more advanced. Send \$1.00 for the **American Bee Journal** 1 year (weekly) and get the book free. The "Bee Journal" has 32 pages—established in 1861. Sample FREE.



"Scientific Queen-Rearing."

By G. M. Doolittle (portrait shown herewith). Tells how the very best Queen-Bees are reared in accord with Nature's way. 176 pages. \$1.00 for this book and "Bee Journal" one year. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
56 Fifth Avenue, - CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

OUR NEW STYLE FRAME.

Gives better satisfaction than anything we have gotten out for several seasons. Our *Thin Walled Hive* is *Best and Cheapest* on the market. — With our *Out Side Winter Case* it makes the *Best Out-Door Winter Hive*,—and the Cheapest. We are the *Original* makers of *Polished Sections*, and our goods are acknowledged to be the best,—and cheap as any. Illustrated Catalogue and copy of **THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER** free on application.

THE W. T. FALCONER M'F'G. CO.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

THE Amateur Bee Keeper,

A Sixty-page Book for Beginners, by J. W. Rouse.

The first thousand nearly gone in the short time of one year.

What Others Think of this Book.

Leahy M'f'g. Co.: Gentlemen: We should be glad to help you out with the book. It is one of the nicest jobs of printing we have seen. R. & E. C. Porter, Lewistown, Ill., Feb. 29, '9

A book for beginners is something often called for. Mr. J. W. Rouse, of Mexico, Mo., has written a book of fifty-two pages, called "The Amateur Bee Keeper," that is designed to satisfy just this demand. It tells very briefly and clearly just those things that a beginner would like to know. It is well illustrated, and well printed by R. B. Leahy, of Higginville, Mo.—*Bee Keepers' Review*.

Price of Amateur Bee Keeper, postpaid, 25c; "Progressive Bee Keeper," monthly, one year, 50c. We will club both for 60c. If it not convenient to get a money order, you can send one and two cent stamps. Address orders to

LEAHY M'F'G. CO., Higginville, Mo.

EGGS FOR HATCHING! FROM BEST KNOWN STRAINS.

INDIAN GAMES, BLACK LANGSHANS,

BUFF and PARTRIDGE COCHINS, LIGHT BRAHMAS,

and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

Only the very best stock used. Send for catalogue and prices, or call and see our fowls.

J. T. HARNESS, Manager. CRESCENT POULTRY FARM, HIGGINVILLE, Mo.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

1894.

1894.

NEW CATALOGUE,

NEW PRICES.

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

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

Apiarian Supplies

AT BED ROCK.

Write for Estimates on Large Quantities.

—QUEEN BEES IN THEIR SEASON.—

Send for my 24-page, "large size" Catalogue. Address,

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

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SECTIONS,

Sandpapered and polished on both sides while you wait; but don't wait too long, or you will look like the man herewith shown. Dealers are already laying in a stock, and if you want any, order before the rush. We invite comparison of these

goods with other makes, and will gladly send you samples for two 2c stamps to pay postage. Our 52-page catalogue, for '94, telling all about these and other goods, free for the asking.

A. I. ROOT, MEDINA, O.

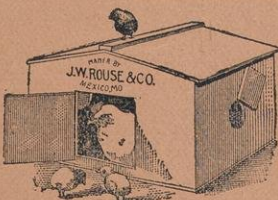
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BEES,

**Dovetailed Hives, Sections,
Crates, Foundation,
Smokers,**

—VERY CHEAP.

FIVE † BANNED † QUEENS.



*The
Model
Coop.*

One nailed and five packed inside, making six in all, \$3.50.

They ship as box lumber, and at a reasonable rate.

**RAT, CAT AND
VARMINT
PROOF.**

We are agents for Incubators and brooders, and manufacture brooders.

Send for free catalogue or circular, but be sure to state whether it is bees or poultry supplies wanted, or both.

J. W. ROUSE & CO., MEXICO, MO.