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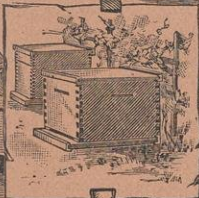
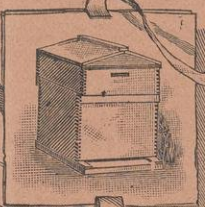
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P94

SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.



MURRY-HEISS CLEY, O.

PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.



PUBLISHED BY

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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

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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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My bees are bred for business, beauty and gentleness. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. W. P. Crossman says:

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

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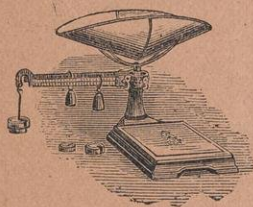


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This cut represents our Combined Circular and Scroll Saw, which is the best machine made for Bee Keepers' use in the construction of their Hives, Sections, Boxes, &c. Machines sent on trial. For catalogue, prices, &c. address

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

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

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

to ship, about forty pounds.

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

Leahy M'f'g. Co.

26 page Catalogue of Apian Supplies sent Free on Application.

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We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

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Bee Books.

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

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

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

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

"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,**

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"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.

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

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO.,
Higginsville, Mo.

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, 1894.

Please mention the "Progressive."



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

Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife



Patented May 20, 1879.

Prices of Bingham Perfect Smokers

—AND—

Bingham & Hetherington Honey Knives.

6 Doctors, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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

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Bee Keeper"? It is but 50c per year, and should be read by all who are interested in apiculture. Address, **Leahy M'f'g. Co., Higginsville, Mo.**

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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., SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.

No. 9

NOW.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

We love to sing of dear dead days,
When life was rich with hope's bright lays,
And all the world seemed fair,
When youth or childhood round us hung,
And birds their sweetest carols sung,
While life was free from care.

But, oh! there is a happier time,
When life is sweet with love's clear chime,
And roses bloom all round,
When friends who love us well are near,
And faith's glad star shines calm and clear,
And deepest joys abound.

A time when truer friends than these
Who glad us with their laughing glees,
Can not be found on earth;
When foes are few; and sunlight clear
Shines through the soul the livelong year,
And noble deeds have birth.

We stand within this happy land,
And look toward the far-off strand,
Where lies the golden past;
And then we peer in that To Be,
But all in vain we may not see—
That land so great and vast.

Then look not back toward the shore
Of days vanished evermore,
Nor cloud your youthful brow
Because the future is unknown,
For this bright time is all our own—
The joyous days of Now.

Higginville, Mo., September 3, 1894.

NOTES FROM THE STAR APIARY

S. E. MILLER.

IF a dry summer is an indication of no honey from autumn flowers, we will certainly have little trouble in taking off the autumn crop. June was dry, July was dryer, and, so far, August has been very little better. From what we have seen of sweet clover this season, we are inclined to

think that it might be profitably grown for bees and pasture. After it gets pretty well up, it is too coarse for food, judging from appearance, but as it is one of the first things to grow in the spring and makes a luxuriant growth almost before grass and other clovers have started, we should think it would make excellent spring pasture. Here it bloomed for over a month, and in that time there was scarcely a day that bees did not work on it with a vim, and nearly all day at that. We notice that if cut while in bloom it starts another growth and blooms again in a very short time. Thus the blooming season might be prolonged.

Producing a crop of honey is not an easy task, but after it is done, our work is not ended. Disposing of it at anything like a decent price takes about as much brains and hustling around as securing a crop, unless one happens to have a good near-by market. For the law's sakes, brother bee keepers, try to dispose of what you have without sending it to the large cities where an over-supply grinds down the prices so that when you go to sell your merchant a case of honey, he will look up St. Louis prices on honey and offer you the same. Every bee keeper should try to keep his honey away from the large market centres, for that is where prices are made, and we must then abide by them.

If every colony in the apiary would do as well as the best, what a profitable business bee keeping would be. It is no great feat to secure 50 to 75 pounds from the best colony even in a fair season, but when it comes to the average, where do the figures go to? Away

down in the teens. The remedy is to have all colonies the best, but so far we have not been able to accomplish this. However, we mean to keep on trying.

We have tried feeding back to have unfinished sections completed this season on a few colonies, and cannot complain of results. In feeding, the honey should be diluted with water to have the bees handle it readily.

When our country and our people were prospering, the laborer employed at good wages and all going well, the chronic kickers, growlers, sore heads and selfish politicians preached hard times and monopolies until they succeeded in making the ignorant class believe that they were abused, taxed to death, and only half paid. Now that the hard times have really come, we have nothing to do but to bear it; and who does it affect more than we who are producers of what is generally considered a luxury? Men who have no means of providing a plain living for those dependent upon them, do not usually revel in luxury.

A few days ago one of us visited a few towns along the railroad and tried to sell some honey, and found merchants cautious about purchasing a twelve-pound case. Times are so hard that no one will purchase, was the cry. Hard times is the watchword all along the line.

Friend Observer (page 216, August number PROGRESSIVE) referring to one of my notes says: "Good plan, but old as the hills." Certainly many things are old to the veterans, but some things that are quite old to many of us may be new to some beginners. Besides, we sometimes forget certain tricks about the apiary that are quite valuable, and need a hint occasionally to recall our memory.

Fred. L. Craycroft, in Gleanings, says:

"The practical honey producer who wants to see the most gold at the end of the honey sea,

must not look for so much gold on the backs of his bees."

I am inclined to think he is more than half right. The day may come when the yellowest bees will be the best honey gatherers, but that day is not here yet, except, perhaps, in a few rare cases. The queen breeder who wishes to breed yellow, five-banded, golden, or whatever he sees fit to call them in his advertisement, aims to get rid of all dark or leather colored stock as soon as possible, and instead of breeding of his imported strain, breeds them clear out of his apiary, while his yellow queens he rears from the very best queen that shows enough yellow to suit his taste, or, more likely, the taste of his customers. In view of this, is it any wonder he can soon report that his five-banded bees are away ahead of any others in his yard?

Put away your unfinished sections carefully in a suitable place this autumn. Next spring they will come handy for stimulative feeding, or other feeding for that matter. Lay a section on its side over the hole or holes you will find in the unfinished cloth, (if your bees are like ours) lay a piece of separator over the upper side, and put the cushion down on top of all. Use a dozen or more sections on a hive, if you wish.

Bluffton, Mo.,

IN a late issue of The Farmers' Magazine it claims to have located the champion liar at last.

They deserve the palm. Lying is an art in itself, and probably has advanced and kept pace with civilization. At any rate Ananias is entirely outdone. Here is the lie in its entirety.

"The champion liar has been located at last. He resides at Fergus Falls, Minn., and is connected with the editorial staff of the Journal at that place. A recent issue of that paper says that a farmer of that place raised 1,000 bushels of pop corn this year and stored it in a

barn. The barn caught fire, the corn began to pop and filled a 10-acre field. An old mare in a neighboring pasture had defective eyesight, saw the corn, thought it was snow, and laid down and froze to death."

How I Make Fly Paper.

(No patent).

STICKY FLY PAPER.

One pint castor oil.

One-half pint honey.

One and one-half pounds resin.

Heat the oil and honey together; when hot add the resin; stir till all is dissolved and thoroughly mixed. Spread on paper, and place where flies congregate. It makes no mess, and all flies stick fast. Two sheets of paper may be placed together, and, when wanted, pulled apart by warming a little by the fire. It will not dry up for a long time. Enough may be prepared at one time to last all the season. The preparation can be kept in any covered dish, and used when wanted.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

BY SOMNAMBULIST.

WE can not only chew the cud of satisfaction, but can go somewhat further and be heartily glad that the PROGRESSIVE has a name so closely in accord with the spirit of the times. Every business on earth is hustling to get ahead, or at least is *compelled* to keep up and in line with the great procession. Intelligence is more and more in demand, and consequently the means to secure it more increased. Educational institutions are plentifully besprinkled all over this especially favored land. Seats of learning for students in theology, law and medicine have, perhaps, the greater age, but unto these have been added agricultural colleges for the advance-

ment of the farmer, industrial schools where skilled workmen are prepared for the battle of life, and the human butterflies—society people—have to support music and dancing schools, while the human honey bees—the practical, industrious people—patronize training schools adapted to meet their wants, and so on, as the saying goes, "world without end."

But what of all this? What connection with bee keeping? The signs of the times are but finger boards pointing out the direction to be taken should we desire to reach a certain destination.

Where are the schools, and how many, for the education of the apiarist? That is altogether as we are educated. Every quarter of a century changes our opinion in regard to what we consider necessities. Certainly time was when many of the common conveniences of today were classed among the luxuries or perhaps altogether unknown. The bee keeper's busiest time—swarming season—arrives just when hands are in the greatest demand for carrying on the various farm operations; but if it came in an otherwise slack time, of all human beings he is most at sea in regard to choice of help. For, although the "sons of rest" (and this order is alarmingly on the increase) may hover around him like so many birds of prey clamoring for a job, very few of them can be prevailed upon to work in the apiary, and what if the bee keeper fall sick by the way or be called away by business of imperative importance? Can there be straits more distressing? Who will gainsay that incompetent help is a gigantic obstacle in the path of successful bee keeping?

Again, life was never intended to be all prose. Our general make-up *demand*s a liberal supply of poetry. The study of the practical part of bee keeping is the prose, but the study of the beautiful in connection with either bees themselves, or the plants and products,

is the poetry. Nothing weighty in these arguments you say? Sometime, when overtaxed and the ease comes home to *you*, then these weaklings of thought will strike you as a thunder-bolt—or, as my good old father used to express it, "like a thousand of brick."

I see in the American Bee Journal that Prof. Cook has a very promising class in bee keeping. Why should grand old Missouri stand second to any state in the union? Why should we not agitate this matter until we have been heard and the importance of our industry recognized in a substantial manner? Could there be established an apiarian class in each of our agricultural colleges, THEN we might hope for relief to some extent.

Not long since, in going the rounds in an out apiary, I was surprised to find myself closely observed by a little knot of neighboring friends, and could not help overhearing the remark: "If only everybody could handle bees that way," "Why do they *never* sting?" etc., etc. Now every bee keeper knows that the deft handling of bees is wholly due to training, and there's naught in the way of anyone becoming a skilful operator. Presumably, the command to "have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth," included bees. And in the same good Book we are told to "ask that ye may receive."

The question yet remains, Who will do the asking, and to whom shall the honor belong of securing to the bee keepers of the state this much needed aid?

"Seditious Preaching:—Dr. Peiro is a good-hearted sort of a man, but he isn't smart a bit. The idea of getting people into the notion of trying to keep well so they'll have less use for a doctor. And to use their common sense. Why, doctor, it's seditious to preach such doctrine. Let such notions get abroad, and it will be the ruin of many a flourishing firm that are just coining money selling patent

medicines."—C. C. Miller, in American Bee Journal, Aug. 15.

Not to speak of the business of thousands of one-horse practitioners all over the country, Doctor, And in August 15th Gleanings we find the reason given for the present wholesale use of patent medicine, by Prof. Cook:

"One feels ill, and, despite the fact that nature must work the cure, and usually finds it hard enough without any added embarrassment, he drinks in the spirit of the age, which urges us to meet pain with medication, and buys and takes the patented stuff. Usually nature is enough for both disease and medicine, and the medicine gets the credit of the cure when, more likely, it was nature's handicap."

John F. Gates, in American Bee Journal, August 16th, wants more smiling men, and says:

"It is hard to hit a smiling man on the nose."

Correct, and you can pass up to the head of the class, for 'tis always better to smile than to sigh. But your little recipe for the prevention of theft, by smiling, among the boys, when the desired object is fruit of any kind won't always work. But of course we understand there are exceptions to all general rules.

There's "some-at" going the rounds regarding smoker fuel, this, that, and the other being recommended by as many different persons; but about all there is to it is, get you a good smoker and keep your fuel dry. Some recommend starting the fire with a little coal oil. This may be all right under *all* circumstances, but would there be no danger from the fumes of a freshly lighted fire on section honey? Have never had occasion to try the experiment, but fancied said fumes might communicate a damaging odor to so delicate an article as comb honey.

In speaking of Doolittle's department in Gleanings, entitled, "Answers to Seasonable Questions," the editor says that while it was primarily intended for

beginners, it seems to have much value to the veterans. And this reminds me of the fact that there's many a veteran who keeps his light "under a bushel." Now please consider if this is just right, and remember the Golden Rule, "Do unto others," and so forth, and let us hear from you about your plans and successes, as well as failures, and perhaps 'twill help to remove the obstructions from the pathway of some poor, struggling mortal. For instance, here is a helpful item from Hasty, in the Review, telling how to solder the leaks in kitchen ware by the use of propolis:

"In applying the stuff, heat the bottom first; then rub all round and over the leaky territory with a lump of propolis. Put a generous piece of clean tin over the place, so the clothes can not get soiled."

Last precaution intended to apply of course to the wash boiler. But if good to cement one thing, why not another? and who knows but that bee keepers may yet utilize propolis in sealing their luscious fruit the bees have themselves been instrumental in producing?

Naptown, Dreamland.

**THE PRIONIDAS CRISTATUS OR
WHEEL BUG—AN ENEMY
TO THE BEE.**

OFFICE OF MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF
AGRICULTURE, COLUMBIA, MO.
PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER.

Higginsville, Mo.

Gentlemen:—

Mr. W. A. Ditson, of Hutton Valley, Mo., forwarded to this office a large and beautiful specimen of a bug which he had that day discovered eating his bees, and asks that its habits and history be reported through the PROGRESSIVE.

This state having no entomologist, and not being familiar with "bugology" myself, I forwarded the specimen to Miss Mary Murtfeldt, of Kirkwood,

Mo., who is authority on these subjects, and who has kindly furnished me the enclosed answer for your paper.

Very respectfully,
J. R. RIPPEY, Sec'y.

KIRKWOOD, MO., Aug. 9, 1894.

Mr. J. R. RIPPEY,

Sec'y. State Board of Agriculture.

DEAR SIR.—

Yours of the 8th, accompanied by letter and specimen from Mr. Ditson, is received.

The large and formidable insect, said to be killing bees, is the Wheel Bug, (*prionidas cristatus*) so called from the semi-circular, cog wheel-like excrescence on the top of the thorax.

It is a distinctively southern species, and though quite common in the southeastern states, is, as yet, somewhat rare in Missouri. This bug (for it is a true bug) is fiercely predacious and cannibalistic, and it is therefore probable that under certain circumstances it would attack even the honey bee. The case reported by Mr. Ditson is, I believe, the first observation of the kind, as the wheel bug has always been regarded as a valuable species from the fact that it destroyed so many of our leaf feeding pests.

It does not eat its victims, but impales them on its stout beak, and unless they are very large and heavy, holds them up in the air and slowly sucks out the vital fluids. It should be handled with some care as a thrust of its beak inflicts a painful wound.

Yours truly,

MARY E. MURTFELDT.

MOVING BEES, ETC.

E. T. FLANAGAN.

TWENTY miles to the east of my home apiary I have had for a number of years an out apiary which paid well some years, but for the last two years has been an ex-

pense instead of a profit. So I concluded to move it when I saw the great drought had ruined all hopes of a crop, or of their ever getting enough honey to winter on. Some of the bee keepers in the vicinity said it was impossible to move strong colonies of bees in such hot weather, but by using a half-body or section holder covered with wire screening, and with holes $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches made in the ends and sides of the half-body and covered on the inside with wire cloth, I had no trouble at all, though I moved them at the same time some fourteen miles west of my home apiary in one continuous journey of thirty-four miles, and not a comb was broken or a single colony injured. It is a good plan in such hot weather to dash cool water over them a few minutes after starting, and occasionally along the route.

A good plan in starting an out-apiary to avoid the nuisance of the bees troubling the neighbors' wells and watering places, is to place a half barrel or old tub, or even a large bucket, in the ground, so the top will come almost even with it, and place an old sack or any other thick cloth over it. Then take a brick or stone and weight it down; then fill with water, and the bees can get at it without getting drowned, and they will have the water right at their doors. When the out-apiary is visited, see that the vessel is replenished, and in this way avoid one objection that many people have to letting you place bees on their grounds.

I see in a recent number of Gleanings that Dr. Miller contemplated making an increase to his apiary, and that he failed to make connection. Ditto right here. I fully expected to increase to at least 500 colonies, but if I hold my own and have at the close of the season as many as I began with, I will be satisfied.

I have had but one single swarm (natural swarm I mean, had too many star-

vation ones) to this date (August 20). I shall not develop the swarming fever, but, on the contrary, do all in my power to prevent it, even to putting on queen traps, if necessary, as it *does not* pay to increase so late in the season. I find it best in this locality to make all my increases in the spring, and get colonies booming for the fall flow.

Have you ever noticed how the honey plants change from year to year? Last season Spanish needle abounded in the vicinity of my out apiaries. This year hardly a trace of it can be seen, and where it was is a fine showing of hearts-ease or smart-weed, a plant three times as valuable for honey, in my estimation. So the change from flower to flower each year makes it hard to tell exactly what the harvest may be, but the prospects at present are far better for a fall flow, in spite of the severe drought still in force in this section, than we anticipated a while back.

So Somnambulist also noted the fact that bees would starve with abundant pasture only two miles away? Glad to see my position sustained. But since I wrote about it, I have concluded that the state or condition of the colony has something to do with it, that they (even strong colonies) are so discouraged that they do not push out and explore for forage, as they would do if in better heart. Am I not right, Sammy?

Belleville, Ill.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.



UT on the Nebraska prairies in the early days, the traveler, when no other fuel could be obtained, often boiled the coffee and fried the bacon over a fire made of the dry buffalo, "chips" which he found on his way. When the "sod shanty"

fire got low, the same kind of fuel was often used, and when the buffalo "chips" were all gone, it was found that cow "chips" gathered where the range cattle had been kept, answered the same purpose, provided, of course, that they were dry.

During the hot, dry weather of the summer, when the smoker is often needed in a hurry and no coals are in the stove, the supply of rotten wood exhausted and nothing at hand that will start readily, just pour a little coal oil on a dry cow 'chip,' fill your smoker, apply a match, and you have something that will give a big smoke and won't go out as long as a bit of the fuel lasts. When bees are very cross, it is more effectual than any other smoke I know of. I have worked nearly all this hot, dry summer with the bees, with no honey coming in and robbers ever on the alert for a chance to make trouble, with no protection for hands or face, but with my smoker loaded with the "soothing smell" which quickly sends stragglers about their business and saves me the trouble and annoyance of veil and gloves.

I do not know whether anyone else has ever tried this fuel or not, and some might object, thinking it not cleanly, but if *perfectly dry*, 'chips' of this kind make no more litter than rotten wood, and a box full may be kept on hand for instant use.

I am glad to see that others are getting a crop of honey, even if we here in the "land devoid of moisture" are not. On July 26th we were visited with the duplicate of the wind that was so disastrous to our Texas friends. We had been having hot, dry winds from the south for about a week, the thermometer going up into the nineties nearly every day, so that everything was suffering for moisture.

By noon, Thursday, July 26th, 100 degrees in the shade was registered, and that wind kept blowing hotter and

hotter, till, by two o'clock, 110 degrees was reached. Corn which was just tasseling out is ruined, as no ears can form where the tassels are all killed, and hang as dead and dry as if touched by a severe frost. Potatoes and garden truck, unless irrigated, fared but little better. There was no loss among our bees as they were in the shade and somewhat sheltered. Farmers are cutting up the corn to save it for feed for stock the coming winter, as it is all we will have. The hay crop is scarce also.

We have had only two or three very light showers since June 15th, and consequently bee pasture is scarce. The golden-rod is just beginning to come out, and if we get rain soon, bees may be able to store something for winter stores. Otherwise those not fed must necessarily die. I shall try and save those of my colonies having the best young queens by doubling up the others with them and feeding if necessary. They don't have to be fed on corn, and granulated sugar can still be bought, though at present prices it may take a horse to furnish stores for one colony. One day last week 100 head of horses shipped from the west, were sold at South Omaha for \$98.00, or less than \$1.00 per head.

It seems at present as though the season of 1894 were intended to test the staying qualities, not alone of the bees, but their keepers as well, and no amount of grumbling or "striking" is going to help the matter at all. Only steadfast endurance and patient perseverance will enable us to keep our heads above water. Still,

By His own paths He leads us
Ways we cannot tell,
Onward leads us, upward beckons;
Whispers, "All is well."

Millard, Neb.

Come to Missouri, Sister Hallenbeck, where scarcity of fuel was never known, and where the price of one horse will pay for feed for more than 100 colonies of bees.—Ed.

THIS AND THAT, AND OTHER THINGS.

W. M. BARNUM.

IT has been some little time, I believe, since anything has been said in the bee journals about the honey plants of the Rocky Mountain region. Too much cannot be said in their favor. I have become an enthusiast since my stay of one and a half years in the west. I never had even the slightest comprehension of the great resources and undeveloped possibilities of this great "empire" until I came here and was actually upon the ground; and amazement and rejoicing has been my lot ever since. It would do the heart of the most sordid and cantankerous bee keeper good to spend an afternoon out on our vast rolling prairies or up in the mountain dales. Flowers to the right of you, flowers to the left of you—and everywhere. It would seem almost as though the state of Colorado could alone support the bees of the nation.

I have found it a difficult undertaking to classify the floral wealth of these wild plains and hills; there are myriads of varieties—you will find new ones with each day's wanderings, and frequently with the ungathered honey hanging from the flower in drops of sweetest golden nectar. It is a wickedness that all this nectar should go to waste.

The bee keeping industry, like all other rural vocations, is but in its infancy out here. The last statistics of the Denver chamber of commerce placed the valuation of the industry for 1893 at something like \$400,000 for the state, but I believe this is a little "more so" than otherwise.

One finds but few honey bees on the prairie or among the mountain flora. There is, therefore, a good opportunity for the bee keeper in this state. I know

of no better anywhere. Nor have I ever tasted of better honey than that gathered from our native wild flowers. It is, in my judgment, superior even to the sage honey of California. Come to Colorado, all ye weary and heavy-laden bee men. You can here find *air*, honey and health, of the purest, richest and best quality.

I see by Gleanings for July 15th that Jennie Atchley had a "hot wave" shortly after the "ever glorious"; that the mercury registered 114 degrees in the shade, etc. Well, I am glad my bees are not down in that neighborhood. Even water will not cool the temperature of an article at such a tremendous "getting up" of the thermometer. I have had some experience with these hot waves, (or *winds* rather), and I want no more of them. The worst of it is there is no getting away from them. I see by the papers that a great deal of damage will result from one which has just passed over Kansas and Nebraska. It simply burns up everything of a combustible nature. The bees are suffocated by the heat, and *drowned* out by the melting combs and honey. Mrs. Atchley has my sincere sympathy, for surely it must have been a trying time to have straightened things out after such a blistering hot time. I take it from her report that she will lose many colonies, which is indeed unfortunate. It seems to be fated that this year of 1894 shall go down as one of the "black years" of history. Here in Colorado the thermometer has at no time been above 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and some of us at least considered that "middlin' warm."

I notice that Doolittle is pretty near alone in his fight (?) for clipped wings. He gave a good article in July PROGRESSIVE in defence of his pet hobby, and there is no doubt but what it succeeds with Doolittle. It never did with me, however. I much prefer to let the

bees have their own way about swarming; and the old-fashioned method of cutting off the branch or bush (if not valuable) and carrying to the hive which has been prepared for them, is the easiest and most practical way with me. If the limb or bush should be too high, or of some value, Doolittle's plan, a long pole and mullein-stalk arrangement, might be a good thing. He cages his clipped queen, and fastens among the mullein-stalks, pushing the "catcher" up among the cluster—and the thing is done. There are times when such a process might prove practicable, but I find a bushel basket with cloth cover answers fully as well in all such emergencies. It is only necessary to get the basket (under the arm is the most convenient way to handle it) under the cluster, and a quick jar will do the rest. Cover them up quickly, and dump them down in front of hive, and complete the job with *just a little* smoke if necessary. This simple method does away with all tinkering and fussing, which is not as a rule a desirable feature of the bee keeping business. The bees get too much of it, and are hindered and demoralized to a greater or less extent. The less "monkeying," over and above necessary work, the better.

The American Bee Journal is agitating the question, "What is the best bee space?" and the worst of it all is, no one seems to know. We used to think the width of the fore-finger about right, but now in this later day something better is wanted. Well, we stand ready to adopt all improvements as soon as made. There is no "shenanigan" about this either. So go ahead, boys, and "demonstrate" your inventive qualities.

If Dr. Miller and Mr. (?) Somnambulist don't quit "talking back," we will have to get Bre'r. Alley of the Api. to straighten 'em out a turn or two. I have been expecting to see blood on the moon for some time back, and if we

don't look out, we will have a genuine *jeu de mots* on our hands. Better kiss, make up, and be friends once more. (?)

Denver, Colo.

THE NORTH AMERICAN.

THE articles of incorporation of this association (which it would not be a bad idea for all the bee papers to publish in full) adopted at Keokuk, say: "This association shall consist of its officers, life members, delegates from affiliated local associations, and ex-presidents." They then set forth the conditions on which bee keepers may become life and annual members, and say that "delegates from affiliated local associations shall be admitted free." It is further stated that any "state, district, territory or province in North America may become affiliated upon the annual payment of \$5.00, which shall be due on the first day of January in each year in advance."

I would like to learn now how many there are of these "affiliated" associations at the present time. I see a list of eight is given in the report of the meeting at Keokuk, but I find nothing in the last annual report to indicate that there were any "affiliated" associations at that time. If not, why not?

Then, again—what benefit is to be derived from becoming "affiliated?" These are merely questions thrown out to provoke an expression of opinion, if possible, on the part of our leading bee keepers.

It is a truth which no one can gainsay that it is human nature not to remain "affiliated" very long when no benefit of any kind is to be derived from the affiliation. I can see how every individual who attends a meeting of the North American can be greatly benefitted, but I confess I do not see where the benefit is to accrue to those who are only "affiliated," and

never attend any of the meetings. It seems to me that it ought to be possible to identify the interest of all local societies more closely than they are at present with that of the National. I do not know just how this can be done, but I want to suggest a plan by which I think it could be brought about at our next meeting in October. I should like very much to see this the largest meeting that was ever held in the interest of apiculture on this continent. This can be done with very little effort, if we all set about it at once in the right way. I would suggest first that every county in the United States, where there is a sufficient number of bee keepers, organize at once a local society. Let each member pay in a fee of 50c, and then proceed to elect a delegate to the North American, and equip him with money enough to pay his expenses and the \$1.00 for the annual membership fee. Discuss thoroughly what you would like to have him present to the North American, and send him out instructed to vote every time for the thing that comes the nearest representing what the local society desires. As part pay for the benefit this delegate is to derive personally from attending the North American, he should be required to write up fully the entire trip and the doings of the North American, and present this to the next meeting of the local society. Our Canadian friends should do the same in every province in Canada. In this way we could secure a very large attendance and create sufficient enthusiasm to put the North American in a way to be a power in the land. What say you? What county or province will be the first to respond to this proposition?

I am making local arrangements for a big crowd and a good time generally. The Commercial Club of the city has come to the front and tendered us the use of their rooms in which to hold our meetings, and they are doing all they

can to help secure reduced rates on the railroads. Just as soon as the matter of rates is settled, it will be published, but I trust no one will wait for this before making up his or her mind to come. The Commercial Club has one of the finest rooms in the city, centrally located, and near to good hotels, which have made me liberal rates for our meeting.

We have been promised papers from some of the leading bee keepers of the world. Mr. Benton is working hard to prepare a good program, one that will be both entertaining and profitable. Dr. Miller, and a host of others, who are a whole convention in themselves, will be here, and the meeting cannot fail to be beneficial to all who may attend. If you have but one colony, come and learn how to care for more.

Friend Stilson has struck the right key in the last Nebraska Bee Keeper. He says, "Let's make up a carload or more, and start from Lincoln." That's the way to talk. Come on with your carloads, and this city of the "wild and woolly west" will try to do her part.

I have received a number of letters and cards from those who expect to be here, but still there is room for more. Let them come, and come fast! Every one counts and helps to swell the swarm of bee keepers that will be buzzing in the air in our fair city October 10-12, 1894.

We will furnish the hive, if the people will only swarm.

EMERSON T. ABBOTT,
St. Joseph, Mo. President.

BEE KEEPING IN FORT BEND COUNTY, TEXAS.

W. S. CHENOWETH.

WHEN I came to the gulf coast country from my former home in Missouri, I had never had any practical experience in handling bees, but as the "woods were

full of them" and wild swarms were settling on the fence and trees around the house, I soon decided to become a "bee keeper" on a small scale at least. So nailing up some boxes, for want of anything better, I proceeded to "take them in" as they came, and during the season myself and neighbor succeeded in capturing thirty swarms. But though we put "caps" on all our hives, as we had seen our grandfathers do, not a pound of honey did we get, and we were rather discouraged with our first attempt at "bee keeping."

My neighbor being so susceptible to the poison from bee stings that he decided to "close out at cost," disposed of his. I gave several stands to new neighbors who had come in from the north. So that last winter when I sent to the Leahy Manufacturing Company for a crate of five of their Missouri hives, I only had three swarms left. These I transferred early in April, and soon had all my new hives full, besides capturing several more wild swarms. About the middle of May the swarms transferred had filled the supers with the finest white honey I ever saw in one-pound sections, and up to date (August 6th) they have each made seventy-two pounds of section honey, and as the old bee keepers here tell me that we can continue to take honey till the middle of November, I think they are likely to fill the supers once or twice more. The plant from which the finest honey is made here is the horse mint, which is, however, quite a different plant from what I had been accustomed to in the north; and it remains in bloom from four to six weeks. There has never been a week at any one time in the three years that I have been here that bees have not flown freely.

I note that Mrs. Atchley complains of the heat doing great damage to her bees out in Bee county. Ninety-eight degrees is the highest I have ever seen

the mercury here, and that only once. We are so situated that we get the full benefit of the gulf breeze, which makes it always pleasant, and though my standing weight is considerably over 200 pounds, I have never suffered from the heat.

A gentleman in this county has sold 23,000 pounds of honey from 200 swarms. I hope to supply myself and several neighbors with Missouri hives for next season. I am sorry to hear that you are having such a poor season in Missouri. Bring your bees down here.

Orchard, Tex.

**THE OLD LIGHT SHINES AS
BRIGHTLY AS THE NEW IN
SOME PLACES.**

W. R. THOMPSON.

WE have had no rain worth mentioning since about June 5th. About the last of June the bees stored away a few pounds of dark—yes, it was almost black—honey dew, which tasted very poorly. August I found us at the commencement of a honey flow. Since then our bees have been doing very well, but under the incessant heat and long continued drought our best honey plants are beginning to wither—and to do without rain a few days longer means an entire cutting off of our fall honey crop. Let us hope for a plentiful rainfall in the near future; for we need it, and need it badly in our business.

I don't think Observer should speak so lightly of old writers for writing things that seem "as old as the hills" to him. Certainly one would judge from the way he writes that the business of keeping bees was "as old as the hills." But now allow me to say here that one of those "old timers" might tell us amateurs in a few lines what it would take us perhaps months of hard

study to find out by experimenting. So let us have as many words of advice from the "old timers" as they choose to give, (even at the risk of repeating the same once or twice) as I can assure Observer that all such advice will be greatly appreciated by every one as new in the business as myself.

Harrisonville, Ills.

POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

WILLIAM C. SPRAGUE.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

RELIGION, morality and knowledge are generally assumed to be essential to good government. The Ohio constitution so declares.

Religion in the sense here used means the religion of mankind, and not the religion of some one class of men. The constitutions of nearly all the states declare that there shall be free exercise on the part of citizens of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, but it is not to be understood that constitutional provisions looking to this end prohibit legislation concerning religion, or avoid legislation tending to promote religion.

In this country, to all persons is conceded the full and free right to entertain any religious belief, to practice any religious principle, and to teach any religious doctrine which does not violate the laws of morality and property, nor infringe personal rights. The law knows no heresy, it contributes to the support of no dogma, the establishment of no sect. Laws cannot interfere with mere religious belief; they are rather made for the government of actions; practices and not opinions are the subjects of legislative control.

The words "religion" and "religious," although used in the National constitution are not defined in it. The word "religious" is found in Article 6, Clause 3, where it is provided that "no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." The first amendment reads, "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the

free exercise thereof." The only way to get at the meaning of these provisions is to refer to the history of the times in which they originated. Before the adoption of the constitution the people were taxed for the support of sects to whose tenets they could not subscribe, and punishments were prescribed for non-attendance upon public worship, and even for entertaining heretical opinions. In Virginia, in 1784, the legislature had under consideration a bill establishing provision for teachers of the Christian religion. Strenuous opposition to the bill was developed, and a remonstrance by Mr. Madison, numerously signed, declared that religion, or the duty we owe the Creator, was not within the cognizance of civil government. The proposed bill was defeated, and at the same session a bill for establishing religious freedom, drafted by Mr. Jefferson, was passed. About a year later the convention which framed the Federal constitution met. The instrument as framed and adopted contained no declaration expressly insuring freedom of religion. At the first session of the first Congress, however, the first amendment was proposed by Mr. Madison, depriving Congress of all legislative power over mere opinion, and leaving it free to reach all actions which are in violation of social duties or subversive of good order. Mr. Jefferson said of the amendment, "It builds a wall of separation between church and state." It cut off the means of religious persecution, excluded rivalry among Christian sects, and prevented any National Ecclesiastical establishment. The general, if not the universal, sentiment was that Christianity ought to receive encouragement from the state so far as not incompatible with the private rights of conscience, and freedom of religious worship. Any attempt to level all religions, to make it a matter of state policy, to hold all in indifference, would have created universal disapprobation, if not universal indignation, says Mr. Story. This restriction in the Federal constitution of course applied to the United States government alone. It made no provision for protecting the citizens of the respective states in the exercise of religious liberty. That was left to the constitutions and laws of each state.

The provision against religious tests was intended to cut off every pretense

of alliance between state and church, and prevent any sect from securing a monopoly of the offices of government. The constitutions of the states also forbid the establishment of any particular religion. However broad may be the meaning of the words "religious" and "religion," as found in the constitutions of the various states, these words have often been held to refer to the Christian religion. Thus in a will, "religious books" has been held to denote such publications as tend to promote the religion taught by the Christian dispensation; so held in a case in Maine. A Kansas judge declares that the separation of church and state is not so complete that the state is indifferent to the welfare and prosperity of the church; that this is a Christian commonwealth, and that religion lies at the basis of morality, and that for the purpose of securing the best and most thoroughly extended morality, it is fitting that religion and the church be recognized. The provisions in the state constitution vary somewhat in the different states, but all agree in establishing religious equality and not in mere religious toleration.

Judge Cooley enumerates the following things as not lawful under any of the American constitutions: First, any law respecting an establishment of religion; second, compulsory support by taxation or otherwise of religious institutions; third, compulsory attendance upon religious worship; fourth, restraints upon the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience; fifth, restraints upon the expression of religious belief. Under the second head it may be said that neither can the Legislature favor one sect more than another. In a Louisiana case it was held that a city ordinance granting one sect a privilege denied to others was void. Under the third head, a celebrated Wisconsin case decided that the practice of reading the Bible in the public schools is an act of worship, and that under the provision of the Wisconsin constitution to the effect that no man shall be compelled to * * * erect or support any place of worship, taxpayers who are compelled to contribute to the erection and support of the common schools, have a right to object to the reading of the Bible therein, and further, that as reading of the Bible in the common schools is religious instruction, the drawing of money from the State treasury for the support

of such schools is prohibited. There are several cases to the effect that it is not unconstitutional to permit school houses to be made use of for religious worship when not wanted for schools. Under the fourth head, it may be said it is not permissible for one to break the law and plead in his defense, that his actions were in the exercise of his religion and according to the dictates of his conscience. Laws are made to govern actions and not opinions. To allow one's opinions to govern would be to make the professed doctrines of religious beliefs superior to the law of the land. It is no defense to a prosecution for bigamy, to plead that polygamous marriage is one of the tenets of the defendant's church.

Some few States still retain in their constitutions, provisions disqualifying for office certain classes of persons on account of their religious belief, or want of belief. By the constitutions of Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas, a man cannot hold office who denies the being of Almighty God, or the existence of a Supreme Being. On the other hand, the constitutions of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, make ineligible to civil office all persons who exercise the functions of clergymen, priests or teachers of any religious persuasion, society or school.

In some states the common law rule rendering witnesses incompetent for want of religious belief, has been abrogated. Where it still obtains, however, it is said to be no violation of religious liberty. Again, it has been repeatedly held that laws punishing blasphemy and prohibiting ordinary employment on Sunday are not unconstitutional, but Ringgold, the author of "The Legal Aspect of Sunday," says: "It may be doubted if Sunday laws can be supported upon principle, even as an exercise of police power."

OUR MOTHERS.

J. B. HANKS.

HAVING little experience in bee keeping, I cannot write anything that would interest that fraternity. I hope, however, a few jottings on other subjects will be

tolerated, if for nothing else, to relieve the monotony of the composition.

To me, and, perhaps, many others, the word, "mother," is the sweetest in the English language. No wonder it has been the theme of poetry and song. There is a place on this earth we love—a place where our thoughts delight to dwell, and around which cluster our fondest memories. The name of that place is Home; but "what is Home without a Mother?"

However far we may wander, though it may be on the ocean's stormy wave, or on the burning sands beneath a tropical sun; however cold and cruel we may have become, one thought of Mother touches a chord that vibrates and reaches our better nature. Then it is that we call up in long review the whole history of her gentle, loving kindness, tender solicitude and sacrifices, and if we have ever wronged her by thought, word or deed, rest assured such thoughts will sting us and knock dolefully at our souls.

The mother bears the same relation to the family that the sun does to the solar system, being the source of light, beauty and attraction. She knows the worth of joy and woe; of love and pain; her mouth kisses crosses and tells of martyrdoms outlived. She has never written a book, but has lived many. Her unwritten poems live in her expressions. Her songs are sung in her gentle deeds, and thoughts of others. She has painted pictures which were grand enough, but often fell short of her expectations.

No; the true mother has never been able to tangibly express all that she is in character, but she lives in the lives of those who call her "Mother," and they are petals of a perfect flower. But for the contaminating influence of a cold, relentless world, they would be living types of a glorified maternity.

Higginville, Mo.

The Progressive Bee Keeper.

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

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HIGGINSVILLE, MO., SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.

"A Southern California Scene," in *American Bee Journal* (page 245) is especially good. Come again, Bro. *Bee Keeper*, your story is true to life.

Mr. Burton L. Sage has made arrangements with us to fill out the unexpired subscriptions of "Success in Bee Culture" with the *PROGRESSIVE*.

"Who will be the next president of the North American Bee Keeper's Association?" is already being speculated on "down east." So says Editor York. May the best man win, if one of the brothers is to be chosen. If one of the sisters is to be the choice—well, they are all the *best*.

Progressive Apiary is located at present where there is no shade, and no shade boards have been used this season. The hives are pushed forward on the bottom board so as to make a rear entrance. We prefer this to shade boards. Our bees have done much better than any around us. Q.

Progressive Apiary will have to feed some colonies for winter because we made a large increase late in the season. As dry as it has been here we secured a very fair crop of extracted honey per colony from colonies set aside for surplus. We are satisfied from past experience in our field that 50 to 100 colonies would have done equally as well. We will have more to say

next month about why these colonies did better, kind of bees, etc. Q

We find by summing up that we have sold more than 600 queens this year. This we consider good for an "off year" when money is scarce and half the bees out here dead from starvation.

Gleanings prints a testimonial from a party giving five-banded bees a send-off, but this same party fails to tell the readers of Gleanings that the queen of the colony mentioned cost him \$10.00. This reminds us of A. I. Root's saying once at a convention in Ohio. When Carniolans were being discussed, it was said that imported Carniolans were very gentle. Mr. Root answered that imported Carniolan queens cost \$5.00 each, and bee keepers generally could not afford to invest that amount in queens for each colony, and home bred stock did not prove to be gentle. Q

We are under obligations to Mr. E. T. Abbott for a souvenir edition of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Daily News, a book of 140 pages, 11x18 inches. The book gives a glimpse of Northwest Missouri in 1849 and the founding and development of St. Joseph. It is well illustrated, and well printed on fine paper. One of the pages is adorned by a photo of our worthy president, Bro. Abbott—also a little sketch of his life, wanderings, and the different pursuits he has followed, among which are teaching school, preaching, and bee keeping. We wish all who contemplate going to the North American could read the book, and they would want to go all the more.

CHANGE OF DATE OF N. A. B. A.

The following letter from President Abbott will explain itself:

"In order to let all bee keepers who can take advantage of the "Harvest Excursion" rates which will be given on October 9th, we have concluded to change the date of the

meeting to October 10-12. The rate will be one-half fare plus \$2.00. These rates apply east of the Missouri river only. Ask your railroad agent about them. Special rates of one and one-third fare will no doubt be secured in the territory covered by the Western Passenger Association. These will be announced later, if secured. Agricultural papers will please call attention to the change of date.

EMERSON T. ABBOTT, President.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 25, 1894.

It will be noticed that the above rate favors those at a distance, while those living near St. Joseph will receive little or no benefit from it.

Editor Hutchinson, of the Review, asks Editor York why he does not raise the subscription price of the American Bee Journal or add the "supply trade." As to the first part of Mr. Hutchinson's suggestion, we endorse it. "A dollar's worth for a dollar" is all right, but when one tries to give two dollars' worth for a dollar, he has lost sight of business interests, and a reaction will come sooner or later. Now, there have been a good many hints thrown out from time to time about bee journalism and the supply trade. They are misleading inasmuch as they convey the idea that one who runs a supply business in connection with his journal has great advantages over those having only the journal or the supply business. We know of men who run bee journals that a supply business would be a "fifth wheel" to their coach, and *vice versa*, as there is not a channel wide and deep enough in every active brain to navigate these two crafts side by side without one retarding the progress of both. Now, friends, we would advise something like this: If you have a good supply business that will make you plenty of money to float a journal until it is self-supporting, and you have a longing for this kind of journalism, add the journal. If you are running a journal that is making more money than you need for expenses, and you think you would enjoy running a supply busi-

ness, and would be willing to use this surplus to establish it, add the supply business. But if you have the one or the other, and it doesn't pay, don't add another "infant industry" (it would be an "infant industry" on your hands) that will consume the nourishment so badly needed by the one. Rather throw your whole soul and energy into your present business, and then, if you can't make it pay—well! try the other, or something else.

THE NORTH AMERICAN BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Quarter Centennial Meeting of this Society will be held at *St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 10, 11, and 12, 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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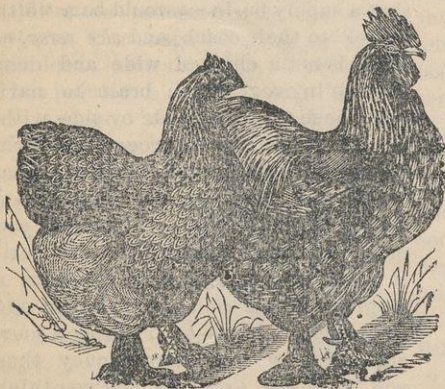
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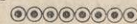
Is the best known remedy for the prevention and cure of Roup, Cholera, Indigestion, Crop-bound, Leg Weakness, and all other diseases to which poultry is subject.



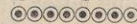
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Directions for using and "Practical Hints on the Care of Poultry" sent with each package.



"Practical Hints" alone is worth many times the price of a package of "Crescent Poultry Food."

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**CRESCENT POULTRY FOOD CO.,
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- Doctor, largest made, 3½ inch barrel, \$1.50; by mail.....\$1.75
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These are the best goods made.
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WANTED—Position in an apiary by a practical apiarist. Eleven years' experience. Address,

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Bright, reliable, honest.

PURE IN TONE!

Practical from cover to cover.

—PUBLISHED MONTHLY—

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

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TILBURY CENTRE,
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Queens by Return Mail.

I am now caring for a lot of Queens by the Atchley plan of giving each Queen three unfinished sections of honey and a handful of bees. This keeps the queens fresh and healthy, yet in the best possible condition for shipment, which enables me to fill orders by

RETURN MAIL.

One untested Queen, 75c; six for \$4.00.
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 Anyone buying a queen can have the Review one year for 75c.

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A Northern Colony near Houston and Galveston. Fertile soil, good health and finest climate in the world. Address W. S. CHENOWETH, Orchard, Ft. Bend Co., Tex.

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—GETS THE—

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one year, and one of our fine **GOLDEN ADEL QUEENS,**

whose bees are regular hustlers in gathering honey. The worker bees from these Queens are handsomer, more gentle, larger and winter better than Italians. Try them.

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The Bee Keepers' Quarterly

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

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per minute go through my escape—twelve bees atleast. None return. Has been tested with other escapes. Sample by mail for six 2-cent stamps.

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Untested 65 cents each; $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, \$3.50; one dozen, \$6.50.
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To parties who have not tried my strain of Italians, I will send one Golden Italian Queen for 50c.

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

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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.

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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 Higginsville, 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

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FROM BEST KNOWN STRAINS.

INDIAN GAMES, BLACK LANGSHANS,
BUFF and PARTRIDGE COCHINS, LIGHT BRAHMAS,
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Only the very best stock used. Send for catalogue and prices, or call and see our fowls.

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Hives, Smokers, Sections, Honey Extractors,
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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

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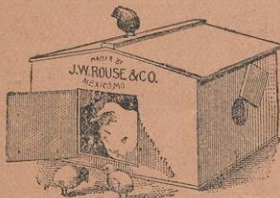
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BEES,

Dovetailed Hives, Sections,
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Smokers,

—VERY CHEAP.

FIVE † BANDED † 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.

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PROOF.

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

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