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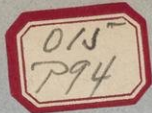
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PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER.



JANUARY 5, 1893.



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

E. F. O'JIGLEY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

UNIONVILLE, MISSOURI.

THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER.

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Until April 1st, I will sell Bee Supplies at nearly 1/2 off of list price. Send for new prices of my new red mark sale and description of the new Sauer Bee Feeder. Sent FREE on

Box 1413.

Mention this paper.

W. D. SOPER,

Adrian, Michigan.

BEE'S QUEENS,
SMOKERS SECTIONS,
COMB FOUNDATION AND
ALL APPLIANCES SUPPLIES.
ET FLANAGAN, BELLEVILLE, ILL.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A Monthly Apicultural Journal.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

E. F. QUIGLEY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Vol. 3.

UNIONVILLE, MO., JANUARY 5, 1893.

No. 1.

FIVE BANDED BEES.

BY L. B. SMITH.

I see from accounts given in the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER and other Bee journals, that the so called five banded Italians are not giving good satisfaction from the fact that they will not reproduce themselves. It seems to me there must be something wrong somewhere. or I have got an exception to the rule. August, 1891. I sent to A. L. Swinson, of Goldsborough, N. C., for an untested five banded Italian Queen and in due time received one and a postal stating he was out of untested Queens, but had sent a tested one for the money I had sent. But she proved to be worthless. So I wrote to him I thought he ought to replace her, which he kindly did, this time sending an extra good one. About two-third of her workers show from four to five bands, the rest three bands. This spring at swarming time, I saved all the cells I could get from her and raised six of as fine Queens as I ever saw, and all proved to be purely mated. Now for the result. Three of those young Queens produced the lightest colored workers I ever saw and the

other three produced a few four and five banded workers. These Queens mated with drones from the common three banded Italians, as I allowed no d ones reared in the colony the Queens were reared from and there is no other Italian Bees in this country but mine. Now don't think from the above that I am a queen breeder and want to get a free add in the reading columns of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, for I have neither Bees nor Queens for sale, but only wish to give my experience with these five banded beauties. Hoping to hear from others through the columns of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER.

Lometa, Texas.

A HONEY PLANT.

Mrs. Harrison says a good word for sweet clover (mellilot) which in Illinois is classed among the noxious weeds to be exterminated, which she thinks a great mistake. It has no burrs or stickers, and dies root and branch the second year after blooming. It takes kindly to waste places and to poor gravelly soils, and serves a good purpose for the railroad, in preventing their cuts and

embankments from washing. D. A. Jones, of Canada, a noted bee-keeper of that country, had control at one time of nine miles of railroad, and furnished the workmen who kept it in repair with seed of the yellow variety, *Mellilotus officinalis*, requiring them to carry it in their pockets all the time, and sow it whenever they disturbed the soil. The Dadants had a friend who was a bee-keeper at Keokuk, Iowa, who complained that his bees did not make as much honey as theirs did at Hamilton, across the river. The Dadants recommended that he sow the seed of sweet clover in all waste places, which he did, and in a few years reported that his locality had improved in honey production. It bridges over the interim between the blooming of white clover and Autumn flowers, and is rapidly gaining in favor among bee-keepers. Judging from its rank growth in this locality, there will not be a cessation in the honey flow until frost, for it will furnish a supply until fall bloom.—Exchange.

[Many bee-keepers who live on farms or near waste land could add largely to their income by sowing sweet clover or some other plant in every waste place on the farm. Looking after all these small things generally is what makes a success of bee-keeping.—Ed.]

INCREASING COLONIES.

Question.—“Having 17 colonies of bees, and wishing to increase them to 50 next season, I should like to know the best way of doing

it and still get some surplus honey?”

A large increase of bees and surplus honey at the same time is something which is not very likely to occur; still, there are ways in which it is sometimes accomplished. One of these ways would be to let the bees swarm naturally, hiving the first and second swarms, returning those which came out after the second. Put sections on the first swarms, having them in contracted brood-chambers; and if the swarms come early enough in the season, box all the old colonies soon as the young queens commence to lay. A still better way would be to keep the colonies from swarming as much as possible, hiving the few swarms which did come in contracted brood-chambers as above, and, six days after any swarm issued, divide the old colony into nuclei with a queen-cell for each. Occasionally, as needed, to keep those not having swarmed from taking the swarming fever, take frames of brood from them and give to the nuclei, thus building them up. Replace the frames of brood taken, with frames filled with comb foundation, thus preventing the building of drone comb. If successful, as you should be, seven of the colonies swarming would give all the increase needed to make the fifty, thus leaving ten to roll up all the surplus they possibly could were the same ten worked for no increase.—G. M. Doolittle in *Gleanings*.

Every copy of this journal the coming year, will be worth the subscription price to you.

HOFFMAN FRAMES.

BY JENNIE ATCHLEY.

FRIENDS:—I have thoroughly tested the Hoffman Frames the past season and find no advantage in them at all for me. Why, just think of running to a hive at about noon on a day in July or August, and in a great hurry to cage a Queen and have to pry and pull and sweat to get the first frame or dummy out and I tell you under such slow manipulation, in the hot sun, one is liable to say some real bad words that would have to be repented for afterward. For my use, give me the common Langstroth frame, with a moderately thick top bar, on plain wood rabbits, is good enough for me. I do not like a frame too easily moved nor too fixed; there are extremes both ways in my opinion. It is not everything that comes out that is an improvement, any way, and we should be careful how we lay aside our old fixtures to jump on to everything that comes along. Here, let us look at it in this light. How much more honey can be produced with a dovetailed hive than with one that is not dovetailed? Or how much better is the dovetailed hive than the hive that is well made otherwise? How much more honey will a Hoffman frame give than a common Langstroth will? In short, we should consider all these points as we go along and see if it will pay in dollars and cents, as this is the end most of us are working after. I think that I believe in improvement as much as any one, but, on the other hand, I know that I have been too

hasty to take hold of new things for my good. A good thing will soon prove itself in the hands of some good apiarist, then we may all try it on a small way, then if we make a success of it, then take hold deeper, &c. And to close this part of this article, I will say the way I begin to judge a thing is by what I hear others say about it, that is not connected with its manufacture. I think when we see a party blowing up his wares, and nobody else saying anything about them, we had better let them alone for a while at least.

SHIPS QUEENS NORTH IN DECEMBER.

Notwithstanding the cold rainy weather, Queens continue to go out. One mailed to-day, Dec. 12th, to Iowa. Should we fall out with each other as thinkers, let us love each other as human beings.

Greenville, Hunt Co., Texas.

[Mrs. A. you do not tell us what kind of Hoffman frame you had. Do you mean the latest style? The new style is intended to be used on tin rabbits. Then you see all bee-keepers are not Queen breeders. You know we must look at these problems, as we intend to use them. Your advice is all right about adopting new fixtures. The only thing claimed for the dovetailed hive are strength, cheapness, easy to put together and pack for shipment and it can be made just as cheap as any other hive. Any of these factories will make a square joint or rabbited hive at the same price. Are you not a little hard on manufacturers? If we look on the advertising pages of our bee journals, we will find Jennie Atchley has something to say about her Queens.—ED.]

RATIONAL DON'TS.

BY C. L. STRICKLAND.

Don't rush into the bee business if dollars and cents are the sole object, or your defeat is most certain and that on short notice. All that glitters is not gold.

Don't guess that your bees have plenty to winter on, but know this by examination. Take time by the foretop in this case.

Don't wait until cool weather before you feed your bees, providing they need that treatment. This feeding process is of vast importance when needed and should be done right, and at the right time to be a sure success.

Don't be rough while handling your pets, for that kind of treatment will make cross the best bees we have. Be merciful always.

Don't try to keep bees for a profit. If you have a natural horror of them they soon find it out. So will you. Mark that.

Don't cultivate a slack system of management in the apiary. It has never been known to pay, but has cost the keeper many a moment of fearful suspense. Be wise.

Don't fail to have plenty of bees in the hives when honey flows are expected. If you can never do this, the less money and time you waste, the better for you.

Don't keep too much drone comb in your hives. Drones are heavy consumers and bring nothing in.

Don't wait until the last moment to order your supplies and then howl

if they are not forthcoming. To day honey flows may not be as sure as the day of judgment, yet they have and may come until the end of time.

Don't adopt every new hive or invention that you may read about, or much of your success will be in adoption. Mind that.

Don't think for a moment that there may be no difference in the races of bees for business, beauty, prolificness and gentleness. That would be a sad mistake. Investigate.

Peabody, Kansas.

THREE CROPS IN ONE SEASON.

Mr. A. F. Brown writes from Spruce Bluff, Fla., on Sept. 30.

Let the BEE-KEEPER still go to my address at Box 16, New Smyrna, Fla., as I am only here for a crop. I am busy unraveling some of the knots of Migratory Bee Keeping. Two crops of about 100lbs as an average per colony, so far this season, looks pretty good, with prospects for a third one. Tho on this last trip, I bit off a little more distance from civilization than I'd care to again for I am the last man located up the St. Lucie River, 10 miles from a neighbor, 50 from a store and nothing but Indians between me and the great "Everglades" of South Fla., and would further say, I am working the "ramblers" dodge of "batching" it all alone. 'Tis sweet here among the mosquitos and sand flies.

A. F. BROWN.

Subscribe for the BEE KEEPER.

REPORT OF THE MISSOURI STATE
BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

BY P. BALDWIN.

The seventh semi-annual convention of the Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association met in Independence, Mo., on Nov. 17 1892, during a severe snowstorm, that made it look somewhat discouraging that anything would be accomplished on the first day of its session, but notwithstanding the severity of the weather, some of the members had weathered the storm and made their appearance at the Hall, looking more as if they had come down from the Northland, than as representatives of the golden bee of Italy.

Owing to the small attendance there was no formal session before dinner. The association was called to order by President G. P. Morton, at 1:30 p. m. The storm having ceased, other members and bee-keepers added their presence and strength to the little nucleus which presently became, although not overflowing, a buzzing, busy colony, ready to gather and store away all the surplus knowledge and experience that bee-keepers are always willing to add to the general stores.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

President Morton's address was verbal, and more on the line of work done than mapping out plans for the future. He started that he had inquired of quite a number of bee-keepers throughout the State with reference to furnishing an exhibit at the World's Fair, but had not found any one who had any honey of any

kind and quality suitable for exhibition. This, he thought, was owing to the failure of the honey crop this season.

He also spoke of his trip to Columbia, Mo., in the interests of the association, with reference to establishing an experimental station at the State University; visiting several persons connected with the institution, who expressed a desire and willingness to do all they could to help the matter, and would endeavor to be represented at the coming meeting of the association.

Several persons at this time paid the admittance fee, and became members.

GRADES OF HONEY BY LAW.

The subjects for discussion on the programme were then taken up, the first being, "should we have grades of honey established by law?" The general expression was that it would not be practicable, on account of so many different persons grading it, and if there was a law to that effect its execution would be difficult.

The meeting now took the form of questions and answers.

FOUNDATION IN THE SECTIONS.

Mrs. J. M. Null asked, "How many use full sheets of foundation in section boxes?"

L. W. Baldwin—I use a piece 2x3 inches.

Secretary Baldwin—I use sheets 3x3 inches.

A. A. Baldwin—Where you use only starters in the brood-frames, you should use full sheets above.

J. R. Colville—I use nearly full

sheets.

Mrs. Null also asked, "What is your experience in using sections that have been on the hive—in using them again, do the bees go to work as readily as with fresh ones?"

A. A. Baldwin—No. I think the fresh sections preferable.

USE OF BEE-HOUSES.

The next on the programme was: "Bee-houses—are they profitable?"

A. A. Baldwin—I suppose the question has reference to house apiaries.

Pres. Morton—I have not had any experience with them.

L. W. Baldwin—It appears that the opinion of bee-keepers is against their use, and had generally been given up, but are being spoken of more, of late.

EDUCATING PEOPLE TO BE APIARISTS.

L. W. Baldwin—It is a good plan to educate people in the bee-business? My experience is that after I had educated them they would come and put down 100 colonies close up to my apiary.

Mrs. J. M. Null—I have not tried very much. There is a class of people in every community that will get everything they can, and we are not obliged to give it, but will try and be neighborly and answer questions.

A. A. Weaver—I have never taken any special pains to educate them.

APIARIAN EXHIBITS AT CONVENTIONS

The question was asked, "Is it advisable to have exhibits in connection with the meetings of the bee-associations?"

L. W. Baldwin—I am much in

favor of it. I do not know but that as much knowledge can be gained from such an exhibit as from the discussions.

A. A. Weaver—In all the conventions I have been in, whether agricultural, horticultural, or others, the display was the most interesting part of the meeting to everybody; and not only that, but you get more real information out of the meeting itself.

EDUCATING FARMERS ON BEES.

Mrs. Null—In lecturing before the Farmer's Board of Agriculture what would be the best subject to treat on, to educate the farmers on bees?

Mr. Weaver—There is one point, according to my experience—the most prominent point—educate them and let them alone.

Pres. Morton—I find that horticulturists are willing to be educated on this subject, but it is hard to educate others.

A. A. Baldwin—I think it would be a good plan to get a man, say like Prof. Cook, to write an article to be distributed among the farmers, teaching the benefits of bees in the fertilizing of fruit, as well as to its destruction.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The second day's first session opened with a clear sky, and quite a number additional bee-keepers well loaded with facts and experiences—harbingers of added sweets.

In the absence of the President, Mr. A. A. Weaver occupied the chair. The session was rather in

formal, being taken up largely with questions and answers.

STORING AND FUMIGATING COMB HONEY.

Mrs. Null asked if there was any one present who had a good method of storing comb honey for keeping?

L. W. Baldwin—I want a dry, warm place, whether in summer or winter, with the temperature at 90. After comb honey is taken off the hive, in about two weeks it should be fumigated with sulphur to destroy the moth. If it is all taken off the hive at the same time, one fumigation will do, but if taken off at different times, it should be fumigated two or three times.

Mrs. Null—How much sulphur do you use?

Ans.—Five or six pounds to 30,000 or 40,000 pounds of honey.

Ques.—How long do you allow the fumigation to go on?

Ans.—Several hours. I tier my honey in wide frames, and find there is no difficulty in the way of the smoke penetrating it.

Mrs. Null—Would you consider the process of fumigation necessary every year?

Ans.—It would be the safest to do it.

A. A. Baldwin—I did not fumigate this year. My honey was sold early, and in crating it I did not notice the work of any moth. In the winter months it should be kept from freezing.

HOW MOTHS GET INTO THE HIVES.

L. W. Baldwin—Why is it that after taking our comb honey off the hive, in two or three weeks we find moth appearing? How do the eggs

get there?

S. A. Utley—I think the moth lays the eggs in the hive.

A. A. Baldwin—During the working season, when the bees are storing surplus, you do not find many moths in the hive.

L. W. Baldwin—I have thought many times whether or not the moths do not lay their eggs on the flowers, and are carried into the hive with the pollen, as the moth hatches from the cells containing pollen.

A. A. Baldwin—The moth-worm cannot fully develop without pollen. When the moth-worm hatches out it feeds on pollen. I am not so sure that they hatch from the pollen, but wherever they do hatch, they go to the pollen to feed.

Mr. Weaver—I have come to the conclusion that there are two distinct variations of moth—one a dark, iron-gray, and the other of lighter color.

OVERSTOCKING AND THE LIGHT CROP.

The question was asked, "Is it the opinion of the association that overstocking had anything to do with our light crop this season?"

L. W. Baldwin—I can hardly say that my locality has been overstocked. I have generally kept large apiaries, usually 150 colonies in one apiary. It will pay me better than to have a less number, and hire more men. I cannot say but that I get as good an average as those around me who have only a few colonies.

Mr. Weaver—Generally speaking, those that keep the most bees get

the most honey per colony. I do not think my field is overstocked.

J. H. Jones—We never mention the cause of the failure of the honey season in this part of the country, which was, I think, on account of the heavy rains, immediately followed by dry weather. I do not think my field is overstocked, and I keep 150 colonies in an apiary.

A. A. Baldwin—I think there are certain seasons of the year when the field could be overstocked, but in the main honey-flow it is almost impossible to overstock the field.

HOW FAR DO BEES FLY FOR HONEY?

Mrs. Null asked, "In your opinion what distance do bees usually fly in search of honey?"

A. A. Baldwin—That depends upon the lay of the land. On the prairie, two or three miles; if in the timber, it may be $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. I think two miles about the range of bees in quest of honey. In hunting bees I have lined them three miles, but that was in a scarcity of honey.

R. W. Knox—My experience is similar to Mr. Baldwin's. My impressions are, from observation, that one to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles is their flight; that they do not get outside of two miles.

Mrs. Null—If the honey-producing plants were $1\frac{1}{2}$ and beyond to three miles, would the distance make any material difference in the honey crops?

L. W. Baldwin—Yes, to a considerable extent, although in 1868, in the time of white clover, I was three miles from home, and noticed Italian bees on the clover, mine being the only ones in that section of

country.

Secretary Baldwin—I should not look for much of a honey crop if the beginning of the honey-producing plants were $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from my apiary.

J. H. Jones—Just after the clover season I moved from my apiary 50 colonies three miles from home, and only about a quart of bees returned. My home apiary is two miles from basswood, and when it yields abundantly I get basswood honey, but from the apiary located right among the basswood, I get basswood honey every year.

S. A. Utley—I would say that apiaries should be three miles apart; still I hardly think that bees go two miles. I should think that $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles would cover their flight.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention met again at 1:30 p. m. After the Treasurer's report and election of officers, the program was taken up with this subject:

PROFITABLE APIARIES DURING A DROUTH.

"How to make an apiary profitable during a drouth."

L. W. Baldwin—It would have been better to have said "the best management during a dry season." I have not seen a season in 25 years when I could get a crop of honey in a drouth.

J. H. Jones—In a dry season that I remember, I secured a large crop of honey.

Secretary Baldwin—In a severe drouth the colony does not get sufficient honey and pollen to keep up breeding, and should be stimulated by feeding to keep up its

strength.

MOST RELIABLE HONEY-PLANTS.

Ques.—“Which are our most reliable honey-plants?”

Mr. Weaver—About all the honey I get is from white clover and Spanish-needle.

Mrs. Null—Our surplus is from white clover, basswood, Spanish-needle and heart's-ease. For breeding purposes, fruit-bloom is good, if the weather is so that the bees can get out. Also locust yields some honey.

Mr. Weaver—There is located in range of my apiary several large orchards, and last year, if the colonies were strong they worked on the bloom to some extent.

G. P. Morton—Through the central part of the State the white clover is first in importance. If we had linden it would be equally as good a source as the white clover. In the fall we have Spanish needle, heart's-ease, etc.

A. A. Baldwin—This year buckbush yielded honey sufficiently to keep the colonies storing a little, and if there was enough of it, it would be a good plant for surplus.

Mrs. Milton Cone—One year our crop was entirely from Spanish-needle, but the next year it yielded nothing.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was called to order at 7 o'clock.

MAKING EXHIBITS AT MEETINGS.

The first question discussed was “The advisability of making exhibits at our meetings, and devoting the

night sessions to them.”

J. H. Jones—I am in favor of making exhibits.

A. A. Baldwin—I think one object of exhibits is to educate the people. When they have looked them over, they spread abroad their knowledge of them.

G. P. Morton—We have been running this association for three years, and it is very hard to keep up the interest, and I am willing to engraft such exhibition on the work, and see if we cannot create a greater interest among bee-keepers.

L. W. Baldwin—I am much in favor of it; but how can we get the money to carry it on with? If each member would do a little, it would amount to quite a sum.

It was decided to make such an exhibit of anything connected with the business.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The third day's first session convened at 9 a. m. After the reception of several members, the deferred work was taken up on the

WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT.

C. L. Buckmaster asked if the State Board of Commissioners were disposed to do anything for the bee-keepers?

G. P. Morton stated that the Board said substantially that all we can do for you is this: You collect your goods and ship them to Chicago, and we will pay the shipping expenses, and will provide space and cases for them to occupy; but will not guarantee that

we can give you a superintendent there, neither can we issue a warrant for any sum of money, and let your Treasurer dispose of it.

Some of the members were disposed to drop the matter.

L. W. Baldwin—I do not think it would be well to drop it so suddenly. I think we had better wait and try to get the State to help us. I do not see how we can get it in any shape at this meeting, as it would be impossible to get any honey this year for an exhibit. If we had \$500 or a \$1,000, and could appoint a committee to take charge of it, we might make something out of it.

A motion was carried, that the procuring and arrangement of the exhibit be left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

A discussion of the question was brought to a close by a resolution introduced by Mrs. Null, "That it is the sense of this association that we receive recognition for apiculture at the experiment station, and that a committee of two be appointed to meet with the curators of the University at their next meeting, and present the subject."

The Secretary stated that Mr. Thomas V. Cornell, a visiting bee-keeper of Center Point, Iowa, was present, and moved that he be made an honorary member of the association, which was agreed to.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention met at 1:30 o'clock.

The statistics taken at the meeting were as follows:

TABLE OF STATISTICS.

Names.	Spring		Fall		Comb Hon.		Ext. Hon.		Wax	
	No. Cols.	No. Cols.	No. Cols.	No. Cols.	No. Dbs.	No. Dbs.	No. Dbs.	No. Dbs.	No. Dbs.	No. Dbs.
L. W. Baldwin & Son	765	820	12,000	2,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Null & Anderson	500	650	1,500	6,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
J. E. Jones	120	150	1,600	150	100	100	100	100	100	100
S. A. Utley	83	100	1,200	200	25	25	25	25	25	25
James H. Jones	250	300	3,500	1,000	200	200	200	200	200	200
G. P. Morton	20	31	100	600	10	10	10	10	10	10
J. E. Chiles	37	55	200	120	25	25	25	25	25	25
J. H. Hock	53	64	400	120	25	25	25	25	25	25
P. Baldwin	135	150	2,500	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Total	1,963	2,320	23,000	11,000	635	635	635	635	635	635

The committee on resolution was called on, and reported the following:

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to Bro. Quigley, of the Progressive Bee-Keeper, in his recent loss by fire.

Resolved, That this association cannot in any way approve of the practice of feeding sugar syrup to bees for the purpose of obtaining surplus, and placing the same on the market as pure honey.

Resolved, That the thanks of the association be extended to C. C. Clemons for his kindness in having the programme of the meeting printed, and sending them to the members.

Owing to the absurd, and it might be said laughable, reports of our

meeting by the press, a motion prevailed that an Assistant Secretary be appointed at the commencement of each meeting, whose duty shall be to prepare a report of each session for the press.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent, as is usually the case, in an offhand interchange of ideas relative to apiculture.

On account of a misunderstanding in advertising the time of the meeting, the attendance was not large, yet it was evident that those who had taken the time and means to meet with us, returned to their homes satisfied that, all things considered, the meeting was interesting and profitable.

The association thought best, by changing the Constitution, to hold only one meeting a year instead of two, as heretofore; the next meeting to be held in the fall of 1893, at Pertle Springs, Mo.

P. BALDWIN, Sec.

Henry Alley, editor of the *Apiculturist*, objects to wired frames. He says in November *Apiculturist*: "I get good results and use no wires of any kind. Can get as good comb without wires as it is possible to get with. To the dogs with wired foundation. That is if the wires must be put in the frame." If Mr. A. should extract a few tons of thick fall honey, he might change his mind some. We can get good combs built without any foundation, but we prefer the foundation in wired frames; they are more substantial.

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E. F. QUIGLEY. - - Editor and Publisher.

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UNIONVILLE, MO., JAN. 5, 1893.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Financial loss by fire last October, caused the suspension of this journal. The inquiries that come to us asking about it, we promised to commence publishing the *PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER* again Jan. 1st, 1893, and we believe this is the only one of the suspended journals that has fulfilled its promise. We hope to have no more suspensions. We kindly thank those who have offered us help. While we appreciate their kindness, we do not care to be indebted to any one for more than a paid up subscription. So if you will lend a hand in this way, we promise you full value with interest, in a year's reading matter. It shall be our aim to give you only practical, common sense, articles from beekeepers that have made their business a success.

We have dropped three numbers of Vol. 2, so as to commence with the new year. All subscriptions will be credited with the missing numbers, so that all will receive all papers paid for. We hope to retain our old subscribers and add a large number of new ones for 1893.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Quite a number of subscriptions expire in the next few months. When renewing get your neighbor to subscribe with you. Those that are already subscribers may retain 15 cents on each yearly subscription they send in.

Pick up a bee journal and you will find the successful supply manufacturers advertisement any month in the year.

Jennie Atchley has removed to Greenville, Hunt Co., Texas, where she has better shipping facilities for her large and growing Queen trade.

Just take a look at the Leahy Manufacturing Co.'s advertisement in this issue. Don't you think it a novel one. And by the way, we notice their capital stock has been increased to \$24,000. Quite a solid concern to do business with.

Would not cane honey sound better than sugar honey. In our opinion, it would have been better not to have discussed the matter. If it could be kept entirely in the ranks of bee keepers, no harm would be done, but the public in general, is ready to cry fraud or adulteration.

Bee Journals, like the Apiary, soon show the effect of new blood introduced. The old reliable, American Bee Journal under the management of Geo. W. York, has made a number of improvements the past year and promises still greater ones for the future. Long live the American Bee Journal and its editor, is the wish of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER.

In putting a colony in shape for winter or spring; put the stores as near the south side as you can. The bees like to get over near the sunny side of the hive.

Here is an item that may be of some value to those who desire to hive swarms on empty frames, A LA Hutchinson. Last season, two swarms were hived in eight frame L hives, with two frame of part drone comb in each hive. The other six frames had foundation starters about one inch wide. As far as we could see, not a single drone cell was made in those six new combs. Has any one tried the plan? We intend to test it further next season. If any of our readers try the plan, report results to us early as possible.

FIVE BANDED BEES,

We have observed that young bees showing five bands show only four when old; the fifth band being very narrow on the young bees. Cuniolans sometimes show one yellow band when young, but it disappears in about a week. In selecting breeding stock of the five banded variety, select Queens reared from a large vigorous mother. The bees should be large and of a beautiful orange-color. We have had a number of these Queens that were not properly reared. Whenever we had a large prolific Queen producing large bees, they gave satisfaction in every respect.

If you receive a copy of this journal and are not a subscriber, we would be pleased to send it to you. Only 50c a year.

THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER.

QUEENS YELLOW TO THE TIP.

It is said that you will ruin your apiary by introducing those yellow-to-the-tip Queens. Let us see how our own yard has panned out the past season. It contains the following strains of bees: Alley, Trego, Nebel, Laws, Daughters of Roots Honey Queens and Quigley's Golden Queens. All these colonies produced 100lbs of extracted honey each, half clover and half fall honey; none casting a swarm. All were as near the same condition as the they could be got. The Trego stock supplied larva for about 300 Queen cells and bees and brood for a number of nucleus. None of the others were drawn on for anything. Some built Queen cells in their upper stories. Three-fourths of the bees in the Trego colony are what is called five banded. Now there was fifteen colonies all told of the different strains that we worked for extracted honey, and the golden colored bees among them have made a record equal to any.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

On page 269 in A B C of Bee Culture, is Heddons short way of transferring, he says, "first drive the old queen and a majority of the bees into my hiving box." Will you please tell me through the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER what a hiving box is like and how I am to know when I have driven the old queen out.

J. B. DANN,

De Witt, Neb.

[There is no regular hiving box. Any light box will answer that will cover the top of old hive. There is no way you can tell when you have

got the old queen. She generally goes up when about one-third of the bees have gone up into the box.—E.D.]

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

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

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

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With the December issue, the BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW is five years old. This last number of the fifth year is unique. Its editor asked each of several of the best bee-keepers to write what he (the bee-keeper) considered THE BEST ARTICLE THAT HE EVER WROTE. Each was to go over, in his mind, the bee-keeping of the past, see how it had progressed first in this direction then in that, meet this obstacle then that, then consider the bee-keeping of the present, its needs and necessities, and then try and give the best advice possible to give in a single article as to the course that the bee-keepers ought to pursue in the future to make their pursuit more pleasant and profitable. If you wish to know in which direction the leaders in apiculture believe that bee-keepers ought to work to better their condition, send 10 cents for the December REVIEW. With it will be sent the October and November issues. By the way, the November number gives the views of such men as Doolittle, Taylor and Miller upon that vexed question of "Sugar-Honey Production." There will also be sent a sheet upon which are printed nearly a dozen portraits of the REVIEW's leading correspondents (among them the editor), together with a list of all the special topics that have been discussed, the numbers in which they may be found, and the prices at which they will be sent. A proposition is also made whereby these back numbers may be secured at half-price. The price of the REVIEW is \$1.00 a year. The REVIEW (1st year) and "ADVANCED BEE-CULTURE," for \$1.25. New subscribers for 1893 get the last three issues of this year free.

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