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Progressive bee-keeper. Vol. 3, No. 2 February 5, 1893

Unionville, Mo.: E. F. Quigley, February 5, 1893

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PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER.



FEBRUARY 5, 1893.



E. F. QUIGLEY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

UNIONVILLE, MISSOURI.

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

THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER.

Advertising Rates.

All advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 8 cents per line, nonpareil space, each insertion. 12 lines nonpareil space make 1 inch. Discount will be as follows: On 10 lines and upwards, 3 times, 10 per cent; 6 times, 20 per cent; 12 times, 35 per cent. Rates for large space made known on application. Advertising bills payable quarterly.

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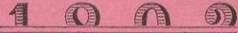
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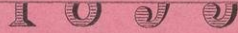
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A Year Among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller. Chat about a season's work. Price, 50 cents.

Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A Monthly Apicultural Journal.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

E. F. QUIGLEY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Voi. 3.

UNIONVILLE, MO., FEBRUARY 5, 1893.

No. 2.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VENTILATION—A FEW THOUGHTS

BY LOWRY JONNSON.

In the discussion of sealed covers and packing, I notice one fact that has not been mentioned, and which, I am of the opinion, is an important factor in wintering bees, and that is this: When air becomes laden with moisture, it becomes heavier and consequently sinks to a lower level. Then with no upward current or ventilation, does not this moist and foul air descend and pass out at the entrance, in perfect accordance with the manner in which the bees ventilate their hives. I have never found or heard of a bee tree with the combs or cluster below the hole used as an entrance. But shallow hives would not seem to be suited as well as deep hives for wintering, according to this theory. Hence, placing shallow rims under the brood case would overcome this deficiency in the shallow hives for wintering, and which accords with the experience of a great many bee-keepers.

Is it not possible, then, that this moist and warm air descending from the cluster, and containing more or less heat, comes in contact with the incoming air and yields up a portion of its heat and is returned to the cluster, instead of passing entirely off, as by upward ventilation?

Masontown, Penn.

[We use empty supers under our hives in connection with sealed covers. Then we like to have this space under the brood nest in winter, as the dead bees fall down and out of the cluster, leaving the combs in better condition.—Ed.]

NOTES FROM MAPLE APIARY.

BY MRS. A. L. HOLLENBECK.

I have just been enjoying a very pleasant call. My visitor came arrayed in a new dress, not only pleasing in style and color; but also well made. We are all liable to have misfortune and the best of us sometimes feel like complaining, but although my visitor has been subject to heavy losses, having "been tried by fire," an ordeal severe enough to test any one, not one word of complaint or discouragement marred the pleasant

call, but bright, helpful ideas and pleasant elevating thoughts instead, is what my visitor, the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER for January, 1893, brought to entertain me with.

We are having a genuine winter here in Nebraska this year, with no mild Indian Summer about it.

There is a snow white shroud on the barren fields,

And the winds blow every day,
While the leafless branches that moan
and sigh,

All sadly seem to say: "Old Winter's come to stay."

There has been no weather warm enough for bees to fly since about Thanksgiving, and but one or two days that the thermometer has got above the freezing mark, while zero weather is quite a common occurrence, while 10°, 15° and even more below zero come around quite often enough to make a variety.

The past summer, of which so many complain as a poor one, has given to us a very good crop; at least to those who managed to get the little harvesters through the long spring in any kind of shape. Colonies that were strong got a good harvest from white clover, while buckwheat and golden rod gave a fine crop of fall honey, giving the bees a chance to gather plenty of honey for winter stores and considerable surplus besides.

My best colonies gathered about 100 pounds comb honey, and all averaged about 60 pounds per colony, Spring count.

All except those in chaff hives are being wintered in a cellar or "dug out," as we call them here in Nebraska, built for their accommodation. They are in splendid shape

and appear to be doing just as well as bees could do so far.

The queen I received from E. F. Quigley last June proved to be what I suppose most people would call a fine five banded queen, (I don't know whether to call her that or not when so much is being said against five-banded bees. Will the editor please tell me?) as her bees nearly all show four and five yellow bands and are very large. She filled the ten frames of the brood nest clear to the outside with brood, something not every queen will do, built up from small three-frame nucleus to very strong colony, furnished several frames of brood for queen rearing and to help weak swarms, and filled one case of sections with fall honey. Last, but not least, they are very gentle and it is a pleasure to work with them. I suppose, according to the best (?) authority, they will all have to die this winter, but time only will settle that question, and when it is settled finally for all time what a happy set of people we beekeepers shall be.

Millard, Nebraska.

[Mrs. H., if your queen produces bees with four and five yellow bands you would be safe in calling her a five-banded queen, though we never advertised them as five banded. Tell us next spring how they have wintered as compared to others in your apiary. We know some hard things are being said about the golden bees by a few people, but from the nice testimonials we have received the past season, we think they will hold their own among their leather colored sisters.—ED.]

HAULING BEES.

BY S. F. TREGO.

Last October we bought thirty colonies of bees seventeen miles from home, and I will tell you how I hauled the whole lot at once and could have hauled as many more. I took a common farm wagon and laid four 3x4 scantlings crossways on top of the box, to project about eighteen inches on each side, and cleated each to keep them in place. On top of these I laid a board floor 6x11 feet. The hives were nearly like the Langstroth, but had no portico. I put six in the wagon box under the rack and then piled twenty on top of the rack and set the other four on top of these. Then I edged up a 2x6 scantling on each side of the pile of hives and nailed it tightly to the cross pieces and bound the ends, front and rear, securely together with ropes, so the hives were practically one solid mass.

I could have piled the hives "3 deep on deck" and six hives below, making 66, had they not been so heavy, but as they were nearly all very heavy the thirty made a good load.

I had an experience while loading them that I do not care to try again. Some of the bees got out and one got into my ear, but as I am not much afraid of bees kept working away, thinking she would come out soon, but as she did not I tried to pick her out with my thumb and finger but could not touch her. Then I ran to a man near by to get him to take her out, but she was clear in out of sight. Then I began

to think of mounting a horse and going to Cambridge, a mile away, but as a last attempt I ran a pin seemingly full length into my ear and caught the head over the bee and brought it out. It must have lost its sting before going in, as it did not sting.

We are having fine winter weather. The sleighing has been good for 23 days and shows no signs of going yet. The temperature has not been so very low, ranging from 25 degrees above zero to 14 below at sunrise.

Swedona, Ill.

 THE TEXAS STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

Will hold their fifteenth annual session in Greenville, on Wednesday and Thursday, April 5th and 6th, mile north of the court house, at the apiary of Mrs. Jennie Atchley. All invited. No hotel bills to pay.

A. H. JONES, Secretary,
Golden, Texas.

 THE PROGRESSIVE IS PRACTICAL.

MILAN, ILL., Jan. 14, 1893.

Mr. E. F. QUIGLEY:

DEAR SIR:—The January number of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER was received some days ago. It is new, bright, crisp and filled as usual with articles of interest to progressive bee-keepers. This is in sharp contrast to some bee papers I could name, and I presume is due to the fact that the PROGRESSIVE is edited by a practical bee-keeper and not a theorist.

I am aware that you are exchanging the BEE-KEEPER with me for the Plowman, but in view of your recent loss by fire and your past friendship, I now enclose \$1 for a year's subscription.

Yours Truly,
C. H. DIBBERN.

SPRING MANAGEMENT IN THE SOUTH.

BY JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Friends, as this month (February) is the time for bee-keepers in the south to begin to look after their bees, a word on spring management will not be out of place. I know this is given every spring, but it ought to be given every year as we have new bee-keepers coming in all the time, and some of us older ones love to hear it rehearsed. Now, in the first place, do not try to push your bees too early, as you may lose by it, as six weeks to two months is plenty of time to begin before your honey harvest arrives. If you are any bee-keeper at all you know when your plants will bloom that furnish your honey. Then make your calculations to have your colonies good and strong at the right time. And the right time is to get your queens all to laying in full force in time for the bees to hatch about two weeks before your harvest begins. And a great many bee-keepers fail to get a crop just because they fail to have their bees strong at the right time, and when nature does not afford the honey or flowers to bring about these results, why, you must do it by feeding and by properly stimulating your bees. This is one cause of A securing a fine crop of honey while his neighbor B does nothing towards getting a fair crop. One of them works his bees up to the proper pitch for storing honey, season or no season, and the other lets his bees take care of themselves: Now, my opinion is that B would make money by giving his bees to A or someone that would take care of them. We often find just such results as the above and the two bee-keepers may not live more than a mile apart. Now, please take Aunt Jennie's advice, once and all the time, and if you know yourself to be careless and unconcerned about your business, then don't you

ever try to keep bees for a living or you will quickly starve out. Well, back to the point again. If you live in Texas, there is danger in spreading the brood too early in your spring management. We have our sudden changes in the temperature plum on into April, that will cause the bees sometimes to draw up into a cluster and leave a part of their brood to be chilled and thrown out. To spread brood judiciously, we must have a true knowledge of how many bees it takes to keep a certain amount of room or space warm. Otherwise we are liable to injure our bees rather than help them. The above directions are where no increase is desired. But where we wish our bees to swarm early, and lots of it, just let them come on as fast as they choose, and if they have plenty of honey and good vigorous queens, just stimulate them a little, about the time natural pollen begins to come in, by feeding a little warm food of sugar syrup, or honey, and just watch how fast they will boom. But you must watch after their stores closely, as the whole business might starve to death before you hardly knew it, as bees use honey fast, and lots of it, when they begin brood rearing largely. The first thing to do in the spring is to see that each hive has bees, honey and comfortable quarters, and that they are in shape to withstand the ups and downs of spring. Then as soon as brood rearing begins see that each colony has a good prolific queen, and if not, the sooner you get her out and a good one introduced, the more certain you will be to make that hive pay you something. You are just throwing away your time trying to build up a colony of bees that has a poor queen, and both your time and the use of that colony will be lost, much less the expense will count on you. It does not matter so very much what kind of bees you keep, but the greatest thing to be considered is, what

kind of a bee-keeper you are. While there is a great difference in the race of bees as to honey gathering qualities, any kind of bees I have ever seen would gather some surplus honey in ordinary years if they only had a keeper.

Greenville, Texas.

[Mrs. A., we want to caution bee-keepers in general about spreading the brood nest in the spring. It may do for the old veterans, but more will lose by it than will gain anything. The less tinkering we do with them in the spring the better off they will be (Ye editor needs some of this advice. Doctors rarely take their own medicine). We have practiced spreading the brood some, but have quit it as it never paid us for the time spent in doing it. Plenty of honey and a good, tight hive will do more towards getting them ready to gather the harvest than any other method, and it is perfectly safe for a beginner.—Ed.]

MORE ABOUT HOFFMAN FRAMES.

BY JENNIE ATCHLEY.

In your foot note to my article on page 3, of Jan. 5th PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, I do not think you fairly understood me, at least you seem to think I am down on manufacturers. I did not say one word against the dovetailed hive. It is no new thing now. It has become one of the standards in the circle of bee-keeping; and is a good hive. I only brought it in by way of illustration, and asked the question in such a simple way, that I knew they would not be answered; because we all know that it is not the way a hive is made (that is put together at the corners) that makes any difference in the amount of honey obtained. While the dovetailed hive is one of the best hives on the market, it is no better for me than one made just like it, halved together and nailed both ways. And as to the Hoffman

frames I used, they were of the latest (so called) improved; and you say they are made to rest on tin rabbets. Well, a tin rabbet is a thing that I would not use in my apiaries. So I guess this is why they do not suit me. You may be curious enough to wish to know what I have against mettal rabbets. Well, it is just this, they are simply so much money out of the pocket that never finds its way back to it again. Of course this is not much of an objection, but when I find such things as that in my apiaries, I pull them out and get rid of them as quick as I can; just like I did the mettal rabbet about twelve years ago, after using them two or three seasons without deriving any good from them. I have used the Adair frame, the American frame, the Gallup, the Quinby, the cross-wise simplicity, the Langstroth, or the Standard simplicity, and I have not a word to say against any of them except the Quinby, which does not suit me. While I use either the short or long Simplicity, the others are just as good for the general run of bee-keepers, and would be for me, but I do not like but one sized frames in the yard. While the Hoffman frame may please a great number of bee-keepers, I have not a single point to claim for it. I believe that the standard Langstroth frame, with the simplified addition by A. I. Root, stands without a superior, or an improvement to day. At least when we look at the matter from a dollar and cents standpoint, I do not wish to cast any reflection on manufacturers at all, but think it is our duty to protect the bee-keepers as well as the manufacturer. I have supplies to sell and make all kinds of hives and fixtures, and would say just as much against myself as against my brother in a discussion like the above.

Now these are my candid opinions along with actual experience, and I do not think we should ever fall out with one another for giving our opin-

ions. I will not argue with a friend either in person or through the press, unless he wears a broad smile. I will just let him have the last lick and quit, rather than argue too far, for I know it is hurtful to run hot arguments, for too much is always said. I love to see a bee-keeper enthusiastic over his hive or any thing else he uses. It shows he is going to make a success of it. But we do not all think alike, nor see alike, in the management of the apiary, and each one has a perfect right to give his or her candid opinion.

Greenville, Texas.

[We are proud of our supply manufacturers and think all bee-keepers should be. They have given us many improvements, discouraged the would-be patentees of worthless bee-hives and other fixtures; and with their capital and improved machinery, furnish us with supplies at a very low price, as low in some cases as the lumber would cost at the yard. Metal rabbets cost only 2 cents per hive; where frames are to be handled often, we want them. We have never used the Hoffman frame, but expect to use some this season. We agree with you on odd sized frames in the apiary. In our apiary, we have the new Heddon and the 8 frame Langstroth hives. The Heddon frames are only used by the case, so they cause no trouble.—Ed.]

GO TO CONVENTIONS.

BY E. R. GARRETT.

I notice in the January number of *PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER*, that the "State Bee-Keepers Association" met in Independence, Nov. 17. This is the first that I knew of the convention. G. P. Morton wrote to me, however, after the failure of the October meeting and asked me how a meeting in November would do but didn't name any dates, and in 'out didn't know whether it' was

determined to have a meeting. If the convention had been published as is required by the by-laws of the Association, I would have seen the publication. I see the Association has changed the by laws so as to have only one meeting a year instead of two. I refer you to Article IX, of the by-laws, and would like to know if the proceedings were in accordance with that article. You know it was voted in the spring convention to hold the fall convention in October and the Secretary notified me that the time was set for October 17th, 18th and 19th, and as I could not go at that time on account of sickness, I sent my dues to the Secretary, afterwards learning from G. P. Morton's letter that the meeting was a failure. It is plain, then, that the meeting in November was a call meeting, and a call meeting could not change the by-laws. They elected officers at this meeting, but the officers elect were not named in the report by P. Baldwin. The procuring and arrangement of the World's Fair exhibit was left in the hands of the executive committee. Who are the executive committee? Now, this is my first growl, but I hope no one will take offense at it. A select few have no right to pass over our constitution, to ignore the rights of any member; this leads me to speak of conventions. While our business in Apiculture is closely related, it differs in its departments. First, the supply dealer; second, the queen breeder; third, the honey producers

Now the best time for the supply dealer and honey man is to have the convention in the fall: the later the better for the supply dealer, while it is not at all interesting to the queen-breeder. Early in the spring and late in the fall the supply dealer will grow talkative, while the queen-raiser is mute, because he can make no display of his business, so he feels disappointed in that which

ha · promised to help him.

These conventions are for all who are interested in the same pursuit; for the discussion of certain phases and settlement of doubts; and for the free expression of opinions. A convention is a place where the rich and poor, the great and small, meet and throw distinctions to the winds, while the subject of common interest to all is the one theme of conversation and thought, and where every one should feel free to relate his experience to sympathizing friends, so that he may be encouraged and strengthened by kind counsel or advice. In a convention there is, or should be, a unity of feeling; all are interested in the subject and hence a greater freedom is felt. Each one knows that the others have had almost the same experiences as himself and he feels encouraged to relate his own trials and triumphs. If one can not attend all the conventions he should at least feel a strong interest in them. I was unable to attend either of the last two meetings of the Association, but my heart was with them and I like to hear and read of them as I do of all such meetings where people meet to get acquainted and where the subject nearest their hearts is discussed in all its bearings. You will find there the crank, the bore and the talkative person, the agreeable man, the thinker and the modest person; but in no other place will you meet such genuine cordiality, such genuine delight and freedom; it is as if one was housed up for a long while and then suddenly brought out into the sweet, pure air, the glorious sunlight, among beautiful flowers and singing birds, where nature's sights and sounds reign supreme. You who have never went to such a place, go once and it will be indeed a sweet memory ever after, delighting your soul. Don't only go when the meeting is in your own town, but go to other places; do you remember when you could count

the number of your years on your fingers, that to get away from home for a while, away from restraint so you could just do as you wished, if only for a day, was a real luxury? Of course you remember it, such times are live coals in the ashes of the past, and no one wholly outgrows these impulses. Go to other places and attend the conventions and it will do you good. To those who have once attended a convention the word brings a world of precious memories, especially to the man whose business seldom permits of an absence, he remembers with a thrill of delight, the strange faces he met and the number of new friends he made; then the relaxation from care and work for a few days gives an impetus to work and freshens life wonderfully, giving new thoughts, new impulses to a care-laden soul. Man is a sociable being, his very nature demands society and if he denies the soul this desire, he will become cramped and incapable of expression. In a convention one finds a most congenial society, all are on equal footing and a most kindly feeling is generated; besides this, intelligence is gained by hearing papers on different subjects read and discussed, ideas are presented and fresh material for thought is gained. A man who does not attend conventions, loses a great pleasure, and after all, is it worth while to wear out the body and starve the soul simply for a few dollars? Get acquainted with your fellow creatures, know what is going on in the world and let your soul live. Show me a man who comes home from a convention unenthusiased — unregenerated — and who goes back to work with the same old step and weary air, and I will show you a man incapable of development.

To be away from home for awhile makes that home twice as dear and enjoyable, and to be obliged to keep on Sunday clothes and Sunday man-

ners for awhile, is quite a pleasant change from the every-day carelessness into which we so easily drift; and the contact of minds which are congenial to each other, and even opposition, breaks the monotony of life and brings back the experiences of our school-days, when we vied with our schoolmates in the production of compositions.

Appleton City, Missouri.

GOOD ADVICE TO BEGINNERS.

BY JOHN H. KEMPER.

Good articles from all parts of the country are what make a good bee journal; but some will say they can't write an article for the paper. But, my friends, can you not if you are interested in bees? Take a sheet of paper, once in a year, and tell how you manage your bees, and what your success was. If you cannot, just take a postal card and write and tell the editor of a bee journal how many colonies of bees you have and then another and tell how many swarms you got. Then if you are interested in bees you can take a sheet of paper—for you will become interested with your bee-keeping friends, and with the editor, and they with you, and you will want more than one bee journal to read, and we will have lively editors and lively journals and I believe better success in bee-keeping, for we would be interested and study what was best for our bees and not treat them as some do—set them in the back yard or back of the orchard to work for nothing and board themselves. We can gain more information in three years by reading good journals and a good Manual of the Apiary than we could with our own experience, without the reading, in ten years. And I think the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER is a good journal. I am taking it, at least, and I think one should take a journal published as near home as possible. I am tak-

ing the Bee-Keepers' Guide, published by A. G. Hill, at Kendallville, Indiana. There are several good bee-journals; the editors will send sample copies on application if you will send your address, and one can make their own selections.

Southport, Indiana.

SELECTED

FIVE-BANDED BEES.

Punic Bees—Mating Queens—Waning Interest in Bee Culture.

G. W. DAMAREE IN APICULTURIST.

I reared five-banded bees as far back as 1883. They were a cross between the Italians and Cyprians. I had some colonies, the workers showing clear cut yellow bands from the throat to the tips of the abdomen. I never had better bees in my apiary. At one time I had thirty colonies of them as much alike as "black eyed peas." In 1884 I advertised them by "circulars," and got the only "cussing" for my pains, that I have ever suffered on account of the bee business. You see, I just told in my circular what they were in blood and breeding. If could have truthfully called them five or six-banded Italians, there would have been no "cussing" and I might have reaped a fair harvest.

Comment is unnecessary. Some few years ago a friend of mine sent me some "five banded Italians" that I might see "what is being done in the improvement of bees," and here were my "old friends" back again! I know them just as a man is supposed to know his brother. There are certain marks about them that identify them so plainly, that the "running man may read."

The Cypro-Italians, or "five-banded bees," if turned on their backs will show; in a majority of specimens, bright yellow on the under

side of the abdomen, with faint dark veins, while the pure Italians will show dark brownish hue with distinct dark veins.

The so-called five-banded bees are very excellent bees, but they ought to be called by their right name. They are not pure Italians as we old breeders used to know them unmixed in blood as we received them from Italy. I guess the editor of this paper knows this to be true as he is a pioneer bee fancier.

PUNIC BEES, WHAT OF THEM.

It seems to me that the editor of the *Apiculturist* is over sensitive about these bees. Don't misunderstand me—frankness is always commendable. Messrs. Hewitt, Alley and Pratt in their introduction of the Punic bees have only followed the enterprising tendencies of the times. In this way we have accomplished all that we have attained to in the bee business. They may be mistaken in the end, about the good qualities they have ascribed to these bees, and if so, they are in good company; others have failed in their judgment concerning new races of bees, and others yet will fail as new races are put on trial as they will be in the future. I have tried all new races that have been introduced so far, and I expect to try every new comer.

I have tried the Punics the past season and they have not impressed me favorably. They did not come up to the Italians and hybrids, but what of that? they did as well as a native colony of black bees in my yard and many are willing to "sware by" the "German bees," and some "sware by" the Punics, and nearly all "sware by" the Italians. Just let them loose!

MATING QUEENS.

There has been a great deal of ignorance displayed in connection with the question as to how far a virgin queen usually flies to meet the male. It is astonishing to see what

effect the loose statements made by some leaders in bee literature have on the great masses of bee keepers.

It has been said by some persons of reputation that queens and drones fly five and six miles to mate. This is said because somebody else has said so, and, in fact, there is no reliability about what has been repeated concerning the great distance that queens and drones fly. It is possible that a queen may fly quite a distance in quest of a drone when she has been driven to desperation by her repeated attempts to find a mate. But it is contrary to all we know about animal economy to suppose that the queen ventures any great distance from her hive when drones are in abundance. But I have tested these matters very thoroughly in a practical way. I have heretofore published an experiment of mine which consisted in tethering a queen by means of a silk thread to an elevated pole, at the age in which she was seeking a mate, and in a few minutes' time she was surrounded by a swarm of drones. This indicates that the drones flying from the hives are on the lookout for all young queens that leave the hives.

In one of my experiments I confined a young queen until she was alarmed about her future destiny, and when liberated she returned in a few minutes with the evidence of having mated. All my experiments and observations tend to the conclusion that queens are mated within the range of one fourth of a mile from her home.

WANING INTEREST IN BEE CULTURE.

What are you going to do about it? Such a season as the past one has been will try the staying quality of the average apiarist. Any bee man that can survive the utter failure of 1892 as a bee year, can be depended upon as a "staying" individual. I was of the opinion that I could contentedly stay with the bees in May and June and part of July.

But I give it up. 1892 has been too much for me.

Christiansburg, Kentucky.

THE DOVE-TAILED CHAFF HIVE.

Why W. C. Frazier Prefers It as a General Purpose Hive.

W. C. FRAZIER, IN GLEANINGS.

The best hive that has been put upon the market up to the present time is the Dove-tailed chaff hive. This hive, as the name implies, is dovetailed. It is made of $\frac{3}{4}$ lumber, double walled, with a space of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the walls. This space can be filled with sawdust, chaff, or, best of all, with ground cork. The hive itself weighs only 4 lbs. more than the single-walled hive. The cork packing weighs only 4 lbs. extra, this making the hive weigh only about 8 lbs. more when packed than the single hive, and gives a hive that will protect bees on the summer stand in almost any climate. But the greatest thing, and most advantageous, is in having a hive that will protect the bees in the spring. It is intended to use this hive with a super on through the winter, in which there is a chaff cushion. Some of us don't find it convenient to use chaff cushions, on account of the trouble to make them, the time used in putting them on, and in removing them and taking care of them until needed again. The need of a cushion can be obviated by cutting the lower inside corner of the regular cover a very little with a plane, thus making it fit the same as on the regular Dovetailed hive. This, all who use them will find to give a hive that is very much better than to have to keep a super on them all the time.

This hive takes the regular Langstroth frame, $17\frac{3}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{8}$, and is intended to hold 8 frames, and room for a follower and wedge. The design is to use the self-spacing Hoffman frame. Those frames have been on

trial now for two years. If you intend to remove your bees from place to place or haul them in any way, this frame is what you want. When they are keyed up properly they will stand a great deal of rough usage without breaking down, especially if in wired frames. This frame is one on which it was intended there would be no brace or burr combs built; but in this respect it is a failure. It was also intended that the bees should not propolize the frames together, but somehow the bees could not see it that way. They propolized the frames together so well that three or four can be taken out together without coming apart. They build burr combs from the frames to the cover board in nearly every hive, and they so effectually build brace combs between the frames that a hive might be turned over and handled in the style the baggagemen handle trunks without the least danger of the frames becoming loose.

I have over 200 of these frames in use at present and speak from experience. I think the trouble is in grooving the comb guide out of the frame. The thick top frame $1 \times \frac{7}{8}$ gives the finest combs in the apiary, perfectly straight, and not a brace or a burr comb in a hive full of them. If frames could be gotten with $1 \times \frac{7}{8}$ top-bar, and otherwise the Hoffman frame, I think they would be about the thing. The tendency to propolize the frames together can be overcome by rubbing the parts where they come together with cosmoline. This is inexpensive and effectual. Any super used on an eight frame hive will do for this; but the regular dovetailed super, with pattern slats, will be found the most convenient; and the matter of sections is worthy of some attention.

It will be found that bees fill the cap sections quicker if they are not too thick; and narrow sections will be built as straight, if foundation is

used, without separators as wider ones with separators. I mean to try eight to the foot next season, if pattern slats can also be secured.

This hive costs one third more than the regular single walled dovetailed hive. It is better to use them and keep one-third less bees. The honey the colonies in them make will more than pay for the difference in cost. Colonies that were even in the spring, if one is in a single-walled hive and the other in a packed chaff hive, the one in the chaff hive will build up and be in much better shape for the harvest than the other, all else being equal.

To make assurance doubly sure, I shall leave my dovetailed chaff hives out until settled cold weather comes and then set them in the cellar.

Atlantic, Iowa, Dec. 7th, 1892.

PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

E. F. QUIGLEY, - - Editor and Publisher

TERMS:—50 cents a year in advance; two copies 85 cts.; five copies, \$2.00; ten or more, 35 each.
This journal will be continued until ordered stopped.

UNIONVILLE, MO., FEBRUARY 5, 1893.

WE HAVE A PROPOSITION TO MAKE

To every reader of this journal. Let every one send us a list of bee-keepers in their neighborhood. A sample copy will be sent them. If any of them become subscribers within two months, we will give the one furnishing us the list of names, credit for the regular commission, to be paid in cash or any goods they may need. It will cost you but little to do this and may help you as well as your bee-keeping friends. See now who can furnish the largest list. We will treat you all fair.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Make your communications reasonable when you can. Write only on one side of your paper, leaving about two line space between each different subject. You will aid us in getting the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER out promptly by getting your copy here before the 20th, not later than the 25th. If you have anything valuable send it any time, don't wait.

BEGINNERS' QUESTIONS.

Every few days we receive letters asking questions that are found in all text books. Now, we are not complaining, but our time is fully-occupied, and often until a late hour at night. Then the questions are answered much better in the books, for the reason they have more room and were written for that purpose. No one should try to keep bees without getting one or more books on bee culture. Books will not do without bee journals, or they without the books. We would advise Root's "A. B. C. of Bee Culture" or "Langstroth," revised by Dadant, as these books were written by successful bee keepers. Any one with a half dozen colonies had better buy their books than try to raise them, but at the same time they can get all they want by saving the cells from a colony that has cast a swarm. They then get the best of queens at no expense or lessening of their honey crop. Another class of beginners think they must have only pure Italian bees to get a honey crop. We want to say to all, learn to handle the bees you have before you put any money in fancy bees. These bees look nice and are less inclined to sting than our native bees, but no one should try to handle them without smoker and veil, until they become more used to handling bees. You will be able to lay the veil aside part of the time. If beginners would follow the methods and use the hives and fixtures used by the

majority of bee-keepers, they will be on the safe side of bee keeping.

Mrs. Jennie Atchley will continue to write for the P. B-K. during 1893.

Doolittle says 100 young bees are worth 300 old ones for strengthening weak colonies.

One year we had ten colonies of bees that furnished honey to the amount of \$100, besides supplying our table all the year. That was the foundation of our little home.

We have received many words of encouragement since the January P. B-K. made its appearance. Nearly all were surprised, for they did not expect it to come again. We extend our thanks to all.

In these columns last year we requested our readers to mention how far they were from the post office, when ordering queens, and when they expected to be there again. It worked so well we repeat it for '93.

The North American Bee-Keepers Association will meet at Chicago in the fall of 1893, with Dr. Miller as President. Low railroad rates and the World's Fair as an attraction we think a good attendance is assured.

The job printing department of the Leahy Mfg Co., Higginsville, Mo., is doing some nice work for supply dealers. A number of catalogues have been received at this office since January 1st, 1893, that were printed by them.

The Miller introducing cage is one of the handiest things in the way of a general purpose cage about the apiary that we ever used. It will go almost any place about a hive without moving or displacing a single comb.

The season is not far off when you will need hives and other fixtures. Have them all ready before you need them to put bees in, for if you wait till nearly ready to use them you will not do the work so well and you are almost sure to leave something undone that should have been done at times in the winter when you could do nothing else.

We have always sold our fall honey at the same price as the clover. People that like it would pay just as much for it. We disposed of our entire crop at 10 cents per pound wholesale. By asking your customers which they like best you can often make a sale of fall honey and the customer be just as well satisfied as if you had given your best clover or basswood honey.

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THE REVIEW FOR 1893.

Will continue that feature that has made it so popular—The discussion of special topics. The "Extracted Department," in which is given the best articles found in the other journals, will also be continued, and in its make-up E. E. Hasty will assist. He will have all the journals and will criticize, condemn and commend in that inimitable style of his, what he finds worthy of notice in their contents. The REVIEW will also come in for its share of criticism "Rambler" will furnish a series of articles on "Western Bee-Keeping; Its needs and Necessities." R. L. Taylor will furnish a series of articles showing how to secure the most honey with the least expense and labor. In short, no stone will be left unturned in filling the REVIEW with bright, fresh ideas that will be of value to honey producers. The REVIEW is \$1 a year, but if you would like to see a few copies before subscribing, send ten cents for three late but different issues, and this amount may be deducted from a year's subscription, if it is sent in within a month from the time that the samples were ordered.

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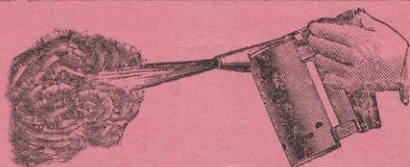
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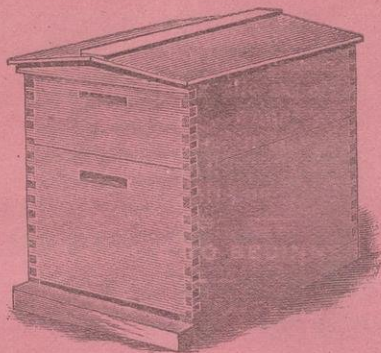
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