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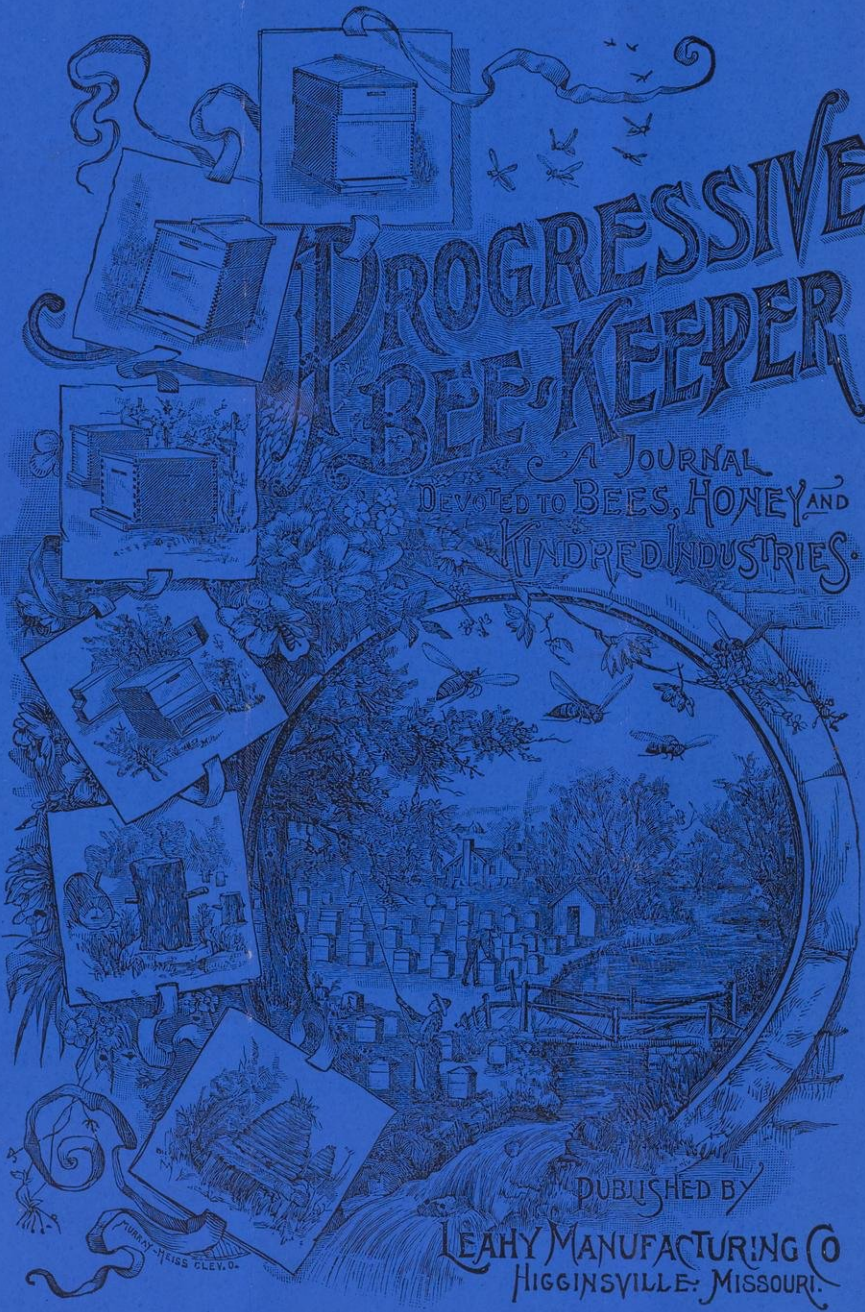
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FEBRUARY 1, 1895

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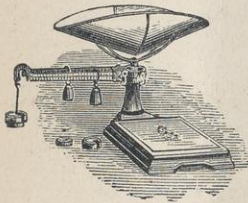
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These Scales can be shipped from here, and we can fill orders promptly, as we have a large stock on hand.

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1895.

NEW CATALOGUE, NEW PRICES.



QUEEN BEES IN SEASON.

*Hives, Smokers, Sections, Honey Extractors,
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AND ALL KINDS OF.....

Apiarian Supplies at Bed Rock.

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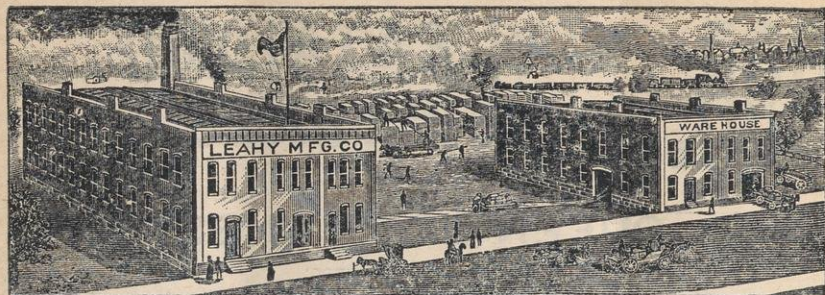
Please send me the American Bee Journal each week for three months. At the end of that time I will remit \$1.00 for 1 year's subscription, or 25c, in case I decide to discontinue.

To the Publishers of **American Bee Journal,**
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

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COMPLETE STOCK...

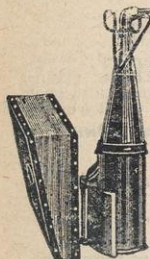
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Old Reliable Bingham Smokers —AND— Bingham & Hetherington Honey Knives.



Bingham Perfect Smokers.
Cheapest and Best on Earth.
Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

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Patented May 20, 1879.

ARE NOT new experiments for you to pay for and find out to your discomfort later on. With the single exception of inverting a Bingham bellows by A. G. Hill, Bingham has invented and patented all the improvements in Bee Smokers and Uncapping knives made within the last 20 years. We are not dependent on anyone for a single feature of value in bee smokers or honey knives.

Our smokers and knives have been the standard in Europe and America for fifteen years. No complaining letters have ever been received—but we have hundreds from the best best bee keepers full of thanks and praise for our inventions. Nearly all the large apiaries in this and foreign countries use our smokers and knives.

The Little Wonder and Plain smokers have single coiled steel handles and narrow shields. The other three have doubled coiled steel wire handles and extra wide shields. The shields and handles are an amazing comfort when working. They protect the bellows as well as the hands. All Bingham smokers for 1895 will have right-angle movable bent caps, coiled steel wire handles, inverted bellows and direct draft. They burn chips or anything else and never go out. Sent post paid any where in the United States on receipt of price. Little Wonder, 50c; Plain, 75c; Large, \$1.00; Conqueror, \$1.50; Doctor, (the largest smoker made) \$1.75. Knife \$c; circulars and dozens or hundred rates, and Smokers and Knives by return mail. Address,

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HO! FOR KANSAS.

I WILL handle a complete line of the Higginsville goods the coming season at the Leahy M'fg. Co.'s prices. Parties residing in Southeast Kansas or Southwest Missouri can save freight by purchasing these goods of me. I will also continue to breed Queens from the best 5-banded stock. Send for my catalogue at once.

Address,

P. J. THOMAS, Fredonia, Kans.

Please mention the "Progressive" when answering this advertisement.

The Progressive Bee Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.
FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company

VOL. 5.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

No. 2

1894 IN NEBRASKA.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

The old year is dying, calm, starlit, and still,
Night watches the last moments passing away
Which mark the decease of the hopes that were
born

When the year young and fair we watched in
its morn,
While it all was before us with hope for each
day.

Its beautiful springtime with sunshine and
flowers,
Its summer rich-laden with promise for all;
But bearing a blight in its breath as it came,
That withered our hopes, and scorched as with
flame,
Field, orchard, and wood, farm, garden and all

The pastures turned brown, the tasseling grain
Stood blighted and dried without promise of
ear;

The fruit of the orchard dropped down from
the stem;

The bees sought in vain over hillside and glen
For nectar, and found none, and died far and
near.

Through the bright autumn days small har-
vest was gleaned:

Through our bare empty corn-cribs the winter
winds blow;

Hogs, cattle, and horses, have passed through
the gate

Where the butcher stands waiting, and death
is their fate;

But a remnant remains, and they, too, may go.

How little is finished of what we had planned,
How many a deed we would gladly undo;

How meagre the record of good we can show
For the year that is past. Oh, how little we
know,

The good is undone, and the evil we do.

Ninety-five may use as a treasure the hours,
That come with the year that is now just be-
gun:

May the record be better as onward we go,
That the pages remaining less blackmarks
may show,

Till death's summons shall tell us our labor is
done.

STAR APIARY NOTES.

S. E. MILLER.

MRS. ATCHLEY advises keeping
honey in a dry cellar. I ad-
vise keeping it out of the cellar, for

that is the very place that those who
do not know how to care for honey will
put it and imagine it just the place to
keep it. I do not believe there is one
cellar in fifty that is a fit place to keep
either comb or extracted honey.

Under our house there is a double
cellar—the one we use as a kitchen and
dining room, while the other is used
for a cellar. This cellar is very dry,
yet I would not undertake to keep
honey in it and expect it to retain its
quality. The garret is a much better
place to keep it than the cellar, except
in cold weather, and then it should be
kept in a room where there is a fire if
possible. By all means keep honey in
the driest and warmest place that you
have convenient.

The last or January number of the
PROGRESSIVE is pretty well devoted to
a discussion of the merits and demerits
of the yellow or five-banded bees, and
it is pretty hard to tell which side has
got the best of the argument.

G. M. Doolittle comes to their de-
fense with an interesting article tell-
ing where and how they originated,
and claims for them many points of ex-
cellence, but admits that some colonies
are vicious, and that for outdoor win-
tering they are not as hardy as some of
the darker strains.

W. Z. Hutchinson seems to think
that the Roots were unfortunate in get-
ting hold of a vicious strain of yellow
bees. This is not at all likely, for who
would know better than the Roots
where to get the best strain to be
found?

J. D. Givens, after stating how many different queens he has to breed from, says the goldens are his choice, and further on in his article states that ninety-five per cent of his bees are five-banded. Surely his best colonies are more likely to be among this ninety-five per cent, than among the remaining five per cent.

Suppose, Mr. Givens, you had ninety-five pigs in one pen and five in another, and wished to pick out five of the best pigs. Would you be most likely to find them in the pen containing the five or the ninety-five?

Mr. Givens also says, "I can rear one strain of bees and queens just as easy and cheap as another."

This goes to verify what I said (January 1st, 1895, PROGRESSIVE,) that it is the demand that has created the supply, or at least such is the case to a great extent. The yellow bees are pretty to look upon, and almost every bee keeper wanted them. Knowing this many breeders commenced rearing bees for yellow bands mainly, and in a few years a strain of yellow bees has sprung into existence all over the country that is claimed to be superior to the old tried and true three-banded Italians. The time may come when the yellowest bees of the Italian strain will be as good as the best, but they have had a false boom which will give them a backset for some years to come, for nothing but time will overcome the prejudice that has been created against them through being falsely praised, and the disappointments thus caused.

Camp Eli, Chamois, Mo.

WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

BY SOMNAMBULIST.

NOT to take note of the strenuous efforts now being put forth by Bro York to insure his journal a place in the front ranks would be to outrage

justice. He's rather a small bundle of humanity, but the make-up of that bundle—like the big man said of his wife, "she's little, but Oh my!"

A brighter kindlier countenance one seldom greets. And almost if not quite at first glance one can not fail to discover that energy and determination to please are principal component parts of his being. He says: (American Bee Journal, page 40) "It is a pleasure to work for bee keepers, especially when the effort is appreciated." Good, that has the true ring. Who ever made a success of anything in which they took no pleasure? And, as truly as his earnest work deserves, so certainly shall it win appreciation.

May I compliment the bee keeping public by asking, where a more appreciative people can be found?

I have sometimes thought perhaps they learned this valuable lesson in company with many others, from the tireless toilers with whom, of a necessity, they are in such close association.

These little servants are so very happy over the discovery of a few grains of pollen or the minutest drop of nectar they fill the air with their excited hum proclaiming peace and prosperity far and wide.

By the way, did the possession of servants constitute wealth, could the bee keeper be called poor?

Bro. York surely believes in the powerful influences of faces; since the beginning of the new year he favored us with the pictures of the two Dadants, Emerson T. Abbott, Ex-President of the N. A. B. A., James A. Stone, Secretary of Illinois State Association, and the McEvoy family. The latter picture aside from being well executed possess other points of interest. Wm. McEvoy is foul brood inspector of the province of Ontario, Canada, and with himself as Captain at one end of that semi-circle and his wife as first Lieutenant at the other end, what wonder he looks

at you fearlessly and proudly as if saying, have I not reason to be proud of my little body of home guards? The attitudes of the members, as well as facial expression are indicative of their several characters. The wife and mother, evidently, has love and patience sufficient for all. The oldest daughter and son are just beginning to learn that self reliance so essential to meet the battles of life. Nettie, who is but seven, yet leans on mamma, while the next boy by being placed just between papa's and mamma's knees can look you fair and square in the face. Baby Gemmil is scarcely so much at ease, though pretty well satisfied so long as surrounded by all the other members of the family. Truly, "the homes of a nation are a nation's strength."

Each of the issues for January '95 of the American Bee Journal is full of meat.

January 3rd begins with a history of the Honey Extractor by Chas. Dadant, followed by a discussion on "How many colonies of bees shall we keep?" by G. M. Doolittle. He argues, and illustrates by facts, that where a less number of bees are kept a greater amount of surplus honey per colony may be expected. The army of workers must be fed and it may be that the greater portion if not all the nectar will be consumed in that manner. He places the subject in this light, "can we not make a few bees do for us what the market-gardeners of the large cities make a small piece of land do for them, namely, secure as much profit from an acre of land as some of our country people do from their tens of acres." To further substantiate this theory we find in January 15 Gleanings this straw which may indicate, which way the wind is now blowing.

"Bee keepers at the Rockford convention, who, perhaps had no better pasturage than I, got more honey. Perhaps the reason was their smaller number of colonies. If I had had only one tenth as many bees, I feel confi-

dent I should have had ten times as much surplus."

Experience has long since taught a majority of us that security lies in keeping our colonies strong. That the weaklings will barely eke out an existence; is that existence maintained at the expense of our surplus. Beats among boarders soon devour profit. Simmered down does it not look like its the same old question of "over stocking" served in a slightly different style? Not only overstocking the territory, but overstocking the owner with business, or work as well. We westerners know in a twinkle the idea had its birth in the east. Will it dovetail in with our general customs or ways of doing things? Does not custom control men rather than reason? Perhaps the answer given by Henry Alley in American Apiculturist regarding the number of frames to be used, were it but slightly modified, would do for this subject, here it is:

"This is exactly as it always will be. In some cases ten-frames will be found best, while in other cases the eight frame hive will do equally well if not better. The question of the right number of frames to use must be decided by each bee keeper himself."

'Tis said "its a poor rule that won't work two ways." Here in Missouri, for the past four years, there has been going on a constant elimination of colonies but thought, in this way, we have lost according to Doolittle and Miller's, prime authority, we'll get it all back again *in an increased surplus.*

F. L. Thompson in the same number of American Bee Journal, goes into ecstasies over the uses of the round tin can, commonly known as the 50lb lard can. Some of the uses given are as follows: Holding extracted honey, being so easily covered from the bees, it makes a nice receptacle for broken combs, cappings, etc., etc. Cheaper than an especial boiler for rendering wax. May be used as a box in which to shake bees and confine them until

wanted to complete operations in which case 'tis well to perforate the lid for the admission of air. Being bee proof are handy for the temporary reception of section honey, each holding 30 sections. Two left in center of apiary, one full of smoker fuel and the other for smoker, matches, chisels, etc., being rain proof form quite a convenience, and I will add seeds entrusted to their care are safe from the depredations of mice, etc. The superannuated ones will answer for the last named purposes, while those not having reached that stage make good feed and watering vessels for stock.

This practical article is followed by a paper from Hon. Eugene Secor on "The Mission of Birds and Bees in the Orchard and Garden." Chief mission of the honey bee is the pollination of flowers—the gathering of honey secondary:

"While man with his puny camel's hair brush is making feeble effort to breed fruits according to a theory—perhaps a hundred miles apart—these tireless marriage priests are accomplishing a much greater work, unheralded, unknown, and unappreciated. Where we by our scientific methods evolve *one* new variety, they, by a method older than science or civilization, create hundreds. What does our brush and pincers and paper sack amount to, compared with God's cross-fertilizers?"

He thinks *quality* is developed at the expense of vigor and productiveness. Florists have so highly developed the rose that it has scarcely any pollen, and I am not sure but some kinds are so double they are entirely destitute.

If it be true, then, that the finer our fruits the smaller the quantity of pollen, and therefore the greater risk of pollination by atmospheric action, the more we shall need in the future *all* the agencies for fully and abundantly pollenizing them.

I am just here reminded of a short article I saw in Colman's Rural World giving a man's experience in hand-

pollenizing the flowers of an only squash vine of a valuable variety. I smiled and thought how unfortunate he was that he could not borrow a colony of bees and stop all further trouble. I've "hearn tell of" the flock of sheep being loaned out to the neighbors to clear the cornfields of noxious weeds. Who can tell but that it will become customary to borrow bees for the purpose of fertilization? Greater wonders have come to pass, and then the now much persecuted bee keeper will remember with pleasure and act accordingly, "He who is lenient to his borrower fatteneth his account in heaven."

What! January, 1895, gone? One-twelfth of the new year swallowed up in the great past, and so little accomplished out of the amount before us to be done? Have you planned to live more economically during this year by having an abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables? Little danger of having an over-supply, and right now is the time to get your thinking cap on. Study the seed and nursery catalogues, in which may be found much interesting and profitable reading, and decide on some definite arrangement that shall suit your circumstances. If the fertilization of flowers is the chief business of the honey bee, then the bee keeper who has no fruit or other blossoms for them to work on loses at least half the benefit or profit he might realize from his investment.

As mankind is ever striving to get all there is in anything or kill as many birds as possible with one stone, would it not seem wise for bee keepers to furnish all the employment they can for their bees?

"Might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion," and it now looks as if the bee keeper who does not sow sweet clover in some manner will soon be out of the fashion.

Items similar to the following taken from the report of the Illinois State

Convention in American Bee Journal are frequently to be met up with:

"Aug. 8, '93. Mr. R. Miller, of Compton, Lee county, Ill., had three barrels of extracted honey and 2,300 pounds of comb honey from 35 colonies, and there was nothing for them to gather honey from but sweet clover."

I met Mr. Miller at the World's Fair, and he stated that 2200 pounds of that self same comb honey was in the Illinois exhibit, which fact alone speaks for its quality.

I have a friend in this vicinity who could not be more enthusiastic over sweet clover, while there were present at the St. Joe convention several who were loud in their praises of the same. Are there not thousands of acres of waste land in the west which might be turned to account in this manner, and with the help of our pets and servants be made to yield profitable results?

Its coming in immediately after white clover, lengthens out the season, and in cases of a failure of that stand-by serves to build up for the fall flow.

Naptown, Dreamland.

THE YELLOW BEES.

J. H. ANDRE.

NOTICE the five banded bees were discussed in the January number of the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER. Now I am not going to say a word either for or against five banded bees. Have not studied the bands thoroughly, but wish to say right here, that I do not want any of the dark colored bees unless some one will take care of them for me. There may be dark Italians that are docile but I have never met them; neither have I ever seen any yellow ones that were inclined to be ugly. Understand I do not mean those that show nice yellow bands with a very dark tip. I am speaking of evenly colored ones. If yellow at all, yellow to the tip, as I expressed myself in the

American Bee Journal some two or three years ago. The most vicious bees I ever knew were bright yellow ones with a dark tip.

Now ye learned ones, (of course you are far more learned than myself in general bee keeping.) have you not looked too much upon the bands when they were yellow instead of an even color?

I have tried Mr. Doolittle's bees and want nothing better. It has been my aim to bring yellow bees to the notice of the public for several years, and shall stand by my convictions until some one proves to me that a colony of solid yellow bees are ugly and poor honey gatherers. Just at present I am out of bees, but if I ever take to the trade again, someone will hear from me that has yellow bees for sale.

Reniff, N. Y.

FIVE BANDED BEES.

They May be Good or Bad. It Depends on the Breeder.

C. C. MILLER.

WHILE the whole of the January number of PROGRESSIVE is interesting, I read with special interest page 27. I'd just like to wander around there and examine things, and I'm afraid I'd bother those eleven chaps with some questions. It's good to see Ed's pleasant face right in front. Now I know who Somnambulist is, for if Ed can work when he's asleep he can write too. But there must be some pretty wide-awake work to use up that 200,000 feet of lumber. What a board walk that would make! If it were all in boards one foot wide, and then laid end to end, it would reach about 38 miles.

The January number seems to be a special number, with five-banded bees for a theme. Both friends and foes of

the yellow beauties can obtain comfort from its pages, for PROGRESSIVE seems to give with impartiality what comes, whether from friends or foes. Sometimes its a good plan for an outsider to tell how things look to him, and as I'm not retained as attorney for either side I ought to be able to speak with some impartiality. Only I must confess to just a little prejudice on the score of looks. I've had five-banded bees only one season, and that such a season of failure that I know little about their qualities except that so far as pleasing the eye is concerned they are ahead of anything I ever saw. Clear at the other end were the so called Punics. Such little black imps as they were, and yet I rather like their looks, for there was no half-way business about their color. They set out to be black, and they were black as ebony—no, jet's the thing.

Let's look at the testimony about the goldens. Gentle, savage; best gatherers, not getting enough for their own living; with such conflicting testimony what are we to think? If the witnesses are all talking about the same thing there must be some mistake somewhere, admitting the credibility of all. Are they really talking about the same thing? Perhaps in some cases, perhaps not in others.

I suppose that the truth is that color alone will not make a valuable bee. The dairyman who wants a cow for butter likes the peculiar color of the Jerseys, but he would not expect to make a good butter cow by painting a scrub cow a Jersey color nor even by finding an accidental scrub of the Jersey color but with none of the Jersey blood. Well now, suppose two men have three-banded bees, and each of them finds a tendency to an increase of golden color in some one of their colonies. One of them selects each time the yellowest bees he can find without reference to anything else but

color, while the other selects from his bright colored stock only such as have good qualities otherwise. The task of the latter is the more difficult by far, but can anyone doubt the difference as to result? The very fact that there is a tendency to "sport" or change in any one direction makes us expect changes in some other direction, and as these changes are as likely to be bad as good, we need not be surprised if the one who has worked for color alone gets nothing of value but color alone.

While Friend Doolittle has pretty clearly established that there is no need of Cyprian blood to increase yellow bands, I don't see that he has any particular proof beyond surmise that all five-banded bees came directly or indirectly from one source, that is from himself or Mr. Hearn. Indeed the probabilities seem to point the other way. Mr. Doolittle probably found in the first place some of his bees running to more stripes than three without any effort on his part. Mr. Brooks found the same thing. Is it at all improbable that the same thing occurred in a number of other cases, and is it improbable that the attempt would be made by selection to encourage the brighter color?

If, as I suspect, the five-banded bees are not all of the same strain, but have come from different starting points, then it is not at all strange that there should be such diversity of opinion, for in that case one would expect some of the very poorest of stock with five yellow bands, while those who know what a conscientious and painstaking breeder Mr. Doolittle is, know that it is not in him to breed up a strain of bees for color without at the same time taking greatest pains to have that color associated with the most valuable qualities in other directions. It is no little to his credit that for years, while others were making an ado about golden bees, he had no trumpet to sound in

praise of their high color, although believing himself the fountain head of the supply.

It would not be unreasonable to suppose that in many cases there is nothing fixed in the type of the five-banders, allowing variations constantly to be cropping out.

Tell Mrs. Hallenbeck it would have been quite a pleasure to have known that she agreed with me as to pulled queens.

Marengo, Ills.

APIARY CONVENIENCES.

— — —
C. W. DAYTON.
— — —

I HAVE spent more time and study in devising a satisfactory entrance than any two other things in the whole apiary outfit. After using several different sized holes, the three three-fourths auger holes suit me best of any entrance. Three of them is sufficient for a large colony, and by closing two of them, the one is all right for quite a small colony. If robbers are bad and it is a very small nucleus, it is a good plan to put a piece of excluder zinc containing one perforation over the entrance. An inch and one-half piece cut from a three-fourths wide strip will be right. With the three-hole entrance I often find the bees nearly all going in at one hole and nearly all coming out another, while the third is held more often in reserve. I tried one one-inch hole, and also one one-and-one-half inch hole, and the bees get in one another's way very badly. It can be easily told when the entrance is too small, or in any way not right, by putting the ear to any crevice of the hive and hearing the rattling, crackling sound from within. If you never heard this noise, close the entrance to any colony for a little while on a busy day, and then listen. If it is

closed by a block, the bees will push it away unless it is quite heavy. By noticing the entrances in empty hives, some will be noticed to have been gnawed into irregular shapes from which they were when first made. This gnawing represents a great waste of honey, not only in the strength and time of the bees which do the gnawing, but they are in the way of the others which are carrying honey. When the bees are getting honey, I go along to each hive occasionally and listen for this crackling noise, and when I hear it, I get the brace and bit and make another hole.

Another advantage of the auger hole entrance is in moving the bees. I move four or five times a year. Three-fourth inch holes can be closed with corks better than a larger hole. It requires no nails; no hammers to madden the bees by their pounding; no strip to prepare, or get lost, or become loosened from insufficient nailing. Simply corks and a pocket to contain them. If one gets out and is lost, there is more in pocket. Then on arriving at the destination, the releasement of the colonies is easy. At the bottling factory I get second-hand corks of the proper size at twenty-five cents per gross. Second-hand corks are better shaped than new.

In moving five or ten miles, I do not, and have not for the last few years fastened the bees in the hives at all. Do the moving in the evening. On approaching a hive to set it into the wagon, smoke the sentinels back away from the entrance. When the hives are all in and having driven twenty rods, smoke them again, and they usually remain quiet the rest of the trip. Occasionally a few bees may cluster out, but can easily be smoked in at the time of taking off the wagon.

If we attempt to place the Langstroth in any ordinary wagon box, one hive must go in so that the frames in one run across the box, and in the oth-

er hive the frames run from horses to rear when all should run crosswise. On this account I have changed my brood frames from four one-pound sections in length to three. The L. wide frame holds eight sections—mine six—thus taking two sections from one end of each frame. I prefer a hive about the capacity of the eight frame L. Then for eight frames, sixteen sections will be removed. Sixteen sections equal two L. frames, so I place two more frames at the side of the original eight, making ten in all. These short frames admit of being placed the right way on the wagon, and also leave space on the sides to grasp the hives, and space between to prevent the tiers pounding together when carried up several hives high.

Also for a cover to the hives to not interfere while on the wagon, there must be no projecting edges, so I make a cover by cleating together three one-fourth inch thick boards. It is just the size of the top of the hive and no larger. When first made, water ran through easily, but since being covered with propolis, they are water-proof. As the material is so thin, there is considerable flexibility, so that in removing the cover from the hive one edge may be sprung upward and then the raised part extends toward the far side of the hive, breaking the glue and brace combs gradually. During the rainy season a loose sheet is often added, held in place by a stone. This cover is handy and light for moving, and as mentioned elsewhere, I moved five times a year; and a stationary hive I would not find need to open once beside for the adjustment of surplus receptacles, and it is preferable to construct the hive covers for convenience of transportation rather than apiary manipulation.

In starting out with a load of bees, be sure the nuts to the wheels are all on. Recently I drove about eighty

rods when a hind axle came to the earth so suddenly as to nearly throw the hives out. It was at mid-day, and the bees were stopped in and screens on top, but there were supers on the hives which were not fastened down. Several of these were dumped out in the middle of the street, entirely liberating the bees, as they landed bottom upward. The bees just poured out. One thing noticed was that while so many bees were liberated only eighty rods from their old location, not more than a gill returned, but staid with the hives on the wagon. This might suggest the hauling of bees a distance on a wagon when desiring to re-locate the hives a short distance, say, ten rods or so, from the old location. The jarring seems to be such as would cause them to mark their new location surely. The nut was turned off by backing the wagon a short distance at the time of loading.

Florence, California.

LAWS FOR BEE KEEPERS.

EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

SHOULD hesitate and weigh the matter very carefully before asking that any special laws should be passed by the legislature of Missouri in the interest of bee keepers alone, or to prevent the adulteration of honey. I very much deplore the fact the mixers of our large cities are constantly flooding the market with adulterated extracted honey.

In fact it is done in my own city, but I confess I do not see just how *law* is to prevent it.

There are so many laws now which are not enforced, and of which not even the lawyers seem to have any knowledge, that I am led to doubt the propriety of adding another law in the interest of a special class. We, I fear, are reaching

a danger line on this idea of making laws for classes. This age seems to have a penchant for law making, and the idea has come to prevail that the way to cure the ills of life is by enactments of the legislature. The result is that every time the legislature convenes there is a flood of laws for the regulation of all sorts of things placed upon our statute books, only to become a dead letter.

Men go to the capital and lobby for this thing and that, until I am led to think sometimes that it would be better if the legislature met only once in ten years.

It is very much easier to make a law than it is to get it enforced after it is made. None of us like to get into trouble with our neighbors and have them arrested, even though they do wink at the law; and those who are put in office and sworn to enforce the laws frequently wink at their violation; and for this reason I doubt the propriety of making any more, until we see if we cannot enforce what we have.

There is a law on the statute books of this state which would, in my opinion, stop the adulteration of honey and all other foods—that is in so far as *law* is a remedy for this crime against society—if it were enforced to the letter all over the state.

Sec. 3879, reads as follows: "Every person who shall fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale, anything intended for food or drink, or drugs, or medicine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

Sec. 3930, says: "Every person who shall be convicted of any misdemeanor under the provisions of this article shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Here is a penalty the limit of which is a fine of \$1000 and a year in jail. It

would seem that if a few people were given the benefit of the highest possible fine and one year in the jail, that they would stop this business of adulterating. I am sure they would for a year, anyway. I suggest that a united effort be made to see if this law can be enforced before we make any extraordinary effort to enact another one. But if this law is not thought sufficient, let it be so amended that it will more effectually cover the adulteration of all food, and in this way we will overcome the necessity of making another law in the interest of a class. I feel quite sure that if any thoughtful man will think seriously about what is to be the outcome of all this enacting of laws in the interest of special classes, he will see there are some grave dangers ahead of the American people along this line; for it is hard to tell where this thing is to stop. I do not say this from the standpoint of the politician, but from that of an independent American citizen.

Let me say, however, in conclusion, that I do not wish to undervalue Judge Miller's good graces and kindly feeling toward the beekeepers, nor his disposition to do what he can to enact laws in their favor.

I have known him long by reputation, and I am sure our interests will be well cared for in his hands. For the present, so far as I am concerned personally, I feel more like asking him to throw the weight of his influence against the enactment of any law that may come up which would militate against the interests of our favorite industry, and also to give us the weight of his influence in shaping any new laws that may be made in the interest of pure food, so they will cover honey, nature's best sweet, as well.

We will also be glad to have his help in securing a further recognition of bee keeping as one of the legitimate branches of agriculture in the state.

St. Joseph, Mo.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

I'M glad I am not a five-banded bee to cause so much difference of opinion as these little innocent insects (or animals, which?) have created. It is a good thing they don't know anything about it, or—well, one minute they would imagine themselves the *only bees* of any consequence, and the next come to the conclusion they were nothing but a mixture of worthlessness, and die of shame.

I have had some experience with them, but not enough to justify me either in saying they are better than the dark Italians, or condemning them as inferior to them. There is a great difference in dark Italians, as well as the goldens, but as far as I am concerned, the main point is not color or gentleness, so much as the ability to get the hive full of honey, or at least enough to winter on. Only two colonies of my bees gathered any honey last fall to help them through the winter. One of these was a yellow colony, the other a colony of leather-colored. I have one of the Adel queens, which was introduced too late in the fall to judge of her merits, but if her colony survives the winter, I hope to test her next season. Up to the present time, all colonies are alive and appear to be doing as well as anyone could wish, are very quiet, and show but few dead bees. I shall give them cakes of granulated sugar, as recommended by E. T. Abbott, if they need more food. I have given some colonies a good sized cake already, but it has been too cold to examine them since.

The winter here so far has been a continuance of the dry summer and fall. We had a light fall of snow November 1st, but only one or two still lighter ones since. The ground is bare and

dry, and the roads as hard and smooth as an asphaltum pavement. For the past three weeks we have had cold north winds, causing the thermometer to drop below zero quite frequently, but the sun shines nearly all the day most of the time. Unless we get snow or rain, there will be but little hope of a honey crop next year. The only way to secure it, however, should it come, is to be ready, so I shall keep the reserve of sugar in store, and do my best.

Somnambulist, if you should walk into our kitchen some morning, you would find the broom and rolling pin at their legitimate business of keeping in order the home and furnishing wholesome food for a family of ten persons, with neither time nor inclination to play pranks around the backs and heads of mischievous boys and girls, who know that no one enjoys a joke better than the mistress of said broom and rolling pin—so joke away all you please.

As for being squeamish, I think I learned a good many years ago that true friendship is not such a very common thing that it may be cast aside like the necktie of a fashionable dude, just because it did not suit the occasion, either in size, shape or color. So the name does not matter if through the name is seen the spirit of true friendship which should bind us all together.

"For whosoever shall do the will of My Father which is in heaven, the same is My brother, and sister, and mother."

If then our Master was willing to call us by the name of brother and sister, why should we object?

The American Bee Journal comes out a little ahead in size of any of its rival bee papers, and, while gaining in size, has lost nothing in quality. We may well be proud of our papers, for what industry can show a better lot, in spite of hard times and all?

Millard, Neb.

ROSE HILL NOTES.

BY OBSERVER.

OUR old friend, the American Bee Journal, (probably the most widely read bee paper in the world), bobs up in a new dress and "makes its manners" in a most becoming style. Got a Canadian annex, too, and a Gleaner that will clean up all the small items overlooked by others. Success to the "Old Reliable", say we. It deserves it.

The December number of the Api. comes puffing along here in January almost out of breath in its efforts to catch up with the crowd; and, oh my! don't it sail into Heddon? Possibly, Heddon is holding back the January number of the Quarterly (as it has not yet made its appearance) so that he can utterly demolish the Api. and its editor.

By the way, where is that brotherly love that is said to fill the bosoms of the bee fraternity, especially the editorial part, when we find (as a small part only of what is said) the following from the December number of the Api?:

"What a lot of nonsensical stuff bee keepers must put up with so long as the Quarterly exists."

"Who can read the infernal nonsense found in the Quarterly and fail to raise a big crop of honey?"

Friend Alley has saddled on Editor Quigley some expressions this Observer gave utterance to. Now, Friend A., take our advice this once, and don't get all the bee editors after you, or they will make it pretty hot for you.

Probably an inordinate desire for free advertising is, after all, at the bottom of Friend Alley's pugnacious attitude. Rise up, Henry, and deny it if you dare.

And now he is going for C. W. Dayton's scalp for infringing, etc. How will you get at him, Friend A., away

out in the wild and woolly west? Ain't you afraid they will get your scalp instead?

Those glowing accounts of great honey yields in Florida set many a bee keeper thinking of migrating there, but, alas! the cold has killed the mangroves and greatly injured the orange trees, and consequently light crops of honey and fruit will be the result, for a few years at least.

E. France has two excellent articles in Gleanings for January, on out-apiaries, but he failed to tell us how he arranged for water for the bees. Some of us find the bees give a great of trouble to the farmers where we keep our out-apiaries, on account of the bees swarming around the watering places. Have you had any trouble in that line, Friend France?

Brother A. I. Root should be better posted in natural history, and then he would not be telling us of the migration of wild turkeys to the south, as he did on page 66 January Gleanings. Wild turkeys do not migrate as do wild geese, ducks, swans, and cranes, and they never fly unless alarmed, or over a river, or up in the trees when they go to roost. Be more careful next time, Uncle Amos, or the boys and girls will catch you again.

Another of our day dreams dispelled. We have had a hankering for years to go to Cuba or Florida, or somewhere where 500 colonies could be kept in one yard and honey could be gathered by the ton, but Fred Craycroft, down in Cuba, says they are getting 20c a gallon, or less than 2c a pound for the best extracted honey. So no Cuba for me. Uncle Sam's dominions are good enough.

We have always been down on the mutual admiration society, but here comes "Sommy" and just piles the taffy all over us, and even the Review has to mention us with favor. "Thanks, awfully," but don't do so any more, boys,

or you, ll get Alley after us again, and then we would feel so bad, "doncher know"? It makes a big heap of difference whose ox is gored, now don't it? Seriously, I appreciate their kind words and wish I were more worthy of them.

Rose Hill, January 20, 1895.

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OUR LETTER BOX.

EDDIE KULE WRITES.

DEAR SIR—I told father I didn't think you would print his letter, as he was so verry bad in grammar and spelling, but I see you have printed it, and it makes right good sence, too, although he has not improved as much in spelling as he thought he had—he has been taking up some grammar since I last seen his writings. He wrote me letters when I was staying at my grandmother's one year when she was on a farm, that I could not make out half what was in them.

One day when I was helping to make hay out in the field, a little boy that always brings grandmother's mail, come running up into the field with a letter, and he said the postmaster told him to give it to me. It was something like this:

"On yeserday even on the noze by the ole well, the bees while drawin' water on the ole weman's noze stung. The ole woman the doctor sed with black whiskers was goin' out down her neck swellin'."
 B. L. KULE."

I could not understand what it ment, and had to leave the hay field and walk eight miles home, and found mother had been stung on the nose by a bee while drawing water at the old well, and the doctor with black whiskers said the swelling was going out of her face down into her neck. And that following winter he wrote me another letter that I could not make out the meaning of, which if I had would have saved me three whippings that kept my jacket warmed and eyes blacked for three weeks or more. I will relate the circumstance:

I was attending school that winter from grandmother's, chopping what wood she needed for my boarding. I had just started to school when I received a letter from father like this:

"Remember the teacher what says he, afore the gals talk smutty nor, into the big boys git a fight with don't, BILL KULE."

Well there was one big boy going to that school there that was bully among the smaller boys, and I one day let fly at him a little of my tongue, and he grabbed me by the coat collar and shook me until my teeth rattled. Then he let loose and turned to leave, when I dished him out a backhanded slap in the mouth. Then the fight commenced, and resulted in me getting whipped. Then we went to the school-house, and the teacher asked me what made my nose bleed and how I got so scratched on the face, and I told him Jim Burns done it, and then he fished around until he found out all the details and give us both a good mauling. Then I was at home the next week, and father asked me if I had been into a fight at school, that he seen some blue places on my face, and I told him I had, and the result was another whipping of anything but a mild nature, and when he got done he said, "You'll mind what I say the next time I bet." I told him I did not hear him say anything, and he said he wrote and told me not to get into fights with the boys. And I got the letter I couldn't make out at school, and got him to read it, and he said it didn't make very good sense. I found out the letter ment, "Remember the teacher what he says, don't use smutty talk before the girls, nor get into a fight with the big boys." So you see his grammar got me bad.

HOW TO FIND BEE TREES.

I have found a number of bee trees, and believe it will interest your readers to tell how I find them. I find a field that the bees are working on the white clover in, adjoining, or near to a wood. I go to the edge of the woods some clear morning or evening when the sun begins to go down, and watch for to see bees going or coming over the tree tops. I generally keep out a little dis-

tance from the woods, as I can see better there. If I see many going and coming I know there is a bee tree in that woods. I always consider whether the neighbors keep bees back of that. If they do, the bees may be coming from there, but if they do not, the bees are in the woods somewhere. Now I know there is a tree containing bees in that wood. I now look sharp to the angle the bees fly to from different places along the edge of the wood. When I get it fixed in my mind, I start into the woods to look for the tree, which generally is not hard to find unless it is a tall one. But if I do not succeed in finding it that way, I leave it alone until in the fall. Then I take a section of honey or a little diluted honey in a saucer, and a pane of glass to cover it with, and start for the woods. I generally do this when the bees have not got much to work on. There I find some bees working on the wild flowers. I catch a few and put them into the saucer and cover it with the glass to prevent their flying away. Before putting the bees into the saucer, I put in some shavings or bits of leaves to prevent the bees from becoming daubed with honey. When they begin to sip the honey, remove the cover. They fill themselves and scar around a few times, and start in a straight line for home. I wait a few minutes, and they will return with a few more greedy sisters, and keep on coming until I have quite a number. After I have got them well started, I move the saucer several rods in the direction they fly, with the bees in the saucer. Then I mark their flight anew and move again, and soon until I get the bees flying in the opposite direction. Then I know I have passed the tree, and begin to look sharp, examining every limb as well as the trunk of every tree that I have passed since their flight changed, and never fail to find the tree. Then that night there is generally a tree falls, and some old farmer

gets mad when he finds it out, and says if he was certain who done it he would make them split it up into firewood. But his evidence is mostly too weak, and under these circumstances conviction is seldom. It is needless to say all the blame is thrown on but not accepted by

EDDIE KULE.

Bogville, Ark.

As I have never seen anything in your worthy journal from Arizona, I will try to give you a few notes from here. But first I must apologize for my poor writing, as I was raised in West Texas, and am more familiar with riding a wild broncho than writing for bee journals.

I will first try to give you a description of the frame I use: It is on the same plan as the close-end frame. I make the top-bar $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch thick, and I cut the grooves in the end pieces just $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch deep, and then I cut the bottom bar only $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, which leaves bee space of $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch at the bottom of the frame. These frames set on the bottom board of the hive. I use eight frames in a hive, and a dummy board which I wedge them up tight together with. These are just the size of the L. frame. I can handle these frames as quick and as easy as I can the swinging frame, and I do not kill any more bees than with the swinging frame, as I make the points quite sharp that sit on the bottom boards

Next season I expect to put one hundred colonies on the Hoffman frames, and run them in an out-apiary to themselves. If any of your readers have or are now using such frames, I would like to hear of their experience.

Last year was a poor honey season here. I only took about 4000 pounds of extracted honey from 200 colonies of bees, from which in 1893 I took 13000 pounds from the same number of hives, and 3000 pounds of that was comb honey

The prospects are good for next season, as my bees are in fine condition at the present time and are now beginning to carry in pollen, and rearing brood.

We have had some rain this winter, which is the first we have had for three years, and now if it will only stay warm, we will soon have plenty of feed for our bees.

W. D. JEFFERSON.

Safford, Arizona.

I have been in the bee business for twenty years, and have read nearly all the standard works on bee culture and all the bee journals, and I find your journal second to none.

Yours truly,

JOHN H. UPHAUS.

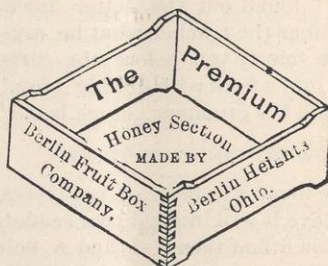
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The Progressive Bee Keeper.

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HIGGINSVILLE, MO., FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

N. C. Alfred, of Fort Collins, Colo., produced 27,000 pounds of honey last year, mostly comb honey.

Beware of the man who never makes a mistake or one that will not admit it when he knows he is wrong. Q

Living 150 miles from the publication office of the PROGRESSIVE, I am at a disadvantage in my work for it because I do not see any of the copy until the regular issue is mailed. Q

Dr. Miller thinks there is more in the selection and care of the breeder than in color. S. E. Miller thinks that had Mr. Doolittle given as much attention to breeding a good race of darker-colored Italians, he would have produced a better bee than the present so-called five-banded.

In testing Carniolan and five-banded bees, I have always kept a good many colonies of leather-colored Italians in my apiary, so that I had something as a standard to judge by. Last year if it had not been for the leather-colored bees, I should have been out of the bee business as far as live bees are concerned. Had no Carniolans last season until late. Q

Henry Alley, in American Apiculturist page 166-67 December number, has copied some of Observer's writings and attached my name to them. This is not the first offence of this kind Mr. Alley has been guilty of. I called his attention to it in a letter to him, and he promised to right the matter, but never did. What I have to say will be written under my own name without fear or favor, but I don't propose to answer for what others write. Q

One of the PROGRESSIVE advertisers writes as follows: "I get more returns from the American Bee Journal than from any other journal. The PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER comes next. "Gleanings" next, "Review" next, and from the American Apiculturist not a half-dozen applicants in a whole year." We can say, too, that the American Bee Journal has given us splendid returns from our advertisements, also the Review—but from our three years' trial with the Api. we have received nothing.

The comb guide on brood frames as commonly made is a poor guide for getting combs started straight. Manufacturers of hives would do bee keepers a favor by cutting out a V-shaped groove where the comb guide is, so the strip could be nailed back after a narrow strip of foundation is put in. This makes a guide that is perfect. The above method we think was patented by a Mr. Grub, of Nebraska, but it has been used years ago and was public property, like many other patents on bee fixtures. Q

G. M. Doolittle's argument in January PROGRESSIVE would be hard to down if it was not for the fact that he and Mr. Hearn have furnished the foundation stock of all the five-banded bees bred in this country. I wish to set myself right before bee keepers as it seems they get the impression that I had accused them of crossing Italians with Cyprians to produce yellow bees, but such is not the case. I agree with Mr. Doolittle that the Italian is a thoroughbred, but in my opinion the Cyprian blood was in the imported stock. The Doolittle and Hearn strain of five-banded bees may be all right in their hands, but queens direct from Mr. Hearn and nearly 400 bred from Doolittle's best stock from different breed-

ers did not prove anything near the quality claimed for them. The queens were all anyone would desire in prolificness, size, etc. Now I have never considered as a bad trait the stinging qualities of these bees, as that has no bearing on honey production. Some colonies would do nearly as well as the darker Italians in gathering honey, but by cold weather they had dwindled down to a handful of bees, though they were well protected, and died before February 1. Q

I have never received a so-called "5-banded" queen from Mr. Doolittle, but 4 or 5 years ago, I ordered one direct from Mr Hearn paying him \$3.50 for her, this being his price of tested queens. This queen produced the most worthless and at the same time vicious bees that I ever had any experience with, (hybrids not excepted), they being small, with a black shiny spot at the end of the abdomen. The following winter they dwindled away and died on the summer stand, yet they were packed in sawdust. Since then I have ordered five-banded queens from a number of other breeders, with some very good results, and some very bad. L.

THE SEASON OF 1895.

By permission of "Word and Work," we clip the following from the January number in regard to the coming spring and summer. If you are not a reader of the above paper, you ought to be. Get it for your family, if not for yourself: Q

"Those who have our 1895 almanac and who have studied our storm diagrams for February and March, are prepared for the prediction we here make—that the roughest and most trying part of the present winter will fall in these two months. Let all concerned make a note of this. We would like to enlarge on the subject, but our space will not allow. We believe that April and May will usher in an early season, and that the conditions will be good for pushing agricultural pursuits. Heavy hail storms and marked tendency to local cloud bursts will characterize the precipitation of these months. June will prove the most stormy month of the summer, and the heaviest rainfalls of the season will occur in that month. Rains may not be distributed as is greatly to be desired, but all sections will be

visited by seasonable falls, while enormous downpours amounting to local floods will occur in many places.

The remaining months of the summer and early autumn promise to be very dry and warm. We shall reserve more space for the discussion of this subject in the following issues, but will state here that we believe that the worst of the drought and hot wind part of the present Jupiter period is past, so far as the regions which were so disastrously affected in the summer of 1894 are concerned. We believe that a change for the better will set in the coming season in all the central, northern, and northwestern parts of our country, and that the drought conditions will prevail more to the south and southwest, during the summers of 1895 and 1896.

THE BEE INDUSTRY OF UTAH—AN AVERAGE REPORT.

The following report from Utah county, which is about an average report as compared with other parts of the territory, may be interesting. It is from a well known and practical apiarist, Mr. O. B. Huntington, of Springville, late president of the Utah Bee Keepers' Association. He gives the total number of colonies in the county, as per the Inspector's reports, at 4859, and the number of bee keepers in the county at about 520. Thus we find that Utah is the banner county in the territory.

The last report of Salt Lake county is about 3100 colonies and 517 bee keepers; Weber county, 3500 colonies, and from the information that I have been able to obtain from the rest of the territory it would give us about 12,500 colonies, or a total of about 24,000; then if we figure it at the low average of forty-five pounds of honey to the hive, it would give about 1,200,000 pounds, which with the wax crop, would be worth about \$140,000. This I consider a low estimate, as many bee keepers have averaged over 100 pounds to the hive the past season.

But to continue Mr. H.'s report, I give it in his own language. He says: Twelve of us, owning about 600 colonies spring count, shipped 40,000 pounds of honey to Kansas City, retaining over 4000 pounds of extracted honey that could not be put on the car, or giving a little over seventy-three pounds to the colony, a greater portion section honey. There are many bee keepers, or rather bee owners, here that have their bees

in nail kegs, cracker boxes, etc., but they get littl- or no honey from them. In the first place, they can't handle them in such conditions; then again, they have no time to attend to them, yet they spend their time on other things that do not give them anywhere near as much as their bees would if properly managed. Thus we see that, like many other kinds of business, the main thing is good management. Then if the bee keeper will always keep his bees strong he must succeed, for if they are strong they can protect themselves from their enemies; they will winter better, and they will not die of spring dwindle, and if there is any honey at all, the bee keeper will not often need to complain of a poor season.—E. S. Lovesy in Salt Lake City Tribune.

The Kansas Bee Keeper is the name of a new bee paper started by Miller & Dunham at Topeka, Kas. Messrs. Miller & Dunham are two very worthy young men, and we wish them success in their new enterprise. The price of the Journal is 30c per year.

Look at the wrapper on your journal, and see if you are delinquent. The month and year printed on the wrapper means that your subscription is paid up to that date. It also means that if the time for which you paid has expired, we would like you to send us 50c for another year.

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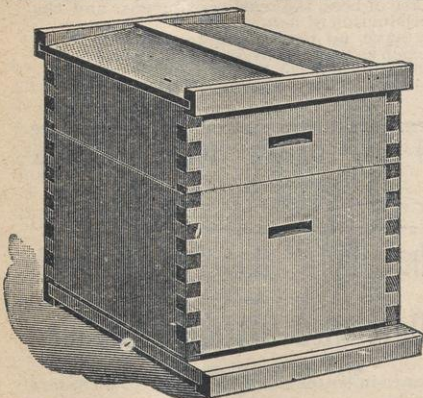
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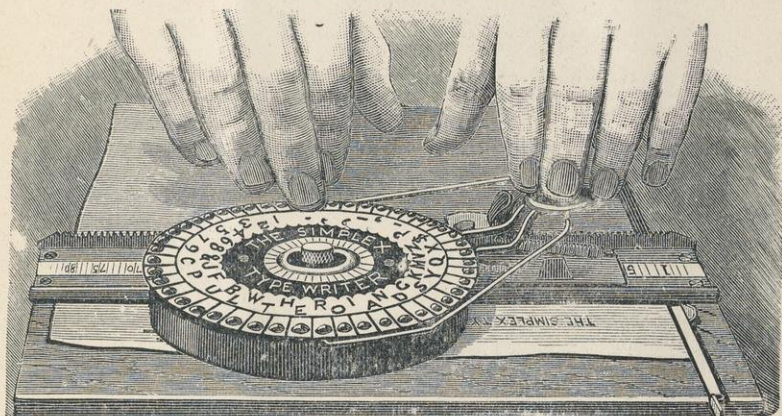
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No Side Issues

are tolerated in the *Review*. It may not publish so much matter as some of the other bee-journals; but in the amount of practical, valuable, helpful bee keeping information furnished, it is behind none of its competitors. It is not so much a question as to how large the journal is, nor how often it comes, but *what information it brings when it does come*.

Its Correspondents

are successful, practical bee keepers, most of whom have numbered their colonies by the hundreds, and sent honey to market by the ton, and who can write from experience articles containing information of some real benefit to honey producers.

Its Editor

has for seventeen years been a practical bee keeper, and is thus in a position to choose wisely in selecting matter for his journal, and is also able to write from the standpoint of actual experience upon all subjects pertaining to practical bee keeping—to criticise, if necessary, the views of correspondents.

No Supply Trade

is run in connection with the *Review*, and for this reason the price must be such that there is a profit in its publication; but it leaves its editor free from even an unconscious bias, and his views in regard to hives, implements, methods, and devices, are wholly disinterested.

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Is one of the features of which the *Review* may be proud. Good paper, type, ink, and rollers, and a good pressman, are employed, and engravings used when words cannot so clearly describe. This neatness may not add to the value of the information given, but it does add to the comfort and enjoyment of those who read it.

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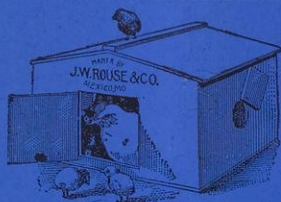
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