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## **The progressive bee keeper. Vol. 4, No. 2 February 1, 1894**

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

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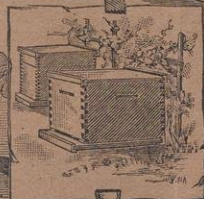
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FEBRUARY 1, 1894.



# PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL  
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND  
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.



PUBLISHED BY

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO  
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

MURRAY HEISS CLEY, O.

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



## ADVERTISING RATES.

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

On 10 lines and upwards, 3 times, 5 per cent; 6 times, 15 per cent; 9 times, 25 per cent; 12 times, 35 per cent.

On 20 lines and upwards, 3 times, 10 per cent; 6 times, 20 per cent; 9 times, 30 per cent; 12 times, 40 per cent.

On 30 lines and upwards, 3 times, 20 per cent; 6 times, 30 per cent; 9 times, 40 per cent; 12 times, 50 per cent.

We reserve the right to refuse all advertisements that we consider of a questionable character.

## Golden Queens

*From Texas.* My bees can not be surpassed for business, beauty and gentleness. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Untested queens—March, April and May—\$1 each. **50 Tested Queens** for early orders, \$1.50 each. Order early. Send for price list. **J. D. GIVENS, Bx 3, Lisbon, Tex.**



### BARNES' Foot and Hand Power Machinery

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

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

## UNION FAMILY SCALES.



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

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

to ship, about forty pounds.

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

**LEAHY M'F'G. CO.,**

☞ 26 page Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies sent Free on Application.

## QUIGLEY'S SPECIALTIES.

### GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS:

My own strain of beautiful hustlers after honey. They are gentle and hardy. Four years of careful breeding and testing has shown them to be superior to nearly all others. They will be improved for 1894.

### QUEEN CAGES.

Every breeder should send for sample and prices of the best shipping and introducing cage on the market. Prices low. Sample for 2c stamp.

### BEE SUPPLIES.

Best goods at lowest prices. Send a list of what you want. Will make special prices, and ship from Higginsville, Mo., Red Oak, Iowa, or Medina, O., and allow a big winter discount. I promise you prompt shipment, fair treatment, and to save you money.

### BEE BOOKS:

Post up this winter. Books are prepaid by mail.

Amateur Bee Keeper, (for beginners), by J. W. Rouse.....	\$ .25
Langstroth, revised, by Dadant.....	1.00
A. B. C. of Bee Culture, by A. I. Root.....	1.25
Queen Rearing, by G. M. Doolittle.....	1.00
Advanced Bee Culture, by W. Z. Hutchinson.....	.50
A Year Among the Bees, by C. C. Miller.....	.50
How I Produce Comb Honey.—Hilton.....	.05

### PURE BRED POULTRY.

S. C. Brown Leghorns, Black Langshans, and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Eggs for hatching, for sale in season. Correspondence solicited. Our young stock has free range of our ten acre farm, insuring strong and healthy chicks.

### OUR CATALOGUE

will be ready in January, 1894, giving prices and description of all goods we sell. Send your address for a copy.

**E. F. QUIGLEY, Unionville, Mo.**



S. E. MILLER.

G. H. MILLER.

1894.

# MILLER BROS.,

—Proprietors of the—

## STAR APIARY,

Our motto, Good Goods and Low Prices,

—Breeders of—

### ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS,

Manufacturers of

Hives and Bee Keepers' Supplies,

Catalogue free. Address,

### Miller Bros.,

Bluffton,

Montgomery Co., Mo.

Please mention this paper.

Will Pay

\$200.00

Success in Bee Culture will pay \$200 for 500 new subscribers if received before January, 1894.

Send **10 CENTS** silver for your own subscription

one year, sample copies, and circular, telling how to get it.

Burton L. Sage, Highwood, Conn.

Please mention this paper.

Hive

Smoke

Feed

AND USE

Utility

## Your Bees

in Utility Bee Hives.

with Utility Smokers.

From Utility Feeders.

FOUNDATION FASTENERS.

SECTION PRESS.

WIRE IMBEDDER.

and for special prices to dealers, and circulars

Address,

**LOWRY JOHNSON,**

Masontown, Fayette Co., Pa.

Please mention this paper.

## THE American Bee Journal,

(Established 1861.)



IS Oldest, Largest, Best, Cheapest and the Only weekly Bee-Paper in all America. 32 pages. \$1.00 a year. Send for Free Sample.

**\$1.00 BEE-BOOK FREE**

**Geo. W. York & Co.,** 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please mention this paper.

## JUST SPLENDID!

Mr. H. ALLEY:—

The Queen I got from you last fall is just splendid. She is the best queen in apiary of 150 stands. I would not take \$10 for her.

JOHN A. PEASE,

Morovia, Cal.

Price of such Queens, \$1 each.

**HENRY ALLEY, WENHAM, MASS.**

Please mention this paper.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

### THE SIMPLEX TYPEWRITER.

We have for a long time been trying to obtain some useful article—an article that every man, woman and child could make use of with pleasure and profit to themselves; and yet one that we could offer for a club of ten subscribers for the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER. We believe we have found such an article in the Simplex Typewriter. This Typewriter seems to be a whirlwind within itself. To see it is but to fall in love with it; and there is nothing that we know of that a parent could purchase that would afford their children more delight and benefit than one of these little wonders. The Simplex Typewriter Company informs us that they have sold 300,000 of these Typewriters in the first ten months of their manufacture, and we do not wonder at this when we consider the price and the excellence of the machine. Although our first shipment was very large, it is about exhausted, and we are compelled to make an order of another hundred.

To show our faith in this machine, we will say that, should you purchase one of us, and do not like it, you may return it to us, postpaid, and we will refund your money. By buying in very large quantities, we are enabled to offer this Typewriter at \$2.50; or we will club it with the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER for \$2.75; or for ten new subscriptions accompanied by \$5, we will send the Typewriter free. If you are not able to get this number of subscribers, then send us five subscriptions and \$1.25 extra, and we will send you a Simplex Typewriter. In all cases when it is clubbed with the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, the Typewriter will be sent postpaid, free, unless you should order other goods from us at the same time, in which case we will send it by freight or express. We have more than enough testimonials on the merits of this typewriter, to fill a page of this journal, (one of which is from that veteran bee keeper, Mr. E. T. Flanagan, of Illinois), but for want of space, we omit publishing them. See description of typewriter elsewhere in these columns.

### ORDER YOUR SUPPLIES EARLY.

We will give three per cent discount during the month of February, on all supplies listed in catalogue No. 14. All who have not got this catalogue should send for it at once. "A penny saved is a penny earned," and we



know of no easier way to earn a few pennies this winter than by saving them in discounts on early orders.

**SECTIONS AT COST.**

We have an over stock of sections of the following size: 4½x4½x1¼, and 4½x-4½x2-inch, and to reduce the stock we will sell these sizes at \$2.25 per 1000 for No. 1 white, and \$2.00 per 1000 for No. 1 Cream.

**3000 CLOSE END FRAMES.**

We have 3000 close end frames, size 18½x9½ outside measure, just the right size for the dovetailed hive. We will sell them at \$1.20 per 100, as long as they last.

**A TEN-INCH FOUNDATION MILL FOR SALE CHEAP.**

For the first time, we have a second-hand, ten-inch foundation mill, for sale cheap. This is one of the celebrated Vandeventer mills—no better mill made. The price of this mill new is \$20, but as we have two other brood mills, we will offer this one at the low price of \$12 cash; or we will exchange it for fifty pounds of good beeswax delivered at our railroad station. To parties who mean business, we would prefer to send a full sheet of foundation made on this mill, or in other words, we prefer to let its work speak for itself.

**HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET.**

**RULES FOR GRADING.**

The following rules for grading honey were adopted by the North American Bee Keepers Association, in Washington, and, so far as possible, quotations are made according to these rules:

**FANCY.**—All sections to be well filled; comb straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain, or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood.

**No. 1.**—All sections well-filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

**CHICAGO, Ill.**—We are selling a little fancy comb honey, but the market is very quiet. We quote as follows: Fancy white, 15c; No. 1 white, 14c; fancy amber, 13c; No. 1 amber, 13c; No. 1 dark, 10c; white extracted, 6c; amber extracted, 5½@6. beeswax, 20@22.

J. A. L.

**KANSAS CITY, Mo.**—The demand for all kinds of honey is very light. We

quote as follows: No. 1 white, 14@15c; No. 1 amber, 13@14c; fancy dark, 10@12c; No. 1 dark, 10c; white extracted, 7@7½c; amber extracted, 6c; dark extracted, 5c; beeswax, 20@22. C-M Co.

**CINCINNATI, O.**—While the small trade is fair for extracted and comb honey, trade in general is dull. We quote extracted honey at 5@8c; comb honey at 12@15c for best white; beeswax is in slow demand at 20@23c for good to choice yellow. C. F. M. & S.

**ALBANY, N. Y.**—Honey market is very quiet and dull. All prices are nominal and demand very light. We look for a better demand after the holidays, but the past month has been the slowest honey trade we ever saw in this market. H. R. W.

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Our market for comb honey is unusually dull and shows no activity whatever. The supply has been large, while the demand has been very light, hence the stocks have accumulated. We quote: Fancy white, 1-b, 12@13c; off grades, 11c; buckwheat, 10c. It is necessary to shade even these prices to effect calls for round lots. Extracted is in fair demand with plenty of supply of all grades. We quote: White clover and basswood 6c; California, 5½@6c; Southern, 5@6c per gallon; buckwheat, no demand; beeswax is in very good demand at 25@26c for good average quality.

H. B. & S.

**MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.**—The market is very weak at present, but evidently will be better later on. We quote as follows: Fancy white, 16@17c; No. 1 white, 15c; fancy amber, 13½@14c; No. 1 amber, 12c; fancy dark, 10c; white extracted, 6½@7c; amber extracted, 6c; dark extracted, 5½c.

J. A. S. & C.

**CLUBBING LIST.**

We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

The Review.....	(\$1.00).....	\$1 30
Gleanings.....	1 00.....	1 30
American Bee Journal.....	1 00.....	1 30
Canadian Bee Journal.....	50.....	80
Apiculturist.....	75.....	1 05
American Bee Keeper.....	50.....	80
Success in Bee Culture.....	50.....	80

Colman's Rural World.....	1.00.....	1.30
Journal of Agriculture.....	1.00.....	1.30
Kansas Farmer.....	1.00.....	1.30

**25c** Send 25c and get a copy of the **AMATEUR BEE KEEPER**, a book especially for beginners. Address, LEAHY M'F'G. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

**QUIGLEY'S GOLDEN QUEENS**

are bred for business. Send for Circular. Address, E. F. QUIGLEY, Unionville, Mo.



# The Progressive Bee Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company

VOL. 4.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

No. 2

## FEBRUARY.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

The day begins to dawn again in skies with  
light aglow,  
Young February's sparkling face is seen as  
chill and free  
The winds of winter at his call their icy bugles  
blow,  
And o'er the earth the kindly sun is smiling  
tenderly.

The woods are bare; the frozen ponds are  
clothed in glist'ning ice,  
On which the happy young folks skate the  
livelong winter day,  
And when they fall, they gaily laugh as 'tho'  
they thought it nice,  
Then rising, o'er the glassy ice they swiftly  
glide away.

So, even though the winter days are fraught  
with cold and gloom,  
Irradiate them with your love and cheery,  
hopeful smile,  
And when the clouds are passed away, and  
flowers richly bloom,  
You will be plenteously repaid for waiting  
"just a while."

The shortest month of all the year, it will not  
tarry long,  
But his swift passage to our joy will near and  
nearer bring  
The happy season of the year, so famed in  
tale and song—  
The greenest grass and bluest skies, the wel-  
come, laughing spring.

Higginsville, Mo., February, 1, 1894.

## NOTES FROM THE STAR APIARY.

BY S. E. MILLER.

**W**INTERING two queens in one  
hive with a division board  
between the colonies, is being  
considerably discussed in the  
various bee journals. I put a few in  
winter quarters, or rather prepared  
them on their summer stands in that

way. Some it seems have practiced  
this for years past. Will not this, if  
practical, be a great aid to the queen  
breeder in enabling him to supply test-  
ed queens early in the season, and at the  
same time benefit those who want test-  
ed queens at such times?

So far we have had ten days out of  
the eighteen this month that the tem-  
perature was above fifty degrees. Yes-  
terday, the 17th, it was up to seventy-  
two. There have been only three days  
that were cloudy throughout, so we  
have no reason to complain that our  
bees have not had a chance for a flight.

When one sees fancy white one-pound  
section honey quoted at 12@13c, it is  
almost enough to make him feel glad  
that he has none to sell. After deduct-  
ing the cost of shipping cases, freight  
and commission, about how much does  
it leave for the shipper for his fancy  
white honey?

It will soon be time for editors to be-  
gin to discuss the fine prospects for the  
coming season. What have you to say  
on the subject, Editor Leahy?

Every bee keeper with even a limited  
experience in our chosen pursuit, has  
no doubt noticed a certain class of black,  
shiny bee, that persists in buzzing in a  
high key (away above any of the leger  
lines), just under his keeper's nose, just  
waiting for him to sneeze or make some  
other bad break, so as to give it an ex-  
cuse to sting. I always keep handy,  
when working with the bees, a paddle  
similar to a tennis bat, but made of wire



cloth, with which to lay these fellows out. I never knew just what to call these useless pests; but since noticing certain remarks in the American Bee Journal under the heading of "Random Stings," I am convinced that they must be "Stingers;" and this reminds me that because I happened to sneeze at the American Bee Journal's "Stinger," he proceeds to sting; but not content to sting only me, he went to stinging at "random," and stung nearly the whole PROGRESSIVE family (that is, the regular contributors). What a queer stinger this must be anyhow. We all know that when a stinger of the genus *apis millifica* has stung once, he is content to go off and die; but not so with this Stinger. He stings in season and out, and like the festive humble-bee or bald hornet, he is always ready to sting again. Now, Mr. Stinger, when you undertake to buzz under my nose again when all good stingers are sleeping their peaceful winter sleep, remember, and beware of my big stinger paddle.

Bluffton, Mo.

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#### CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

We have received the following catalogues during the last month:

Berlin Fruit Box Co, Berlin Heights, Ohio; Bee keepers' supplies, and berry boxes.

J. Forncrook and Co., Watertown, Wis., Sections, Hives, Smokers, Comb Foundation, etc.

A. I. Root, Medina, O., general Bee Keepers' Supplies and garden seed.

The following were printed at our office:

W. P. Crossman, Dallas, Tex.; Golden Italian Queens.

J. D. Givins, Libson, Tex., Golden Italian Queens.

E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ills.; Full line of Bee Keepers' Supplies.

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#### WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

BY SOMNAMBULIST.

"I TOLD you so." Gleanings has turned over a new leaf, and comes out in a new dress, which is quite agreeable and altogether refreshing. It proposes to save all

physical effort on the part of the reader, whilst absorbing the good things of which it is composed; hence deserves unanimous thanks from the owners of the thousands of eyes which greet its pages. Has it ever occurred to you that a majority of bee keepers suffer from impaired eyesight? May not this be due to the too constant use of veils, and those, too, of inferior quality? What about the responsibility of he who offers such goods for sale to the unsuspecting victim? Or of the editor who uses small, inferior, closely-set type, to the certain injury, if not the complete destruction of the eyesight? On page 25 we find: "Our bees are wintering nicely so far—indeed quite a little better than they were last winter at this time under sealed covers. They are now all under absorbents."

What about there being any difference in the two winters in your locality? In this section, the winter of 92-93 was severely cold, while that of 93-94—well, where is it? There's been naught but continual spring since in the neighborhood of Thanksgiving. No excuse for a trip to Florida this year. Now and then after nightfall, old Boreas sings and whistles around the corners in a threatening manner calculated to arouse uneasiness, but when morning dawns, as though ashamed to meet the sun, he quietly withdraws from the field of action. [And then later on, oh my.—Ed].

On page 26, someone asks for the proportion of acid to water in wax rendering, and is told how much to use for a barrel of water. Now lots of us small bugs would like to have it brought to a fine point, inasmuch as we would probably never want to use a larger vessel than a pail. [We refer you to page 92, PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, Vol. 3, 1893.—Ed].

"That long, lean Yankee," referred to on the same page, is none other than



the present president of the North American Bee Keepers' Association, Emerson T. Abbott.

The slight reference in the same paragraph to the Chicago convention, reminds me of the obligations I am under to Stinger, both for the corrections he made, and the quite extensive notice he has given me of late in the American Bee Journal. The correction ran as follows:

"I did not see any of 'the pretty little guides in their imitation West Point uniform.' I saw the real guides of the fair, but they did not look anything like the West Pointers."

The mistake resulted through misplaced confidence, I having obtained my information from a Chicago editor, and shows that editors, like common folks, are liable to err.

What's the matter with Stinger, anyway? One is forced to believe something rough has happened him. Mayhap his best girl has gone back on him. Dear Stinger, of whatever nature your trouble, believe me, you have my heartfelt sympathy; but allow me to assure you that you're off if you think I belong to that class who pay more for "booze" than board. Fact is, I never drank a glass of beer in my life, and at the time I took in Midway, I was accompanied by my girl, so you see, however much infatuated YOU may have been with either the "blondes" or the beer, there was scarcely the shadow of a chance for me to have fallen a victim to their snares. On the same page you say: "The bee keepers I have had to do with were ALL 'nice people.'" How many such people will be found in and around beer gardens? And again, on page 79, you go for punsters after this style: "They are a bad lot, and are said to be not far removed from pick-pockets;" and then you wind up your article with a paragraph plentifully besprinkled with puns. "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel."

Judging from the number of times I have been stung of late, and taking into consideration his AWFUL warning on page 26, "Ye evil-doers and hypocrites, take warning, for you might wake up and find yourselves in a hornet's nest," I presume I may as well consider myself classified, and cease to long for anything better. Anyway, there's a certain feeling of comfort in being located, and as somebody must always stand at the foot of the class, and such people seem to enjoy life as well, or better than those superior to them, I yield submissively to my fate. But I must differ from the sentiment expressed in the following paragraph:

"There seems to be a disposition among many bee keepers to tickle one another whenever they have anything to say of brother keepers, especially when writing to the bee papers. I like the spirit of brotherly love that appears to be manifested by such a disposition; yet it strikes me that this desire to tickle brother bee keepers does not come altogether from a spirit of friendliness—it is more to 'keep on the good side' of apiarists who have some influence, etc."

I can speak for myself in this matter. Possessing no fear and courting no favor, who can be more independent? I plead guilty to having commended many bee keepers of influence, etc., but today those same bee keepers know not the true source of those same commendations; so, in this case at least, where is the "axe to grind?" And, finally, Friend Stinger, if poetry, or articles from "the Rambler and the Somnambulist," so decidedly disagree with your constitution, I should recommend total abstinence from the same, on your part, but as it seems "that which is meat for one, is poison for another." and inasmuch as this is a world composed of "many men of many minds," pray allow each and everyone the liberty of choosing for himself that which he feels is best adapted to his needs.

Gleanings is not the only bee journal that has turned over a new leaf. All



of them seem to be imbued with the spirit of keeping pace with the strong and promising new year.

However much of ill this new year may have in store for us ere his old age creeps upon him, has not yet been revealed, and hope stands at our side and bouys up our spirits.

Whilst I am writing, the rain is pouring in torrents outside, and as it has been long needed, those well sheltered rejoice. What a splendid night for sleep, with the pattering rain drops to lull us to rest.

"Every tinkle on the shingle  
Has an echo in my heart,"

cries one. "How can you feel so?" The ceaseless tapping on the windows sounds as if from the finger tip of the homeless, seeking admission on this wild night," says another. See? Simply a difference of opinion.

A short time ago a lady caller exclaimed: "Oh, how do you live here in this dull way? Don't you get lonesome and dissatisfied?" Well, no; we manage to keep our minds fully occupied, and the grim demons, lonesomeness and discontent, utterly fail to materialize." And right here, with your permission, I might tell of employment we have this winter found both enjoyable and profitable. It consisted in reading aloud from works of a character to be the better enjoyed in company with others. The readings and discussions thereof, entered into by all present, constitute strong chains with which to draw all the members of the household still closer together, and in after years, to those who are spared, will prove pleasant reminiscences.

Almost every industry in the land is waging a bitter war against that hydra-headed monster, adulteration; yet it stalks abroad as a giant, or creeps into the most unimaginable places. We call for pepper from force of habit, knowing we receive rye meal and ground cocoanut shells. But we have

recently been shown a sample of imitation coffee—browned, but unground—that is a counterfeit well calculated to deceive. A stiff dough is made of stale bread from hotels and restaurants; then moulded by machinery in shape closely resembling the coffee berry; and when burned a nice brown and mixed with genuine coffee, it is extremely difficult of detection, Imitation of unbrowned coffee is made in the same way—the dough colored to imitate that of green coffee. Those fond of novelties or change, now have the opportunity of changing from burnt peas and ground chicory to pressed bread crumbs.

One good thing, those who own trade marks forfeit their rights if the things that they protect are not what they are represented to be. A New York firm brought suit against a Cincinnati firm to restrain the latter from using the Old Pepper whiskey trade mark. It was proved by the defendants, and conceded by the complainants, that the Pepper Company puts into its bottles only a certain percentage of genuine Old Pepper, and that the rest of it is inferior stuff. The court held that this fraud vitiates the trade mark, and that the courts would not protect such a fraudulent practice.

So much gained; and "little by little," even as constant dropping weareth away stone, will in time surely tell.

Naptown, Dreamland.

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### SOMETHING IN FAVOR OF GIVEN FOUNDATION.—HONEY PRO- DUCING TREES.

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E. T. FLANAGAN.

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**T**HE winter up to today has been a remarkably open, mild one, and I have improved the time by doing all my out-door work possible, so as to lessen the amount to be done in the spring, and so have more



time to devote to my bees and the supply trade. Among other things, I cleared up a cow pasture of some three acres, and as I had given it no attention for three or four years past, it was considerably grown up in small growth. I will acknowledge that I was considerably surprised at the variety of young timber that was found. I give a partial list below, and it will be seen that no small number produce honey—at least to some extent. I cut all away, but here and there a young bass wood, for land at \$300 per acre is too valuable to devote to raising pasturage for the bees. I give first those that I know furnish either pollen or honey: Crab apple, red haw or hawthorn, redbud or Judas tree, honey locust, black locust, basswood, box alder, willow, two kinds; elms, three kinds, red, white and slippery; buckeye or horse chestnut. Of other varieties of wood found on the small tract of land, that I am not positive furnish honey, I found mulberry, five kinds of oak, white, burr, black, water, Spanish and black Jack; two kinds of walnut, white and black; three kinds of hickory, shell bark, black and pignut; ash, sycamore or buttonwood; and wild cherry. This last must be classed with the honey producing trees, as the bees work on it freely, and it seldom fails to yield honey, but the trouble is there are not enough of them. There are quite a number of other trees that grow in the neighborhood, but I did not find them on the land I cleared. The old settlers here have always contended that when they first came here, far more honey could be raised than at the present time, and in view of the above number and varieties of trees that furnish honey, that when they covered the whole country, the old settlers had good ground for their belief.

#### GIVEN COMB FOUNDATION.

It rejoices me to see that at last justice is likely to be done a man and his

work. I mean Given and his press. Suppose for instance that the roller machines had never been invented and the press alone used, who would stand higher in the estimation of bee keepers today than Friend Given? I was one of the very first to own and use his press, and I have made many thousand pounds of Given foundation, and have made and used it up to the present day, and personally, I would not give one Given press for all the roller machines between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. I could give considerable inside history of why the "Given" was "downed," besides the items advanced recently by James Heddon and others, but have no space here for it. Several say that one reason why it went down, was that foundation of even thickness could not be made on the press. This is a mistake, for if sheeted as carefully as for the rolls, just as thin and even foundation can be made on the press as by the rolls. I know it for I have done it, but it takes care and skill to do it.

Just think of so prominent a writer as C. C. Miller, of Marengo, speaking of throwing the melted wax in the press to make foundation. (See January, '94, No. of the Review, page 8). The doctor is a good writer, but makes some slips sometimes. Now if so thoroughly posted a bee keeper as he undoubtedly is, makes such blunders, what can we expect of others less well informed?

The putting down of the Given press and foundation is very similar to the financial situation at present. The people—nine-tenths of them—want silver coined and used. One-tenth of the people—or less—want bonds issued, on which they can draw interest, and as they have the money power, they win. Bonds will be issued, while there are millions of silver uncoined. So it was with the Given press and foundation—the really better has to give way to money power; and they laugh, and say, "What are you going to do about it?"



## THE WEATHER.

Yesterday we could work out of doors with comfort. Today the thermometer is ten degrees below zero, or very near it; and it will be hard on the bees.

Belleville, Ills., January 23, 1894.

**DISSEMINATING KNOWLEDGE.**

J. W. ROUSE.

**I** HAVE got two big words, have I not? Well, I will write about somewhat of their meaning, and apply it more directly to bees. I find in my travels, and in my intercourse with the people, that, while they are, as a rule, lively, intelligent and well posted—at least as much so as the average, I believe, anywhere—yet I find a great deal of ignorance when it comes to the habits of bees. Very many that seem to be interested in bees, and many that have them, never saw a queen bee, and never even saw inside a hive—that is, in the brood nest. When I begin to tell them something about the inside workings of a colony of bees, they are struck with amazement. It is difficult, in fact, impossible, to write an article or in a talk of an hour or so, tell all about how to handle bees; but one interested in them should procure a book written on bees, and study that. In fact, several books might be studied with much profit. Then at least one, if not more bee journals should be taken. I wonder how many who read this are subscribers to this paper. Bee books may now be obtained at from twenty-five cents up to \$1.25.

If one was as ignorant of any other agricultural pursuit as many persons are of bees, and could learn how to work at or handle other pursuits, as easily and cheaply as they could in regard to bees, they would certainly be very foolish not to avail themselves of

the knowledge, if they in the least expected to make a success in that pursuit.

I will venture the assertion that there is nothing in an agricultural, and I do not believe I would miss it any if I would say in any pursuit, that will bear the mismanagement or no management at all, as the bees many times get, or do not get, and then give anything near the profit that the bees do.

I fully believe that it will abundantly pay many persons who are attempting to raise fruit, to keep bees, even should they never get any honey at all; but then if the bees would even receive ordinary care, they should pay a handsome profit in honey. I know there are seasons that the bees do not seem to get any surplus, although there are a few bee keepers who seem to so manage their bees that they get some surplus honey every season. Still if one can secure a crop of honey, say every three years, and should get, say seventy-five pounds of honey, that at fifteen cents per pound, would be \$11.25, or to make a lower estimate, say nine dollars' worth of honey—that would be three dollars a year on an investment of usually three or four dollars—the cost of the bees and hives, which in many cases amounts to from 33 to 50 per cent profit. Now many will say that they do not do even this well. Well, if they manage their other business as poorly as they do their bees, I will venture to say that they do not succeed in that either; but while I feel that I have given a very reasonable estimate of the product of the bees in honey, I know that the estimate may be largely improved upon, and that to say nothing about the help of the bees in fruit growing.

I see some discussions going on in regard to the help of bees in fruit growing, but if anyone could manage to keep the bees and all other insects away from their fruit bloom, they could then see whether the bees or other insects



were of any importance in this matter. As the bees come through the winter in colonies, and other insects singly, one can see that the very earliest bloom would receive the attention of the bees the most.

In the spring of 1892, here in Missouri, when some of the earliest bloom was out, it was warm enough for the bees to fly some, and so fruit set in the earliest bloomed, and fruit trees bore fruit; while later trees bloomed profusely, but it was so wet and cool, the bees could not get out, and there was no late fruit. Anyone can draw their own conclusions.

I know that there are a few bee keepers who say they do not wish to teach the people in general, anything about bees, as that induces many to get some, only to make a failure with them. While I admit the truth that many will and do make a failure with bees, there are very many who make failures at anything they go about. Because some make failures in keeping bees, is no reason why many others should not be encouraged to keep them to gather the best of sweets, that would otherwise be lost. As there is still plenty of room for more than double the bees than are at least in this western country, I would encourage many more to get bees, study how to care for them, and make them pay a double profit—that of helping to fertilize the fruit bloom; then give their surplus of honey.

Mexico, Mo.

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## THE HONEY BEE AND HORTICULTURE.

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H. C. FINNEY.

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**T**HE honey bee is made the "scape-goat" for a great many of the ills that horticulture is heir to, as well as depredations from the numerous and natural enemies

of fruit. The honey bee is one of the greatest benefactors and friends the horticulturist has, fertilizing bloom that would otherwise remain unfertilized. It has frequently been demonstrated that in districts where there were large orchards unvisited by the honey bee, they were much less productive than orchards in close proximity to an apiary, all other conditions being equal.

In a Massachusetts town some years ago, a number of the citizens petitioned the council for an ordinance, prohibiting the keeping of bees within the city limits, because they sucked the honey from the bloom, causing injury to the full and perfect development of the fruit; the prayer was granted, and the bee had to go. Results—The next spring the orchards were full of bloom; the wise ones predicted an unprecedented crop now that the bee was disposed of.

Harvest time came, but there was less fruit by half than in preceding years; year after year of almost failure followed. Then the cry went up: "Bring back the bees." Full crops came with the bees.

Nearly every community has some victim who thinks he is the sufferer from the ravages of the honey bee. Birds, grasshoppers nor insects ever molest; they have a sort of tender regard for his feeling and the ripening sweets; in fact, are not even seen, could not be tempted to partake; no, sir; but the accursed honey bee, perhaps descendants of those Massachusetts bees, swoops down upon his vineyard, scores and lacerates, bites, stings and tears the ripe clusters from bottom to top, leaving them a bleeding mass for wasps and thrips to gorge upon. He relates his woes and losses to sympathizing friends. They condole with him in his misfortune, and pass resolutions to the effect that the bee is a mighty mean



animal, and that the man who keeps them is a worse one, and should be prosecuted for maintaining a nuisance.

Now for facts. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that it is impossible for a honey bee to puncture a smooth skin fruit, and anyone that will take the trouble to examine the structure of one, will be convinced of the absurdity of the thing. Experiments both in this country and Europe have as yet failed to find a single case where the honey bee punctured fruit. They will eat of the fruit greedily after it has been punctured by wasps and thrips, but not before. To demonstrate this thing to my own satisfaction, finding some of my own grapes covered by bees, I selected some of the ripest and sweetest, placed them in the hives on the frames over the brood chamber, where the bees could have free access to them. This was three weeks ago; the grapes are there today untouched. The bees run over them and pay no more attention to them than they would to so many marbles. I will guarantee anyone immunity from stings who wishes to satisfy himself of the facts of my statement, and thank them for the interest taken.

There are several brother bee keepers in this vicinity, who have been to considerable trouble and expense, trying to build up a languishing industry that will partially fill a long felt want, viz: A pure article of honey, both comb and extracted. It is an industry that should be encouraged, and not discouraged. Apiculture and horticulture should go hand in hand. The field is large and inviting, and by attention and energy, will return fair profits. The honey bee has been so maligned, misrepresented, and so wrongfully accused of mischief that belongs elsewhere, I raise my voice in his defence, and that of my brother bee keepers.

Council Grove, Kansas.

## NEBRASKA NOTES.

BY MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

**T**HE best part of a bee journal is the editorial part generally; at least it is the part I always look for first. What one of our papers can beat the Apiculturist in that line for the past two or three months?

The old topic of "Wintering" is so threadbare as to be past further service, according to Gleanings. Dr. Miller thinks the "worn-out-ness of some colonies in the spring and the entire demise of others," make it worth while to bring to light once in awhile the same old subject. I'm afraid, unless we can get a new suit of weather, we will have to keep patching away at the old theme for some time yet before it will be fit to let go entirely.

What CAN bee keepers do in winter, has been well discussed in the January PROGRESSIVE, but what they WILL do is another question. The active, progressive apiarist will always find something to be busy about, while the other class will continue, as in the past, to drift with the current, and complain or boast, as the tide rises or falls.

Spring management will soon be the topic most in order. Were our fall and winter management perfect, our bees would be in condition to manage themselves in the spring. But we manage to take away so much of their honey in the fall, and manage to get along with so little protection through the winter, that we are apt to be obliged to manage to get bees to fill our empty hives in the spring, or do with a few colonies, to manage which they are liable to get more management than is good for them.

The Nebraska Bee Keeper is giving the queen rearing business a good dis-



cussion. I hope it will enable us to tell which of our dealers will always furnish good reliable queens that will reach us in good shape through the mails. The fault may be all with the breeder, but when a cage is received with only two live bees in it, while the queen and all the rest are dead, (such being the case with one I had come last summer), someone else must be a little to blame.

Our bees at present (January 12) are all alive and doing well as far as can be ascertained from outside appearances. December 22 and 23, those on summer stands had a good flight and house cleaning, but as it was only warm enough for them to fly a short time in the afternoon, those in the cellar were not disturbed. I like to bring those in the cellar out once or twice during the winter, but unless it is WARM and there is little or no snow on the ground, I would rather let them alone. This winter so far has been exceptional with us; not much cold weather yet, and but little snow; still scarcely a day warm enough to thaw very much.

All of Gleanings, except the part belonging exclusively to A. I. Root, comes with enlarged print. Quite an improvement. The part that is not enlarged will be read "all the same," by one family at least, but we would not object if it was enlarged and an extra page or two added to accommodate it.

Let our watchword be onward through sunshine and shade.

With this for our motto, our footsteps to aid:  
Through sorrow or gladness, what-e'er may  
assail,

Here the best may succeed who will not say  
fail.

We each have some failing, but what is the  
use

To grieve one another with cruel abuse?

For we're all fellow-mortals, and to show our  
good will,

When we can't say a good word we'd better  
keep still.

Millard, Neb.

## SELLING HONEY.—DIFFERENCES IN APIARY LOCATION.

C. W. DAYTON.

**O**NE year, after the honey was harvested, I sent to Chicago for quotations, and received an offer of six cents a pound for extracted. This was less by two cents than what I thought it ought to bring, so I concluded to fix the price at eight cents a pound, and peddle it around. That was about what honey retailed for around home. As I continued to drive about, my field of operation enlarged, so that I visited towns as far as forty and sixty miles away. Trade seemed to be the most flourishing toward the northwest, which was more of a prairie country, and few bees were kept, so I continued to work more and more in that direction, until I received a letter from a bee keeper in one of the towns, stating that I had greatly disturbed and damaged his honey market by selling honey there below the customary price.

As I afterward found out, there were two bee keepers in the town with a combined crop of four to five thousand pounds of comb honey, neither one of them owning an extractor or using movable combs in the brood chamber. They had determined not to raise honey for less than sixteen or seventeen cents per pound, and where the bees must be crowded or allowed to take their own time to work their way through a few auger holes into the surplus apartment, honey is worth all they asked for it. With the most approved fixtures, the amount produced can be doubled or the cost of production reduced one-half.

Their honey was used as a luxury, but extracted honey at eight cents approached the reasonable, inasmuch that I disposed of nearly a thousand pounds in two days. It is probable that those who bought extracted, seldom or never bought honey in the comb.

In the opposite direction from my home was another town about the same



size, where extracted honey sold at six cents, and comb honey at ten and sometimes eight cents a pound. Here I tried to sell extracted at eight cents, but never made a special effort to visit the town a second time.

Round about the former town were broad farms devoted to the raising of special crops extensively. Such farming includes heavy marketing and heavy trading of all kinds, and where much money circulates, expensive luxuries may be successfully offered. In these localities gardens are neglected.

Around the latter town were small farmers engaged in mixed husbandry—a few acres of wheat, the same of corn, oats, barley; a few hogs, two or three cows, poultry, and a garden well cared for. Money came in small amounts, and they let it go in a careful way, not investing a cent until they can see some gain to come from it. As they raised nearly everything they wanted, merchandizing was also in a sluggish state and the honey market nearly dead. Here the local bee keepers had lowered the prices of honey until it should compete with the local produce of the farms and gardens, and it was about as economical to buy honey as to eat the vegetables from their gardens or butter from their own cows.

Where the raising of special crops is carried on or people are largely engaged in a single industry, they are obliged to sell the products of their labor and buy the necessities of life which they do not produce. This exchange cannot be made except by addition of middlemen's profits, which often amount to more than the original cost of the articles themselves. Honey fares the same. The bee man fares the same as his neighbor producer—buys the necessities of his table with middlemen's profits and shipping expenses added.

If honey is shipped in, it must come considerably higher in price than where it was raised. Thus a price is set for

the beginner bee keeper. The locality may be a poor one for honey. Love of the business may cause him to increase the colonies. Eventually, seeing that other bee keepers in other sections of the country are making a living out of bee keeping, he concludes he ought to do as well. His neighbor producers may be raising wheat or stock, for which the country is particularly favorable. Not taking this into consideration, he may set about by other plans to make up the deficiency. First, by placing his honey at a high price, and then by adopting the best apiary fixtures, feeding in spring, wintering, etc., that will enable him to obtain the largest amount possible to be secured from his field.

In the instance of the above mentioned location, my own was poorer than that of the troubled bee keeper, but I could better afford to sell comb honey at ten cents a pound, than he at eighteen cents, because of the larger amount obtained by means of better methods and hives for securing it.

Still, no amount of argument could convince them that a T super was any ahead of a flat board with three auger holes in it; in fact, most of these old fogies who still retain such traps, (traps which are not only moth traps, but their use traps a large amount of the honey crop,) do not believe in discussion, and take no bee papers.

I interviewed another one of this sort here last June, in the act of unloading seven weak colonies from a car, after a shipment by rail all the way from Michigan, when better ones could be had here for fifty cents each; and he also brought along a peculiar patented chaff hive with patent insides and what was still more interesting was that he was confident the bees would get honey located in the fruit belt, a month after fruit bloom was past, five miles from sage, and with nothing to come but tarweed and pepper.

Pasadena, Cal.



## SOME GOOD ADVICE TO BEGINNERS.

E. W. MOORE.

**H**OW can spring dwindling be prevented and all colonies built up so they are all equal and full of worker bees at the beginning of honey harvest, is an important question. To have colonies strong at clover harvest, avoid starting in to winter with all old bees, for they are sure to die before young bees are reared in the spring. Give me a good young queen, and bees hatched after August, and it is no trouble to have good, rousing colonies by the time there is honey in the flower. I do delight in having rousing colonies during the honey flow, for that's where the profit comes in. How provoking to strive to get a queen to lay freely, and, in spite of all efforts, see the colony grow smaller by degrees. More queens fail just when we want them to do their best, and when it is hardest to buy or raise them, than during all the rest of the year.

How can small colonies be built up in time for the honey harvest? My way of handling them for years has been to take two weak colonies in the fall, and place one hive on top of the other; remove the cover from one hive and put narrow strips of cloth around the edges on top to prevent the heat from escaping; then place hive No. 2 on top, letting them use the same entrance. They won't fight or mix, if they are not united until it begins to get cool, and they will winter in good shape. In the spring, remove one queen, and take the frames with bees on, and put them all in one hive; give them plenty of honey, and if you have left a good young queen, by the time there is honey to be had, they will be ready for it. I have had colonies so treated to be the strongest at the commencement of clover harvest,

and seldom fail to get good rousing colonies when they are treated as above, when if they had have been left alone, would have dwindled away.

Does feeding to stimulate brood rearing in the spring pay? I think not. We often have nice warm weather for two or three weeks. The alders, elms, and maple, and possibly the apples and peaches are in bloom. All this has encouraged the bees to extend their brood until the combs are well filled. Then comes a cold snap. The cold drives the bees into a compact cluster in the center of the hive. Half of the brood, perhaps more, is on the outside of the cluster, where it perishes. The newly hatched bees, if any there are, easily succumb to the cold. The old bees have lost their vitality in bringing into existence the hive full of brood, and the cold snap is more than they can stand; and if feeding to stimulate brood rearing has been done, things are in a very bad shape indeed.

The main thing to seek, if we wish to have a hive overflowing with workers at the beginning of clover harvest, is a *vigorous young queen* and plenty of honey, and then they have all they require for building up into good strong colonies in time for the harvest. Giving frames of brood from strong colonies, to build up weak ones, is not advisable, for if we are not very careful, we have two weak colonies instead of one.

Seigert, Ind.

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**THE KANSAS STATE BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.**


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REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING  
HELD AT OTTAWA, KANSAS,  
DECEMBER 28 AND 29, 1893.

**T**HE secretary called the house to order at 2:30, December 28, and read a letter from President Mechems, saying he was sick. Mrs. T. Strowbridge was elected president pro tem. The minutes of the last



meeting were then read and approved. approved. The treasurer's report followed, and showed a balance in the treasury. The election of officers and other miscellaneous business was deferred until close of session.

In order to draw out discussions on various points, the secretary read a paper entitled, "Difficulties for Kansas Bee Keepers to Overcome." The difficulties were: First, too much early brood in March; 2d, the excessive strain on queens, requiring requeening every two years; 3d, the prejudice against extracted honey; 4th, our extremely changeable winters, and last, the nuisance of so many black bees.

In the discussion, F. Detar, of Eger-ton, Kansas, said he fed to induce early brood rearing, but not until about April 1. R. B. Leahy, of Higginville, Mo., said he wanted early brood rearing.

The discussion then drifted from early brood rearing to how to get the bees into the sections. W. A. Curl said he drove them in with smoke, but that was too much work for many colonies. Mr. Detar uses bait sections; he believes in natural swarming, and puts on sections next day after swarming, using foundation starters on the brood frames and generous starters in sections.

The age of queens was then discussed. Mr. Thomas, of Fredonia, said queens were good not longer than two years. Mr. Detar had one good five years. Mr. Leahy said that was one in a hundred. P. J. McCeron, of Richmond, asked if a colony queenless late in the fall would raise a good queen if brood was given them. He was answered, they might raise a queen, but it would not pay, as the bees would be too old to live long enough in spring to support the queen. Better unite them with some weak colony.

The subject of wintering was then taken up. All agreed that a cushion on top pays, if we winter on summer stands. Cellar wintering takes less

honey, but care must be used in setting out in spring. Six frames *solid full* of honey was said to be enough to *winter* an average colony, but they would need more in spring.

#### SECOND DAY.

At 10 a. m. the house was called to order, and P. J. Thomas opened the subject, "Why Italianize?" First, the Italians will not leave their hives to sting anyone passing, like the blacks or hybrids; then they are easier to handle; they stick to the combs so much better; they are better comb builders—build all through the supers better. Mr. Leahy said he thought that question was settled. It had been so long since he had given the blacks any thought, he had almost forgotten them. He considered the Italians superior every way, except perhaps the blacks would cap comb honey a little whiter. Mr. Thomas' Italians worked on red clover this season, storing honey rapidly from that source.

Then the secretary read a letter from J. C. Balch, of Bronson, saying he could not come, but would send his paper. The paper was then read, as follows:

#### COMB FOUNDATION

The question of comb foundation is of vital importance to every practical bee keeper, and I think can be classed under three heads—the man that works exclusively for extracted honey; the man that works for section honey, and the man that works for an increase of bees.

We will take the man who works for extracted honey first. We will suppose that he has all the bees he wants, and does not wish any increase. In this case he will use full sheets of foundation and a ten frame hive; and we will suppose that his hives are all two stories high and filled with combs. Well, you say, what does he want with foundation? Just this: At the first appearance of the June honey flow, he will provide himself with an extra upper story for each colony, and fill every frame with full sheets of foundation. Then he will want a queen excluding zinc for each colony. Then place the full sheets of foundation in the lower story, all but two or three, and be sure the queen is in the lower story; then place the zinc on the lower story



so the queen cannot possibly get up: then put the brood on top of that, and the empty combs if there is any on, in the third story, and if the two top stories are full of brood, so much the better. There will bees enough stay with the queen and what brood was left below, to keep her busy, and as fast as they draw out the foundation, she will fill it with eggs; and as fast as the brood hatches in the upper stories, the bees will fill it up with honey: and if the honey flow is sufficient, in twenty-one days there will be no brood above the zinc, but there will be eighty pounds of honey, all sealed over, which can be extracted and returned to the hive. If the flow continues, they will fill them again in ten days, and you are not bothered with brood when you are extracting.

In the second place, the man who works for comb honey positively must have foundation in his sections to insure straight combs, as he can't handle the sections when they are filled. Then he must have foundation in the brood chamber to have straight combs there, so he can handle the bees. Bees worked for comb honey will swarm if they get any surplus honey. He wants a one inch starter in the brood chamber to hive the prime swarms on, with half sheets in the section case, or better, take the case off the parent colony and put it on the swarm with the empty one under it, and place the swarm on the old stand, moving the old colony to a new place.

Then the man who wants to increase his bees, if he has three or more good strong colonies, must have foundation. Then when the weather gets warm—say the first of May—make all the hives two stories high, if they are not, and when the combs below are all filled with brood, remove half of them to the upper story and fill their places with full sheets of foundation, and when they are drawn out and filled with eggs, remove and put above, and fill their places with full sheets of foundation, till both stories are full of combs and brood. Then he can begin to increase. He can take two frames from each hive, at dusk, and put them in a new hive with all adhering bees, and close the entrance with screen wire and set in a cool place till the next evening, when he can give them a queen, and he has a good average colony, ready for business. By replacing where he took them from, with full sheets of foundation, he can make a colony twice a week while the honey flow lasts, or through the month of June, if he has queens for them; and queens are so cheap now that he can buy them cheaper than he can raise them, unless he is pretty well versed in queen rearing.

These are all practical uses for foundation that anyone who can handle bees at all, can make a success of.

Mrs. Strawbridge immediately followed with a paper entitled:

#### EXTRACTED HONEY.

To the amateur in bee culture, I would recommend the production of extracted honey, thereby avoiding some of the more difficult problems of bee keeping. First, it does away with the nuisance of swarming. Second, it affords an easy solution of the problem of getting and maintaining a strong force of bees, which all apiarists know is the only way of securing surplus honey. Third, it is quite in line with the advanced methods of queen rearing and affords an easy and simple means of doubling or increasing the number of colonies at the end of a given honey flow.

The difference in the amount of honey secured far more than compensates for the difference in price. The extractor I also consider very essential in securing a young, vigorous colony that will be sure to winter well, for it is a well established fact that in case of a good honey flow, (which we usually have in the fall in Kansas) the brood frames are often filled solid with honey, leaving no room for the queen to deposit eggs. Hence, brood rearing in August and September entirely cease, thus giving us old bees, for wintering, which die of old age before young bees hatch in the spring to take their place, and which the use of the extractor in August and September would have prevented.

Under the first heading, I declare myself against swarming. I much prefer the artificial and nuclei plan of increases. Under the second heading, I find no difficulty in securing a strong force of bees, providing the weather is not too cool and there is a sufficient honey flow, by simply adding a story below filled with either frames of foundation or empty combs, driving the queen below, and putting between the stories a zinc queen excluder. In this connection I might add that it is possible to have two queens in the one colony, providing an excluder is used between the stories.

There is one point in the production of extracted honey I wish to particularly emphasize, and that is NEVER extract before the honey is at least two-thirds, and better still, three-thirds sealed over. I am confident that I lost several valuable patrons by ignorantly offering them honey that was not thoroughly ripened.

After your honey is produced, be enterprising enough to put your honey upon the market in an attractive form. Have a label with your name and address on every package. I have found this the best guarantee of its purity, and it is no small matter in the successful marketing of your honey.



We will pass on to the discussion of the two papers. Leahy works for extracted honey exclusively. In working for comb honey, hive prime swarms on starters in brood frames, but if working for extracting or filling up hives already containing bees and brood, use full sheets. He thinks honey should not be extracted before November. Mr. D. B. Abbott, of Overbrook, was asked about alsike clover. He sows in early spring about five pounds of seed per acre, but not with other crops; keeps the weeds out. The second year he got over two tons, per acre, of excellent hay, and his six colonies of bees gave him 300 pounds of comb honey.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The house being called to order, the secretary read a letter from Abbott, president of the North American Bee Keepers' Association, asking for a delegate at their next meeting at St. Joseph. The invitation was accepted, and F. Detar was elected with power to appoint an alternate if anything prevented his going.

Then we listened to the paper from R. B. Leahy, on the subject of marketing honey. He sells direct to consumers, selling not less than one gallon, giving them wholesale prices. Here is the paper:

#### MARKET YOUR HONEY AT HOME.

Your worthy secretary has asked me to furnish a paper on some subject for this convention. As I had never written an essay before, and did not feel like giving advice to those more experienced than myself, I at first thought I would decline the honor; but on second thought I concluded to give my experience in building up a home market for honey, both extracted and comb.

Some eight years ago, I had my first large honey crop—that is, large for me—about 7,000 pounds. As the town in which I lived at that time only had about 2,000 inhabitants, I never dreamed of finding a home market for as much honey as this, especially when I had had from one to two dozen tumblers and one and two pound packages setting in as many grocery stores, for the past three months, with only

an occasional sale of one of said small packages. By this method you will see I had honey enough to last this town many years.

As most of my honey at this time was extracted, I wrote to some commission houses in the large cities, asking them what they would pay per pound for my honey in 60 pound cans, and sent sample with each inquiry. The best offer received was 6½ cents, as they said they could afford to give this much owing to the fine quality of the honey.

The thought occurred to me then, and I have never changed my mind since, that the people at home, too, would buy honey in large quantities at these prices—and if so, why not give them a chance, and save the freight and the expense of packages or vessels to ship it in? I acted on the impulse of the moment, got a large glass pitcher, and started out to sweeten the town. I went from house to house, and took orders for honey from sample—no order for less than one gallon, and from that to five, and charged nine cents per pound per gallon where only single gallons were ordered; and eight cents per pound on five gallon orders—each party to furnish his own vessel to put it in. I made my round at 12 o'clock noon, and when I could not take an order at once, I asked permission to leave a sample, which was usually about one-half pound. Well I remember how I had to stay up till twelve o'clock that night, filling orders, and the space in my honey house was insufficient to hold the crowd that was there with their tin buckets, lard cans and pitchers; and it took a small sack to carry my money to the bank next day.

Many of these people had never before had a chance to buy honey at reasonable prices, as this same extracted honey in one pound packages retailed over a counter in a grocery store, would have had to be sold at eighteen cents. Pretty expensive eating, but I will tell you how it all happens.

If this honey is worth eight cents per pound, it surely is worth two cents per pound to put it up in one-pound packages; a glass tumbler, four cents; a nice label, one-half cent; and three and one-half cents' commission to the grocer. Since that time, I have had regular customers who take their five gallons of honey annually, and they have become so used to having it in their houses for winter use, that I often have to send off and get honey to supply this demand.

I have often said, and meant it, too, that I was too busy to sell honey by the single pound. Again, most people will buy a gallon of honey at nine cents a pound, as quick as they will buy a single pound at eighteen cents. This is equally true of comb honey, if it is offered to them on some such liberal terms.



It is now over six years since I have asked a local grocer to help me sell my honey, and I am under no obligations to them for helping me to dispose of my honey crop; hence, I am at liberty to get out at any time and create a honey boom.

While the individual customers pay cash, and the grocer usually wants you to "trade it out," take groceries, etc., the former are the most desirable customers. So it appears to me.

As I think there has been enough said to excite some discussion on this line, and as that is the object of this paper, I will now close.

Mr. Detar sells at home. He tried to supply his customers with Kansas City honey when he had none of his own, but it would not do. They did not want it—they wanted his honey. He said to hold trade you must take pains to have nice honey. A paper from J. W. Rouse, of Mexico, Mo., was read, entitled:

#### THE RELATION OF BEE KEEPERS AND HORTICULTURISTS.

To the Kansas State Bee Keepers' Association:

Through the kind request of your worthy secretary, I present you this paper on the relation of bee keepers and horticulturists.

I make the assertion that the bee keeper and the horticulturist are full brothers; or it may be or should be that they are wedded to each other, as the one could hardly succeed in their line without the aid of the other. The bee keeper very much needs the fruit bloom for his bees to work on in the early spring, so that the bees can secure stores to build up or rear young brood, so as to have a large number of bees when the regular honey harvest comes on. The horticulturist or fruit grower also very much needs the aid of the bees to cause fertilization to take place in his fruit bloom. The bees cause fertilization to take place in the fruit bloom by visiting the bloom while out in search of pollen and nectar, and by getting the pollen dust on themselves, they carry it along to the next bloom, and thus distribute it to the next bloom. In many blooms—such as apples, pears, and such like fruit—there are both sexes contained in each bloom, but when one sex is first out, the other has not yet come out. In order for such bloom to become fertilized, the pollen must come from some other bloom. This an All-wise Providence has so ordained to prevent in-breeding, which would cause the stock to run out. The fruit man might be able to raise some fruit without the aid of the bees as there are other insects that help in the matter, but it has been observed in early spring,

when the earliest bloom are out, that where bees are kept, there would be twenty bees to one insect of any other kind on the very earliest bloom. When later blooms come out, the difference is not so marked. The wind often helps in the matter, but as it sometimes does not come from the right direction, it may not do the work at all.

The bees by having come through the winter in colonies are much more numerous than other insects in early spring, and it has been noticed that when it was cold or wet during early fruit bloom, if a short time of sunshine occurred, and where bees were kept, the fruit trees in near proximity to the bees would set fruit, while the trees located further away, even in the same orchard, would set no fruit. If it should remain too cold or wet for bees to fly at all while the bloom is out, there will be no fruit at all.

The apple and pear, and such like fruit has to be fertilized in each seed, or a dwarfed or imperfect specimen will be the result. The farmer needs the bees later on also, to cause his clovers to produce seed, and the only reason heretofore that the first crop of clover produced but little seed, was that there were only the bumble-bees that worked to any extent on red clover, and as it is only the queen bumble-bee that comes through the winter, the consequence is that bumble-bees are scarce when the first crop is on. When the second crop comes on, there are many bumble-bees to do the work. I now have Italian bees that often work on red clover, so that the crop of seed is very materially increased where the Italian bees are kept.

I have just returned home from a six weeks' tour in the state of Missouri, with the State Board of Agriculture in their institute work. I lectured on bee culture and the poultry industry, and all over the state was well received, and in many places most enthusiastically, as in my lecture I convinced the fruit men of the importance of the bees to fruit culture. I have been engaged in the business for the past four years, but never in my experience have I been so heartily received; but I attribute this in a great measure to the help I received from the lecturers sent out by the State Horticultural Society, and especially from Mr. N. F. Murray, who is the vice-president of the society. Each one of the four men sent out acknowledged the help the bees were to the successful growing of fruit, so that I fully believe that we could not afford to do without the bees, even should we get no honey from them.

Now the profits in keeping bees for honey is another subject, so I will leave that and also this discussion for your kind consideration.



Mr. Willis president of the Franklin county horticultural society, being called, said he was neither a bee keeper nor fruit grower. He is a nurseryman, but from what he had read, he thought bees helped fruit. Mr. Tripp said the president of a horticultural society should inform himself on the subject.

The subject of hives coming up revealed the fact that all present used the improved Langstroth frame, nearly all using the eight-frame hive. Mr. Reibeau, of Centropolis, likes full sheets of foundation in frames. Mr. Kelsey asked if there was any difference which way comb was put in. Leahy, Detar and Thomas said no.

The committee on constitutions then reported. The report was adopted.

R. B. Leahy, of Higginville, Mo., was then unanimously elected an honorary member.

Election of officers followed, resulting in the election of Mrs. T. Strawbridge, president; P. J. Thomas and J. C. Balch, vice-presidents; and J. R. Barnhard, secretary and treasurer.

Voted to leave the time and place of next meeting to the executive committee. Adjourned.

J. R. BARNHARD, Sec'y.

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## The Progressive Bee Keeper.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY  
LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

R. B. LEAHY,     ::     ::     EDITOR.  
E. F. QUIGLEY,   -     ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Terms—50 cents a year in advance. Two copies, 80 cents; 3, \$1.75; 10, \$3.00.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., FEBRUARY 1, 1894

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Did you ever notice what a nice volume the Review makes for binding?

Rearing queens on a "stick." Whew! Now suppose you tell us how to rear good queens.

Gleanings celebrated the new year by putting on a new dress. This will be quite an advantage to its older readers, as the new type is much easier to read.

— — —

We have about two pounds of foundation that is seven or eight years old. We got it from a neighbor near us. We shall see how the bees work on it this season. By the side of foundation made this year, it looks very dark.

— — —

M. M. Baldrige says in American Bee Journal, page 50, that after seven-teen years' experience with seven-inch brood frames, he would not use a deeper one if he were furnished all he desired to use, free. A very strong testimonial in favor of shallow brood chambers.

— — —

Among our correspondence every few days we see printed on someone's envelopes or letter heads, "Pure honey for sale." We thought all honey was pure. Why will people continue to leave the impression that there is impure honey? People are naturally suspicious anyway.

— — —

We want our readers to make preparation for a cold, wet spring. Our fine weather isn't going to last much longer. If there is a warm spell in February, and any of your bees need feeding, look after them promptly. The month of March promises to be very bad. So be prepared by having everything done that will save the lives of your bees or stock.

— — —

Should any of our readers desire to make candy for shipping queens, be careful what kind of sugar you get. There are two grades of pulverized sugar on the market. One kind is mixed with starch or flour, and is not suitable for candy. This kind will get very



hard. The other grade is pure sugar, and may have some hard lumps in it, but the larger part of it will remain fine. With a rolling pin, pulverize this thoroughly before mixing with the honey.

Col. T. H. Strickler, of Solomon City, Kansas, has gone to California, where he will visit some of the most prominent apiarists of that state. May his journey be a pleasant one.

We will have some fine early queens reared in Texas from Doolittle's best five-banded stock. Those wanting early queens will do well to write to us, stating what you want and when you want it.

The March PROGRESSIVE will contain a portrait of one of Kansas' enterprising bee keepers. Also of a model fruit farm and apiary. We do not remember ever seeing anything so beautiful.

All lovers of beautiful flowers should not fail to read the advertisement of Adolph G. Fehr, on another page. Fifteen kinds of ever-blooming roses is one of the liberal offers of this advertisement. Mr. Fehr is honest and responsible. Don't be afraid of your dollar.

W. A. Pryal, in American Bee Journal, thinks shippers of queens to California should provide water in the shipping cases. When he received a queen dead, the candy had hardened, and he thinks it was because the candy dried out. It was the absorption of the moisture that caused the candy to harden, Bro. P. We have shipped a good many queens to California and other western states, and never used anything larger than our one cent Benton cage. So far we have not lost a single queen.—Quig-

ley. [Our experience has been the reverse of Bro. Q's. We lost ten per cent of all queens that we shipped to California last July and August. It may have been some fault of the candy though.—R. B. L.]

We now have some Alsike clover seed that was grown by Miller Brothers, of Bluffton, Mo. They inform us that it takes five or six pounds to the acre. As long as it lasts, we will offer it at the following price: Single pound, twenty cents; five pounds or more, eighteen cents per pound. Alsike clover is a good honey plant. It is good for hay, and good to build up old run down land.

#### KANSAS STATE BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

On December 28 and 29, 1893, I attended the Kansas State Bee Keepers' Association at Ottawa, Kansas, and had a very enjoyable time. Had the pleasure of shaking hands with many old friends whom I had never before had the pleasure of meeting face to face. As a report of the convention is published in full in this issue, I will not go into details here. I will say, however, the most enjoyable part of the meeting was when a little ray of sunshine flitted across the floor of our hall on the afternoon of the last day. As Bro. Barnhard does not mention it in his report, I will here endeavor to complete the same. The little ray of sunshine above referred to was Mr. Barnhard's little daughter, who treated the convention with a very pretty song of the bee. I have tried to encourage more social entertainment in our own conventions here in Missouri, and I believe if those having the management of conventions would have more little rays of sunshine flashed in occasionally to brighten up those who have become overtaxed mentally and physically with wrest-



ling with the perplexities of the questions in vogue; there will be more accomplished than by the present dull way in which they are managed. Give us more little rays of sunshine at our conventions; bring more of your little girls (and boys, too) to them. Give us more social entertainments; make it more like a family gathering, and I assure you that our conventions will be better attended, and each one will go to his home with the remembrance of the occasion dear to his heart. [R. B. L.]

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# The Review for 1894.

As the occasion demands, the Special Topic feature, that of bringing together in one issue the latest views of the best men upon some one topic, will be continued. In the Extracted Department will be given the most valuable articles to be found in the other journals. Hasty will continue to give, each month, about three pages of his inimitable "Condensed View of Current Bee Writings." R. L. Taylor will write each month under the head of "Work at Michigan's Experiment Apiary." Next summer, in company with his camera, the editor expects to visit a large number of bee keepers, making extended trips through Canada, the Eastern, Middle and Western States; and the Review will contain Illustrations and descriptions of the bee keepers visited, their homes, families, apiaries, implements, methods, etc. The principal Correspondents are successful, practical men, most of whom have numbered their colonies by the hundred, and sent honey to market by the ton, and who can write from experience, articles containing information of real benefit to honey producers. In short, the Review will strive most earnestly to stand in the Front Rank, to publish advanced ideas, to be interesting, enterprising, wide awake, up with the times, and of such a character that no practical bee keeper can afford to do without it. Price, \$1.00 a year. The Review and "Advanced Bee Culture" (a 50-cent book) for \$1.25. New subscribers will receive balance of this year free. Three late but different issues of the Review for 10 cents.

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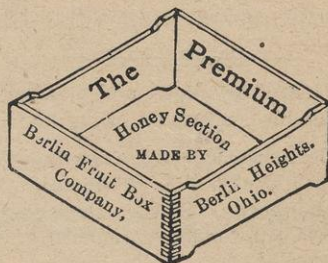
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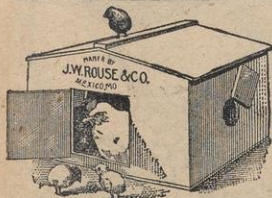
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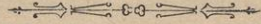




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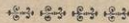
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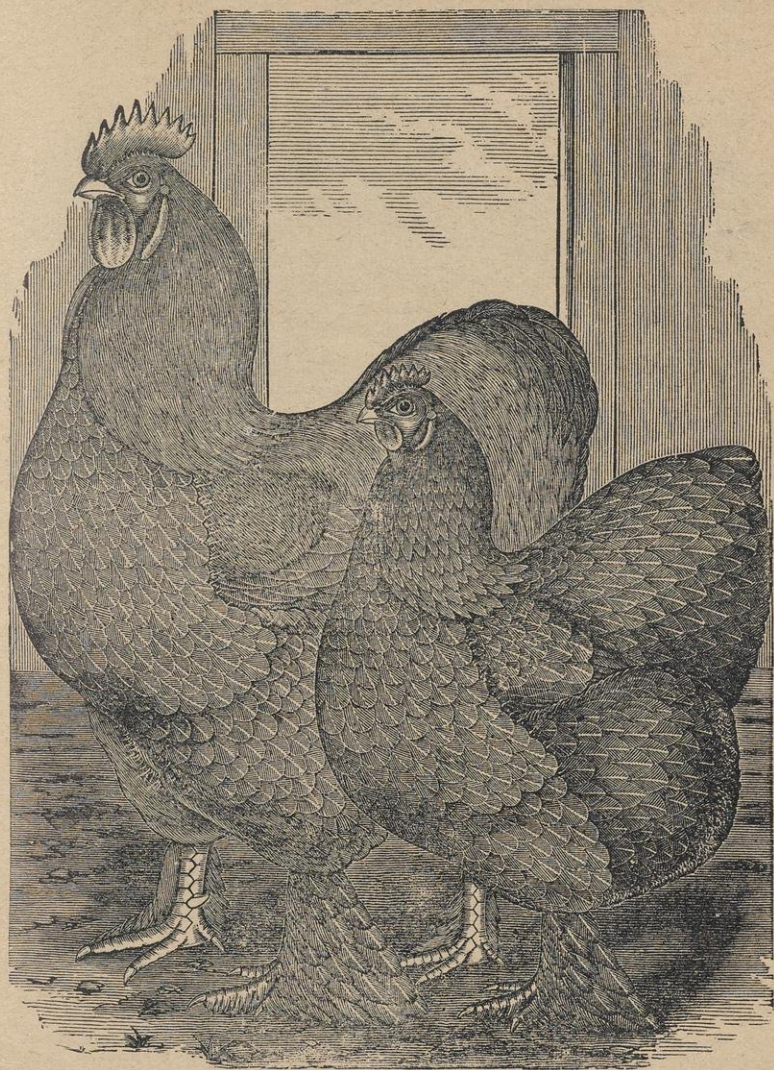


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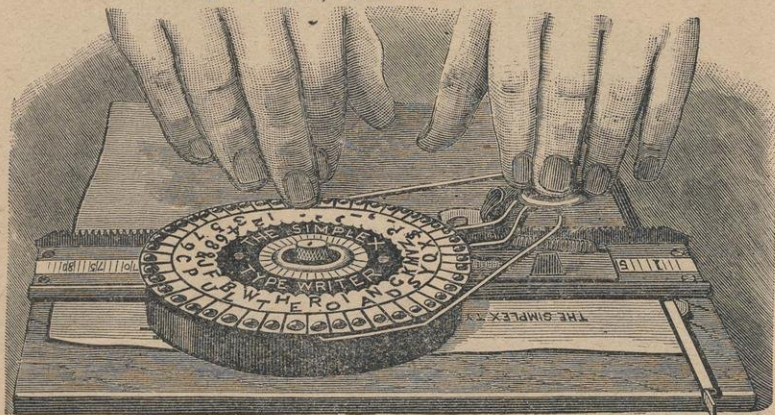


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