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The progressive bee keeper. Vol. 4, No. 12 December 1, 1894

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

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DECEMBER 1, 1894.



PUBLISHED BY
LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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 are bred for business, beauty and gentleness. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. W. P. Crossman says: "The breeder bought of you is the finest Queen I ever saw." Warranted Queens, sisters to the one mentioned above, 75c each.

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

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

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

Bee Books.

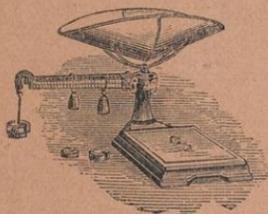
No bee keeper can afford to be without a library of bee books. A book costing from fifty cents to one dollar is worth many hundreds of dollars to one who would succeed. Every beginner should have a book suitable for beginners, (one that will point out the road), and those more advanced will need something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

- The Amateur Bee Keeper**, (a gem for beginners), by Prof Rouse, price, 25c.
- Advanced Bee Culture**,—by W. Z. Hutchinson; price, 50c.
- A Year Among the Bees**,—by Dr. Miller; price, 50c.
- Manual of the Apiary**,—By Prof. A. J. Cook; price, 125c.
- The A, B, C of Bee Culture**, by A. I. Root; price, 1 25.

Address,

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

UNION FAMILY SCALES.



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

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

to ship, about forty pounds.

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

Leahy M'f'g. Co.

26 page Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies sent Free on Application

"PROGRESSIVE : APIARY,"

Is the Most Complete Queen Rearing Apiary in the West. We breed

GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS

For Business, from stock that winters on summer stands, builds up ready for the harvest, and gathers lots of honey. The Queens are large, prolific, and beauties. Each Queen warranted purely mated. Price, each, \$1.00; six, \$5.00 twelve, \$9.00. *Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.* We are testing a lot of Queens, and by August 15th will have

150 FINE QUEENS,

Those wanting Select and Fine Breeding Queens, write for price stating what they want. Price list of Bee Supplies sent Free.

E. F. QUIGLEY, UNIONVILLE, MO.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

BEE SUPPLIES!

Send for free copy of **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**—describing everything useful to a **BEE-KEEPER**. Address **T. G. Newman, 147 So. Western Ave., Chicago.**

Please mention the "Progressive."

OUR SPECIALTY

"The Nebraska Bee Keeper."

A monthly journal devoted to the scientific care of bees, the rearing of queens, and the production of honey.

We have no pet hobbies to ride, and try to teach as we practice in our own apiary.

Subscription price, 50c per year. Sample copies free.

STILSON & SONS,
York, Neb.

Please mention the "Progressive."

Canadian Bee Journal.

A first class journal published in the interests of bee keepers exclusively. Monthly. Enlarged and improved. Sample copy free. Address,

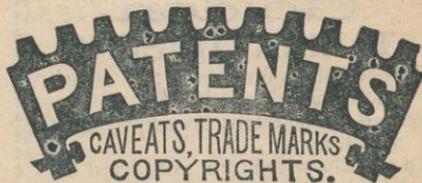
GOULD, SHAPLEY, & MUIR CO.,

R. F. HOLTERMANN, } Publishers,
Editor. } Brantford, Ont. Can

Please mention the "Progressive."

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

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO.,
Higginsville, Mo.



CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to **MUNN & CO.,** who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A **Handbook of Information concerning Patents** and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through **Munn & Co.** receive special notice in the **Scientific American,** and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. **\$3 a year.** Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, **\$2.50 a year.** Single copies, **25 cents.** Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address **MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY**

Please mention the "Progressive."

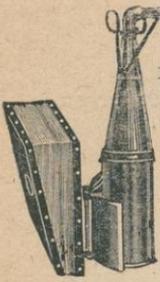
GENTLEMEN—I use the Bingham & Hetherington Honey Knife and the Bingham Smoker in my business because they are more effective for the purpose than I have yet found in the market.

Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife



Patented May 20, 1879.

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



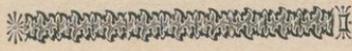
Prices of Bingham Perfect Smokers

—AND—

Bingham & Hetherington Honey Knives.

6 Doctors, 3½ inch.....	\$7.00	1 per mail.....	\$1.95	2 per mail, at one time.....	\$3.50
6 Conquerors, 3 inch....	6.00	1 " " " " " " " "	1.75	2 " " " " " " " "	3.00
6 Large, 2½ inch.....	4.50	1 " " " " " " " "	1.25	2 " " " " " " " "	2.25
6 Extra, 2 " " " " " " " "	3.75	1 " " " " " " " "	1.00	2 " " " " " " " "	1.90
6 Plain,* 2 " " " " " " " "	2.40	1 " " " " " " " "	.70	2 " " " " " " " "	1.30
6 Wonders, 1¾ inch.....	2.50	1 " " " " " " " "	.65	2 " " " " " " " "	1.20
6 Knives.....	3.50	1 " " " " " " " "	.80	2 " " " " " " " "	1.50

* The Plain does not have the Coiled Steel Wire Handle, neither the bent Cap for throwing the smoke at right angles. All the others have all our new improvements.



The movable bent Cap enables you to change a curved shot to a straight shot instantly, and vice versa, throws smoke downward without spilling ashes, adds durability and convenience, and is cheaply replaced, if injured. Sound, dry stove wood is the best fuel for Bingham Smokers. Below is a copy of a letter from the largest producer of comb honey in the world:

T. F. BINGHAM, - ABRONIA, MICH

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement

Golden ITALIAN QUEENS

Untested 65 cents each; ½ dozen, \$3.50; one dozen, \$6.50.
Tested, \$1.00 each; breeders, \$2.50 to \$4.00.

To parties who have not tried my strain of Italians, I will send one Golden Italian Queen for 50c.

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

I will handle a line of the Leahy M'fg. Co.'s goods. Prices cheap. Write for prices.

E. A. SEELEY, Bloomer, Ark.
My P. O. money order office is Lavaca, Ark

A New Departure.

The Bee Keepers' Quarterly

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

JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich

Please mention the "Progressive."

Please mention the "Progressive."

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., DECEMBER 1, 1894.

No. 12

LITTLE BOY BLUE.

BY EUGENE FIELD.

THE little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and stanch he stands:
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,
And his musket molds in his hands.
Time was when the little toy dog was new,
And the soldier was passing fair,
And that was the time when our Little Boy
Blue
Kissed them and put them there.
"Now don't you go till I come," he said,
"And don't you make any noise!"
So toddling off to his trundle bed,
He dreamed of the pretty toys;
And as he was dreaming, an angel song
Awakened our Little Boy Blue—
Oh, the years are many, the years are long,
But the little toy friends are true.
Aye, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,
Each in the same old place,
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,
The smile of a little face.
And they wonder, as waiting these long years
through,
In the dust of that little chair,
What has become of our Little Boy Blue
Since he kissed them and put them there.

NOTES FROM THE STAR APIARY

S. E. MILLER.

WHERE do you keep your honey
in winter? Our house has a
large double cellar under it.
The north part we use as a
cellar, while the south part we use as a
kitchen and dining room. It has two
small windows, and a glass door which
opens almost on a level with the ground.

the house being on a hillside. In this
basement kitchen we have stored our
comb honey, where it will seldom if
ever get below the freezing point, and
the greater part of the time the tem-
perature is from fifty to seventy degrees.
We have ample room for it in the
honey house, but to keep the tempera-
ture there up to the proper degree,
would require a continual fire, which
would be expensive, troublesome, and
dangerous. If the crop is not too large
one should store it in the living room
or kitchen where it will be free from
frost and dampness, as a cold damp
place will injure comb honey in a short
time. During warm weather, the
honey house is a very good place to
keep it, but as freezing weather comes
on, we should find a warmer room for
it, unless we are prepared to keep fire
in the honey house. The same rule
will apply to extracted honey.

For the last three or four years, the
glory of the golden five-banded Italian
bees has been rising up the the eastern
horizon. It has now passed the zenith,
and is fast sinking low in the west.
Those that have sung their praises will
soon change their tune, and their ads.
will read like this: "Tested queens,
reared from best imported mothers,
The past ten years devoted to rearing
select queens from the very best im-
ported queens, mated to hand-picked
drones, etc., etc." No, I don't think
many bee keepers will be found guilty
of such deception, but it will not be
long until many breeders will not wish

to admit that they have for several years devoted their time to the rearing of yellow queens. Are there any better bees than those from queens reared from imported mothers? Who can say no?

Someone, in a back number of some journal—I do not remember who the author was, or in what journal I read it—but whoever it was, used as an argument against imported queens that the breeders in Italy were not as far advanced in the art or as careful in the breeding as the American breeder; that most of the queens sent to this country were inferior queens taken from after swarms. This was perhaps not the exact wording, but it conveys the same meaning. Was not this a lame argument? How can we rear queens that are better than those that issue with an after swarm? Such queens are reared at the proper season by colonies in the best of condition to rear queens. They commence on them deliberately and of their own free will. Such queens are reared according to nature's way. Why should they not be A No. 1? Of course, we all know that a few of the last hatched may be inferior, but perhaps not as large a per cent of them as of those reared by invented methods.

From one of the Doctor's "Straws" it seems that some people still consider the scrubbing motion of bees on the front of the hive, a sign of prosperity and swarming. I have seen bees at this after all swarming was over and little if any nectar to be found. My impression is that they do it simply for amusement.

E. France, in Gleanings page 824, (November 1) relates a case which seems to prove conclusively that bees transport eggs. Willie Atchley will have to admit that he spoke in too positive terms when he said that bees never transport eggs.

It will soon be as hard to keep up with the fashion in frames as it is to

follow the fashion in dress. The A. I. Root establishment turns out something different about once a year. For some time the top bars grew wider and thicker, and now they have commenced getting thinner again. Dropped from $\frac{7}{8}$ inches in 1894, to $\frac{5}{8}$ for 1895.

Bluffton, Mo.

FIVE-BANDED BEES.

THEY CAN BE PRODUCED FROM IMPORTED STOCK, ARE GOOD HONEY GATHERERS—GIVE SATAN HIS DUES, ETC.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

BRO. QUIGLEY seems to be away off (PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, October number) where he states that yellow queens and bees cannot be produced from imported stock. I thought any well posted bee keeper knew that Italian bees kept pure would soon become almost solid yellow, especially if the yellowest queens are selected as the generations appear, etc. I have not seen a Cyprian since 1884, that I know of till this year, when I ordered some for a customer, and I have some as yellow bees and queens as I ever saw, and no Cyprian blood about them. I import my queens every year; besides I got two from A. I. Root last and this year, and I received one a few days ago from Root. This is done to get a stock to breed from that is no kin, as far as possible, as Root's queens and mine were from different breeders in Italy.

Now, Bro. Quigley, I *must* see that you "tote fair" while you deal with five-banded bees. Where did you get those queens you speak of coming from the south? I wish to be understood that I have no axe to grind, as I can and do raise just the kind of queens customers want, i. e., three or five-banded. But, dear me, I have reports on the five-banded bees this year that would knock out all other bees.

Some honey raisers buy five-banded queens by the hundred, and in the hands of *bee keepers* they have gone away beyond the three-banded for comb honey, and I say so, and will

stand to it until it is proven beyond a doubt, that a *good* strain of five-banded bees are the *best* bees for comb honey in existence today, and I value them so highly for comb honey that I expect to run 100 colonies for comb honey next year. There are inferior queens among *all* classes, and you must remember that the five-banded bees are comparatively new. Like all new things, they are watched very closely, and their being so yellow makes them very conspicuous, and any fault is quickly caught and held up.

But five-banded bees are here to stay just the same. Bro. Q. thinks that the purchasers of five-banded queens are ruined, and that queen breeders are to blame for it. Well, Bro. Q., I think just to the reverse. Those that have bought good stock are proud of it, and I don't think any of our bee keepers jumped right in for five-banded bees just because they were advertised, but on the contrary, I think most bee keepers who have five-banded bees, first bought a few queens only, then tested them, found them so far ahead of other bees, bought more heavily. Some of our most extensive honey raisers after trying the five-banded sufficiently, done away with all others, and I think queen breeders are just as honest as honey producers, and would not push anything upon another just to get filthy lucre. No, no, Bro. Q., you must be excited, drinking, or did not sleep the night before you wrote that article running down queen breeders.

Now I will tell you what let's do: You go ahead and raise just such queens as you choose, and allow others to do the same, and conclude that one party is just as honest as the other. Don't think that because you failed with five-banded bees, everybody else will, for such is not the case. I know that five-banded bees have their faults; so do all other kinds of bees for that matter. But I say we should always be willing to "tote fair", give Satan his dues, etc. The best way to determine these things is to allow the majority to rule. Ask all that have tried five-banded bees to report—weigh them up, and decide accordingly, and not plead the case before the witnesses are examined.

Beeville, Tex.

Mrs. A.—You are the first person to say that Italians kept pure would soon breed to solid yellow, and all *well posted*

bee keepers know you are making a statement you cannot prove, and for proof I would refer you to all the older importers and breeders of Italian bees. I shall "tote fair," and if some of you cannot keep your heads above, you will have to sink, that's all. I kept on trying everyone's five-banded bees, who advertised them as the best, until I am thoroughly disgusted with the whole affair, and have lost hundreds of dollars. I have paid the price asked for the best breeding queens, and I had a right to expect the best, but the result has been the same in every case. There was some Atchley stock in my yard this season, though the bulk of this season's stock came from a Texas breeder who has furnished you queens when you were short. Now, Mrs. A., you get all the reports of those who bought five-banded queens, those who have had them *one year*. I will go on record here that there is not one in twenty that will favor them who is a practical honey producer. I will say further that these testimonials are given in a short time after the queens are received, and not one in twenty has any bearing on honey gathering qualities of the bees. I may not be a *bee keeper*, but I have been known to get a crop of honey when other bees around me did not get enough to winter on. Ten colonies in my apiary this dry year produced more than ten times as much surplus honey as a whole apiary of fifty colonies of five-banded bees in Texas. I never claimed queen breeders were any more dishonest than honey raisers, but some breeders are very aggressive in a business way. As to being excited, drinking, etc., I will have the six editors of bee journals that I met at the St. Joseph convention, decide. Five-banded bees are poor comb builders—a most undesirable thing in any bee—when comb honey is the object. My experience with these bees the last five years convinced me that it was time and money thrown away to try to make a success at bee keeping with the five-banded bees, though I did not want to admit it, for I love beautiful bees as well as anyone. Now, Mrs. A., you say, "Don't plead the case before the witnesses are examined." Let me inform you that the witnesses have been furnished the past three years by all prominent advertisers. They have been examined by the side of other races of bees, and have convicted themselves. The devil seems to be O. K. etc.

E. F. QUIGLEY.

WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

BY SOMNAMBULIST.

"Shall I complain because the feast is o'er,
And all the banquet lights have ceased to
shine?

For joy that was, and is no longer mine;
For love that came and went, and comes no
more;

For hopes and dreams that left my open door;
Shall I, who hold the past in fee repine?

Nay! There are those who never quaffed life's
wine—

There were the unblest fate one might de-
plore."



S Artemus Ward would say,
"Sich is life", and somewhat
in this strain flowed my
thoughts on my return trip
from St. Joe. Do I hear someone say,
"Havn't we had enough of St. Joe"?
Maybe you have, but I can't unload it
from my my mind "all to wunce."

When nearing the end of my last article, the words, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy," kept dancing before my mind's eye, and in a vain endeavor to curtail, I omitted to tell of several things of interest, one of which was the trip of the sisters, with Emm Dee as a leader, after specimens of the matrimony vine, to take home with them, presumably as a slight reminder of the good time at St. Joe, and another the trip when the jolly crowd went to have their pictures "took." The short time thus consumed was certainly as pleasantly spent as any while following the regular program.

Seven editors all in a row (who would n't want a copy at only 75c?) with still another in the crowd, though left slightly "out in the cold" because he happened to be a sort of hybrid editor—that is, not a thoroughbred bee paper editor.

Where's the person who dares to insinuate that the affair was not ably edited? And pray do not think the editors were all, for there were several others among whom were the sisters,

of whom Emm Dee thought so much as to say "to his mind they seemed to know a heap sight more than the men folks." By the way he accuses Dr. Miller of being slightly mixed "when he told us how nice the honey made by the moths was, and how king bees could be turned into queens or something like that," but later on acknowledges he himself might have been a "trifle off" As we failed to discover anything of the nature of "tanglefoot", (as it is familiarly known "away out in the west") we can attribute this confusion of Emm Dee's brain to no other influence than that of the sisters

Imagine not that we've a word of censure to offer, M. D., for we ourselves could not help thinking those convention women reminded us of the edelweiss, a very rare flower of most humble pretensions found on the barren, snow-clad Alps, but possessing most exquisite fragrance—a quality not found in our highly colored, gaudy, tropical plants. There was nothing flashy about these self-same sisters, but greater souls 'twere hard to find. And now, Bros. York and Leahy, don't try to get either Emm Dee or I into serious trouble, because, believing "open confession's good for the soul," we've sought to secure all the comfort we could by such procedure.

Just a word more with the sisters: On page 276, Review, (also 560 American Bee Journal) Bro. Hutchinson, whom we all know to be suavity impersonated, states, "I am more than willing to admit that Mrs. Hutchinson is a better business woman than I am," and *there* the admission stops. Liberal minded, ain't he? Never mind, Sister Hutchinson, many of us have known in our time, plenty of men who, had they expressed the *whole* truth, would have added—"a business man."

In the same article, in speaking of meeting Bro. Quigley, he says. "He is a nice-appearing young man, but, like myself, too quiet in conventions. Bro. Quigley, you must talk." True enough, and when you *do* talk, raise your voice 'like one crying in the wilderness,' if need be. At any rate, let's hear from you, so we can pass judgment on the

quality of your voice, but, Friend Quigley, you can quote to Editor Hutchinson, "Physician, heal thyself," for as it now stands, 'tis similar to the "blind leading the blind." If any object to this mild effervescing of spirits, they must surely have forgotten that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and what man or woman claims to be aught but a grown-up boy or girl?

As I've not laid hands on Bro. H. for some time I intend to hound him as it were) all through this article. 'Twould not do for me to use any adjective intensifying or otherwise, such as able, interesting or instructing, before that last word, *article*, lest I be accused of belonging to the mutual admiration society.

The next thing I propose to call your attention to is this sentence: "But there is such a thing as holding a convention down too closely to bee talk." From this quite a lengthy discourse could be written, but don't get nervous, for I am not going to strike out, for the truth lies, even if I have found a center from which as many digressions may proceed as spokes from a wheel. Each attendant at a convention has his or her especial objects in being present. Now would it be possible to gratify the desires of each and all? Would it be selfish, or not, to expect the whole convention to consume its precious time (precious because limited and secured at quite an expense) in dispensing information which is being scattered broadcast by all the journals? I am no Chesterfield, but would it be polite?

To place it in a little different light, every convention is composed of at least two classes—the readers and non-readers—and how long do you suppose the former are classifying the members. Again the exposure of one's ignorance is a matter of consideration with the most of us.

Bro. H. thinks it would puzzle the readers to tell what points they learn-

ed at the convention, but claims he learned *one*, and here it is in his own language, and take note for *it surely must be new*. While "feeding back honey to complete unfinished sections," was under discussion, Mr. Lane, of Lexington, Missouri, "said that he made it pay, and he succeeded by putting one or two colonies in a tent, piling supers of unfinished sections on top of the hives to the height of eight or ten supers to the hive. He then brought in weak colonies, or those that for any cause he did not consider very desirable colonies for wintering and united the bees with the colonies, over which the sections had been piled. "To feed the bees, he simply took unfinished combs of honey, uncapped the honey that was capped, and stood the combs up around the hives." Mr. Lane admitted there were quite "a number of little kinks connected with this plan to be learned alone by actual practice."

Bro. Hutchinson thinks about all the papers cannot usurp are the social features of a convention, and furthermore, that he who has not this for a prime object "courts disappointment." Another sentence reads, "An acquaintance with the writer increases the value to us of his writings."

"Mebbe so." All general rules have exceptions, and this fact makes me tremble lest in the short space of a half hour's acquaintance I might "give myself away", and compels me to sign "Somnambulist", when if I could only *know* all was fair sailing, I might be privileged to unmask.

The article is cunningly brought to a close by a master stroke which reached the hearts of every household possessing children where enters the Review:

"I reached home in the evening just as Baby Fern was dropping off to sleep, but when she heard my voice, she roused up with, 'Papa, did oo dit my 'ittle pictou boot (book)'?"

In the same number of the Review, I am happy and thankful to find that

Bro. Hasty almost acknowledges that he might possibly have been slightly hasty in sending out that gloomy foreboding when he warned me not to build my nest too high, and thinks that although there might have been "a little come down from the highest levels", I am still on the wing.

Nota Bene: The only absolutely new idea hatched out at the St. Joe convention had its origin in the brains of a Missourian!!!

And just listen to A. I. R. (don't understand me to mean a song or atmospheric air in motion commonly termed wind) but to solid, matter-of-fact, A. I. Root in Gleanings. (Wonder if the fact that his initials spell air, could have had anything to do with the development of his excessive love for outdoor recreation and employments, bee keeping, gardening, wheeling, etc., etc. Friend Root, if you were still here wheeling, you would find the same lovely weather. No snow has fallen and but very trifling frost, hardly enough to nip the tender plants. The farmers are and have been able to plow and attend to all outdoor work without let or hindrance. So you see you might have done the whole state had you so desired, and should you have done so, undoubtedly you would have found many more warm friends, of whom, according to Bro. Hutchinson, "if a man has a thousand, he has none too many," as well as found many more grand and wonderful things to admire. But seems to me I've wheeled considerable distance from Friend Root's comments on Missouri, to which I now haste to return:

"Kansas City, of nearly 150,000 population, was an *astonishment* to me. I did not know a city of such business, wealth and progress existed anywhere in the west. *** It is a splendid farming country all along the line between Kansas and Missouri; and in former years fruit has been raised in such quantities that it could hardly be disposed of. ***

Missouri pays out \$50.00 a day to the Institute men to teach Missouri farmers better methods of farming."

Speaking of the peach trees, he says:

"I took a tape line and measured one of the limbs. It extended out from the trunk of the tree 20 feet and 9 inches. Doesn't this almost match the story from our California friend in another column?"

POOR OLD MISSOURI!

Merry Christmas.

Naptown, Dreamland.

ROSE HILL NOTES.

BY OBSERVER.

THE convention at St. Joe is a thing of the past. "Sommy" gave us an excellent summary of the personnel and proceedings. It was almost as good as being there in person, as we were in spirit and good will. W. Z. Hutchinson, of the Review, also gave us an account of it in the American Bee Journal, and taking the two together, one has a very fair idea of all that was said and done. But, after all, nothing equals the face-to-face greeting, the cordial grasp of the hand, the hearty expression of gratification at meeting old friends and new acquaintances. Long may our conventions flourish.

The Messrs. Root know a good thing when they see it, as their adoption of the new "Higglinsville Hive Cover" attests. Smart fellows, they, and don't intend to be left in the procession.

The eight-frame hive was acquired in the same way from Heddon, with the "dovetail" kink added, and a great improvement it was, too, over the old Simplicity. Live and learn—even if we do have to die and forget it.

And now comes Ernest Root, and says he cannot shut his eyes to the fact that large colonies give best results. Are you paving the way to launch a new hive on us poor d—s benighted bee

keepers, Friend Ernest? May fate forefend.

The St. Joe convention "sat down" on the five-banders. Say, didn't we tell you so, long ago? But the craze is not over yet awhile.

Gleanings editorially contends that yellow five-banded bees have Cyprian blood in them. Nonsense! Just watch Doolittle rise up and annihilate the suggestion.

I (or you) can take as pure an Italian queen as you can find, and from her in due course of time, by careful selection and breeding, secure dark, leather-colored, or yellow, five-banded bees. Scores of bee keepers can corroborate this, if it is disputed.

Bee paralysis is being extensively discussed lately, and is attracting attention throughout the bee keeping fraternity. Is it really more prevalent than formerly? It may be, but I doubt it, and think in a year or two we will hear no more of it—that it will gradually disappear of itself. So mote it be.

The last Review (October) takes up the cudgel in Heddon's behalf in a manly way that does credit to the editor's head and heart, and proves himself a friend that "sticketh closer than a brother." Would that there were more such.

Friend Heddon is going through the experience all original thinkers have undergone since the world began, and he will come around all right in the end. "The world does move."

The last Quarterly is a decided improvement over the former ones, and we have the promise that the January number will be better still. Long may it wave.

Friend Alley snaps and snarls in a truly savage way at Observer in the October number of the Api. It's real fun to stir him up once in awhile, but

he ought to be able to tell his friends from his enemies.

Alley, in commenting on the large yields this year in some portions of Florida, says that in thirty-five years he has not produced in all that time as much honey as one party did this past season. That's not at all strange, Friend Alley. We do things out here in the west and down here in the south on a big scale when we go at it right. Why don't you crawl out of your shell and come south and west, and see how things are for yourself. It would certainly give you broader views and more liberal ideas and thoughts.

In Experimenter Taylor's trial of foul-broody wax used in making foundation, a few cells appeared—at least it appeared to be such—and he attributed it to insufficient heat used in rendering the wax and in making the foundation. He is a very careful man, but is it not more likely that the brood was infected from the colonies that had foul brood in them? I understand Friend Taylor has such in his apiary. For my part, I doubt if there ever originated a case of foul brood from the use of foundation.

Hasty devotes quite a little space in the Review to the PROGRESSIVE and its contributors, and on the whole, is very fair, but when he refers to what Observer says about our pursuit resembling gambling, he is off his base. I meant just exactly what I said when I likened the uncertainty of securing a crop of honey to the winning of money by a gambler. Neither can be depended on. There is too great an element of chance about both.

Gleanings on page 876 (November 15) wants all queen breeders to unite in promising to destroy the first case of bee paralysis that appears in their yards. Good move, but will it be done? We hope so.

Rose Hill.

APIARY CONVENIENCES.

C. W. DAYTON.

SOME bee keepers have "passed the stage of lugging around a tool box." I would inquire where they keep their small utensils. In the shop, I expect. Then when a queen is balled and they want a cage, they make a special trip to the shop. Of course the queen is secure. The bees will hold her. But suppose a colony has swarmed out and united with another colony, or is trying to enter a neighboring hive. The visiting queen is likely to be on the outside of the hive and the other inside, but in the midst of a ball of strange bees. On arriving at the shop the cages are not so soon picked up as they might be. A short search gives time for both queens to get inside the hive and become balled. Then when they are caged, it is impossible to tell which from which. Then when the intruding bees miss their queen, they will take wing again and perhaps try to join another colony. If they succeed, another queen will be balled, and perhaps killed. At this point comes the idea of having a plentiful number of cages on a convenient shelf.

My experience with such shelves reminds me of a mixture of queen cages, dust, honey, and many other tools. Many cages necessitate a box to retain them, or they gradually spread out until they drop off the ends of shelves and are kicked about the floor. If they are kept in a box, why not have the box follow after the apiarist, instead of the apiarist following after the box? There is nothing which is obliged to go out or in the shop beside supers of sections or extracting combs, either empty or filled. The care of supers and honey is shop work. Four-fifths of the outside work is queen rearing, and nearly all of queen rearing is yard

work. Then the handiest place for a box of cages is sitting on top of one of the central hives. It not only needs an opening on the side when the same is used as a seat, but there is advantage in a hinged cover to admit of easy access to several apartments, so that different utensils may be kept separate and be readily taken out. It must be absolutely dry, and if a hinged cover is not provided, a flat piece of tin may be attached with a nail and in a manner to be pushed to one side.

If the bees are bred up to a high stage of perfection in regard to working qualities, there might not be much need of extensive supersedure or rearing of queens, but in most apiaries I have seen the strains of bees present a most uncertain admixture. This makes the need for much selection and breeding. Usually the new queens are selected by cells of swarming colonies or by varied selection of queen mothers and promiscuous drones.

A better plan seems to be to select about four colonies out of the apiary, as breeders of queens and drones. Then rear queens by thirties and forties from each colony. Then introduce young queens in rotation by thirties and forties. In an apiary of 120 colonies, there would be only three or four different strains. These would be of the best, and provide a sufficient number of queens of each kind and age in particular, from which a selection could be made for the object of further improvement. With only three or four different strains or kinds, their department is easily remembered from year to year, and from week to week during the season. By ordinary modes of selection amongst many varying circumstances, there is a tendency to breed downward even more than upward.

I reared queens by forties this season, and although but 150 queens were wanted for supersedure by a rigid

method of sorting, it required nearly 400 in order to get the 150.

By this method of queen rearing it requires about thirty-five introducing cages, seventy-five cell protectors, 150 zinc entrance guards, sixty escapes, several shipping cages, nails of several sizes, a bee brush, a long bladed knife, etc. A man with an apron to carry all these things would put Santa Claus in the shade, and amuse outsiders equal to Friends Dibbern, and B. Taylor with their swarm catching apparatus in full blast.

After orange bloom there came a spell when the bees did nothing. A few days later, I discovered some extensive fields of mustard which were yielding an appreciable quantity of honey. It was concluded to move ninety colonies into the vicinity as soon as possible, and in finding a satisfactory location to place the hives, it took about twenty miles of travel on foot, and I arrived at the apiary at two o'clock. The queens were to be clipped before moving, and I went about the clipping that afternoon. By using the seat for four or five hours, I became thoroughly rested from my long forenoon tramp, so that by evening I was ready to wrestle with hives and take a load to the new location. Now the point is here—one is not obliged to use a seat unless they want to do so, but a standing posture long continued or much travel is sure to divide and absorb muscular and nerve force that should be concentrated upon the one particular part of the work.

Cages, cell protectors, escapes, entrance guards, and record cards, should have a particular apartment. The brush, knife, pencil, chisel, and scissors, pockets. Then a large apartment for a "catch-all". Nails for attaching entrance guards and drone traps, and tacks, for queen cages and record cards, should there be kept in separate boxes. To make these boxes,

take two screw caps, together with the screws, place the concave sides together in the manner of two cymbals, and solder together at the points of contact. There will be a screw cover on either side. These boxes may be carried from hive to hive, and are not easily tipped over when sitting, and instead of wearing away the finger nails in picking small nails from the corners of small apartments, they may be shaken out like powder from a flask. With covers screwed on they stay there, and keep the nails there, and when the tool box is overturned and water gets in, the nails will not rust and stick together. Toss the nail boxes into the "catch-all" apartment.

Florence, Cal.

PRACTICAL HINTS ABOUT BEE KEEPING.

C. W. GIESE.

HOW TO WINTER BEES.

THE best way to winter bees with me is to put them in a cellar when it begins to get cold, and leave them there until next spring when the elms begin to bloom. For convenience' sake, I close the entrance with a piece of lath, and carry the hive into the cellar. This keeps the bees inside the hive. After setting the hive in its place, I remove the lath and give them the full entrance. The entrance of a dovetailed hive is too small to permit mice to enter. Colonies wintered in the cellar eat but little food, and come out strong in the fall. Try it, and see if you like it.

THE BEST HIVE COVER.

The best hive cover (after all inventions of bee dealers) with me is the flat cover. Keep it painted, and there is no warping, cracking, etc. But how about that pool of water in the center for the sun to dry? Well, my

friends, I have been looking for one all these years and havn't found it yet. Every hive ought to be raised one or two inches at the rear end. This will shed the pool of water in the center. Give me the flat cover every time.

THE BEST FEEDER.

The best bee feeder with me is a Mason fruit jar. I break out the enamel from the cover and punch little holes around the side (not on the top). This works like a charm. Give this bee feeder a trial and see how you like it. The cost of fruit jar covers is not very great.

Little Rock, Mo.

Friend Giese—We think if you would give our latest improved "Higginville Hive Cover" a trial, you would change your mind about a flat cover being the best.—Ed.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

THE convention is over, the honey harvest for '94 no longer troubles us, the bees are, or should be in winter quarters, and the busy apiarist has a chance for a breathing spell, and time to count the profits of the season, or feel in the pockets that are none too full, the size of the hole made by furnishing sugar to feed the bees through the winter.

The question of what shall we, who are busy through the summer with the bees, do to keep ourselves out of mischief through the winter, will again come up for discussion. Nebraska bee keepers will doubtless put in most of their time in active endeavors to earn a living, which the bees did not earn this summer.

In the report of the convention someone speaks of feeding bees in the winter by placing cakes of sugar made the same as maple sugar, from granulated sugar over the frames. Wish they

had told us just how to prepare it so it would not be too hard for the bees. Is it made of sugar and water only, or is some honey used also?

I have made candy of granulated sugar (you know there are different kinds of granulated sugar—some coarse grains, some fine—I used the fine), and honey that appeared to work satisfactorily. At least none was wasted, as the bees were in the cellar and did not carry any out. I stirred all the sugar into the honey I could, then kneaded like bread till it was thoroughly mixed. Then I placed the cake between two thicknesses of newspapers, and laid it on the frames. I had one colony last winter that had but little other food except the candy, that wintered very well.

For the benefit of Somnambulist, who it seems has been dreaming something about bee veils, I will say that the mosquito net veil, which is a very handy thing when the bees get unruly or something unusual turns up, is generally worn *thrown back* and out of the way of the eyes, unless it is as Mr. Alley recommended in the "Api." some time ago, 'lost,' or left in the house with the gloves that I hate to be bothered with, yet like to have where I can get them sometimes when the bees get, as mine will once in awhile, on a tantrum.

Yesterday (November 15th) our bees were flying and having quite a frolic. Today it is quite cold again, and they will have to go into the cellar soon. Just about half of them are two families in one house, and they appear to be doing splendidly.

Millard, Nebraska.

THE MESSAGE OF CHRISTMAS.

The feet of the humblest may walk in the field
 Where the feet of the holiest have trod.
 This, this is the marvel to mortals revealed
 When the silvery trumpets of Christmas have
 pealed,
 That mankind are the children of God.

—Phillips Brooks.

POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

WILLIAM C. SPRAGUE.

CONTRACTS MADE ON SUNDAY.

(Concluded from last month).

In Massachusetts the words of the statute are: "No person shall do any labor, business or work, except only works of necessity and charity on the Lord's day."

In New Hampshire: "No person shall do any labor, business or work of his secular calling, works of necessity and mercy only excepted, on the Lord's day."

In Vermont: "No person shall exercise in secular labor, business or employment, except such works only as works of necessity and charity, on the Lord's day."

Similar provisions are found in the statutes of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Alabama and Kentucky. Under the above statutes it is well settled that all contracts of every description entered into on Sunday, and not within the exceptions noted, are unlawful and void.

In Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont the giving of a note on Sunday has been held illegal and the note void.

In Massachusetts a bond executed on Sunday is declared void. Decisions are found agreeing with these cases in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Kentucky and Michigan. An exchange of horses on Sunday was held void in Kentucky. In New York the statute provides that there shall not be any service, labor or working on Sunday, excepting works of necessity and charity, and that no person shall expose for sale any wares, etc., on Sunday, excepting certain goods mentioned. Under these provisions it is held that any contract which has for its consideration the doing of any ordinary work or labor on Sunday is void, and that a contract to publish an advertisement in a newspaper issued on Sunday is void. It has been held in New York that the prohibition extends not to mere private contracts of sale made without violating, or tending to produce violation, of public order and the due solemnity of the day, and that therefore a private transfer of personal property made on Sunday is valid.

In Ohio, the words used as expressing the sort of work that is rendered unlawful are, "at common labor." It is held that these words embrace the business of trading, selling or buying any goods, wares or merchandise. It has been held in that State that a contract entered into on Sunday for the sale of land is valid. In Indiana the statute is precisely like that in Ohio, but it has been held in that State that all contracts made on Sunday are void.

The cases declare that while neither the English statute nor those of this country expressly declare that contracts made on Sunday shall be void, that the principle is well settled and of general application that all contracts made in violation of statute are void.

In Indiana, Pennsylvania and Alabama it has been held that a deed made on Sunday is void, but that, as it takes effect from the delivery, if it be delivered on Monday it is good. The efficacy of a legal instrument is imparted by its delivery. A contract cannot be said to be fully executed until delivery. It is generally held that if a contract is commenced on Sunday but not completed until a subsequent day, or if it merely grew out of a transaction which took place on Sunday, it is not for this reason void. Some cases hold that where a contract is entered into on Sunday, and is therefore void, it may be rendered valid by a subsequent recognition or ratification. There is a difference of opinion among the authorities on this question.

Persons say that when a contract of sale is made on Sunday and the property is delivered to the vendee, but the price is not paid, he is inclined to think that the property so delivered becomes the property of the vendee and that he may retain it without paying the price.

The statutes of South Carolina, New Hampshire and Rhode Island use the words, "servile labor" and "exposing goods for sale."

Inasmuch as the majority of courts of England and America that have considered the question have agreed that a third person who takes a note made on Sunday, before its maturity and for good consideration, and having no notice of any illegality in its inception, may maintain an action thereon against the maker, our statement that a note made on Sunday is void must be modified to agree with the law as here laid down, that a note made on Sunday is generally void as between the parties.

but not as to third persons who have taken the note before its maturity for good consideration and without notice of its illegality.

In New Jersey it has been held that contracts made on Sunday are void and cannot be afterwards ratified.

In Iowa, however, it has been held that such contracts were capable of ratification.

In Missouri, a note made and delivered on Sunday is void for illegality.

The result of our investigation, therefore, may be summed up as follows: Under the common law, contracts made on Sunday were good, and hence in our American States a contract made on Sunday is good unless it is in conflict with some statute. Almost every American State has a statute on the subject, these statutes differing considerably. Any act or contract which is within the penalties of these statutes, and any executory contract, the consideration for which is something unlawfully done on Sunday, is void.

Where the statute prohibits persons from doing on the Lord's day what is within their ordinary calling, a contract made by one outside of his ordinary calling is valid.

As to what acts come under the head of "common labor" there are differences of opinion. Affixing one's name to a note or bond or the loaning of money would fall under the term "business." Almost all of the statutes, except what is done from necessity or charity. Generally the illegal contract cannot be ratified later, on a week day, although there are decisions to the contrary.

A note that is void between the maker and payee because of its having been made and delivered on Sunday may be good, as to innocent third parties to the note. A contract may be good when written and signed on Sunday if delivered on another day, and it may be void if written and signed on a week day and delivered on Sunday. When a Sunday contract has been performed, money paid and goods transferred under it cannot be recovered back. Money paid on Sunday in discharge of a debt and retained afterward by the creditor, is effectual for the purpose of payment.

The reader is cautioned to consult the particular statutory provisions and adjudication of his own State.

OUR LETTER BOX.

MR. EDITOR—I was going to commence "Friend Leahy", but how can I, after the way I've been treated in the PROGRESSIVE? You have allowed "Somnambulist" to give a libelous report of my honey crop. At St. Joe I reported a crop of which I was proud—one and two-thirds ounces per colony. Envious, I suppose, of my success, "Somnambulist" leaves off the ounce and makes it "two-thirds of an ounce." I hereby challenge him to mortal combat. Weapons of his own choosing—distance 350 miles. C. C. MILLER.

Marengo, Ills., Nov. 15, 1894.

With the above came Dr. Miller's glove. Now, Sommy, accept this challenge, or hence forever be branded as a coward.—Ed.

LEAHY M'F'G. Co., Higginsville, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—Will you please inform me what proportion of tartaric acid to use in granulated sugar syrup to prevent granulation when fed to bees? I take the liberty of asking you this question because I have no other source of information so available. If you will fulfill my request, I will thank you much. Yours very truly,

JAMES MACHIR.

Linwood, Kas.

Six drams of Tartaric acid dissolved in two ounces of water will be just right for a gallon of sugar syrup.—Ed.

FRIEND LEAHY:—My father, Samuel Miller, has been elected to represent this county in the state legislature, and has told me that he is willing to help the cause of apiculture in the way of making laws that will help bee keepers. Now what is there that is needed? Could we not possibly have a law passed prohibiting the sale of adulterated honey in the state? Could he not be a help to us in establishing an experi-

mental apiary, and in other ways aid us in securing our due rights? He is not posted on law, so that any bill we might want passed would have to be gotten up by someone well versed in law. Have we any such men available who would be willing to help? Study over this, and let me know when convenient what you think of it. Yours truly,

S. E. MILLER.

Bluffton, Mo.

We know the kindness of Judge Miller will be appreciated by the bee keepers of Missouri. Now let all who are interested, write to Friend Miller at once stating what you think we need most.—Ed.

PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER:

Higginsville, Mo.:

The 26th Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture can be had upon application at this office. This report contains statement of condition of veterinary and weather services, institute papers, reports of agricultural associations, Missouri at the World's Fair, and agricultural shipments from the state by counties for 1893. Some of the information is of much value to parties seeking homes in Missouri, and has been called for from every state in the union.

Very respectfully,

J. R. RIPPEY,

Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

Columbia, Mo.

The Progressive Bee Keeper.

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R. B. LEAHY, * }
E. F. QUIGLEY, } ----- Editors

Terms—5) cents a year in advance. Two copies, 80 cents; 5, \$1.75; 10, 3.00.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., DECEMBER 1, 1894.

Have you ordered that convention photograph yet? You will be pleased with it.

He that lendeth makes enemies; he that gives makes friends.

Carniolan bees have a good many friends left yet, if they are excessive swarmers. We discarded them three years ago, but were not quite certain after all that we did right by them, for they require a different management from Italians, being very long-lived. It is no trouble to get them ready for a honey flow. For increasing the apiary, there is nothing that will equal them. Q

Hang out your sign if you expect people to know you are in business. On the way to St. Joseph, we stopped off at Laclede, Mo., to visit a bee keeper, one we had never met. After standing around the depot a few minutes, we were about to inquire where our bee keeping friend lived, when a gentleman came up and introduced himself, saying he supposed by the bee journals in my pocket that I was the one he was looking for. He was correct. Q

Which is the more profitable hive to use—eight or ten frame? Mrs. J. M. Null, when at St. Joseph, said she had some ten frame hives in her apiary and she always found they had plenty of honey to winter them. Our own experience has been the same. When we changed from American to Langstroth frames, we made ten frame hives. Later, we sold the ten-frame hives to our neighbors, and adopted eight-frame hives. These hives of our neighbors had had no attention but putting on surplus cases. They turned off more bees to a swarm, and when fall came, we were called on to take off the honey. We always find a good lot of honey in these hives whenever there is any honey gathered by other bees around them. Our observation of the above was for four years in succession, and we have to admit that our own colonies in eight-frame hives, with good manage-

ment, did not give us as large an amount of surplus honey. Q

FIVE-BANDED BEES—IS THERE CYPRIAN BLOOD IN THEM?

What about the five-banded bees anyway? Ernest Root (in *Gleanings*, November 15th), questions the purity of the five-banded Italian bees. He says in speaking of Doolittle's claim of purity for his stock:

"I do not mean to say that it is not true; but I simply raise the point, that a very little Cyprian blood in Italian stock may not be apparent, and the bees would pass for pure Italians. Mr. Doolittle especially, it is to be assumed, would not make this mistake, and yet there is a possibility of it. At all events the tide now seems to be turning rather against the five-banders. Too many of this stock have proved to be vicious, lacking in hardiness for winter, and are no better for honey gathering than ordinary Italians."

We have had some of these bees that were as cross as hybrids, while others from different breeders were gentle, and fair honey gatherers. As we have mentioned before, the honey crop in this section has not been such that we could test the merits of anything, but what we have seen thus far is that the bee for business, both for stinging and storing honey, are the first-cross hybrids. Do not understand us that we would recommend bee keepers to adopt them, for we believe the bad stinging qualities overcome the good honey-gathering qualities, and it would be impossible to keep bees at *first cross*. Again, if the apiarist was selling bees and queens, it would be necessary that he should have a pure race of some kind.

During the past season, we have introduced "five banded" queens in our apiary, from five or six different breeders, and though all of these breeders claim to have the Doolittle stock, the progeny of each breeder's queens are different, both in looks

and temperament, so much so, in fact, that we are sometimes led to believe that some may be Italians bred up to a high standard, while others are a hybrid race (a cross between some other bee than the Italian) and are as worthless as they are vicious. We have concluded to devote the January number to the discussion of five-banded bees, their qualities, inclinations, and above all, we want to know, are they hybrids? Now, friends, let us hear from you.

A. B. C. OF BEE CULTURE.

In another column will be found our clubbing offer of the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER and the little book, "Amateur Bee Keeper", for sixty cents. This is all right as far as it goes, but there are others, who are more advanced, who would like to have a book covering more ground than does the "Amateur Bee Keeper." We do not know of any such that would give more satisfaction than the "A B C of Bee Culture," by A. I. Root. This book contains about 400 pages, is fully illustrated, and neatly printed on good paper. The price of this book is \$1.25, postpaid, but to push the circulation of the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, we have concluded to offer both for a short time only, for the price of one—that is, \$1.25.

HOW TO GET THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER AND THE BOOK, A B C OF BEE CULTURE, FOR \$1.25.

Send us one new subscriber, and we will send you the A B C book (postpaid) and fill the subscription for \$1.25; or if you are already a subscriber to the PROGRESSIVE and will send us \$1.25, we will credit your subscription for one year, and send you the book.

For so large a book as the A B C we do not recommend a paper bound book, but there are those who prefer them if they are enough cheaper, and to those we will say, "Send us \$1.05, and we will send you the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER one year and the paper-bound A B C book. Remember the books will be postpaid.

A Typewriter Free.

If you will send us ten new subscribers to the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, at 50 cts. each, we will send you, FREE postpaid, one Simplex Typewriter.

If you will send us five new subscribers, at 50c each, and \$1.25 extra, we will send you a Simplex Typewriter, postpaid.

Now, boys and girls, this is your chance to get a good Typewriter. Free.

See description of Typewriter on another page.

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TIN PAILS:

We have a few hundred each of 2½ and 5-lb tin honey pails, and while the lot lasts, we will take 5c each for the 2½-lb pails, and 7c each for the 5-lb pails. Write for special prices on twenty-five or more. Address,

Leahy M'f'g. Co.,
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READ THE FOLLOWING:

Oswego, Kansas, January 7, 1893.

Hicks Medicine Co., Higginville, Mo.—

Gentlemen—This is to certify that I have used Colli's Tobacco Antidote for Nervousness, Heart Trouble and Indigestion. It did me a great deal of good, besides curing me of smoking and chewing. Respectfully,

W. E. MCPHERSON.

DeWitt, Neb., Nov. 26, 1894.

Hicks Medicine Co., Higginville, Mo.:

Gentlemen—The box of Antidote sent me is doing the business for me. Please find enclosed five dollars to pay for the enclosed order. I think I can do you a good deal of good here among my friends. Yours truly,

ALBERT THOMAS.

Coulterville, Ills., Oct. 18, 1894.

Hicks Medicine Co., Higginville, Mo.:

Gentlemen—Please find enclosed \$13.00 to cover invoice of August 2. Would have remitted sooner, but overlooked the matter. We have now sold over thirty boxes of Colli's Tobacco Antidote, and cured in every case except one. The one was a young fellow who "wanted to chew Tobacco anyway." We now buy Colli's Tobacco Antidote from Meyer Bros.' Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo., as the freight is less from there. Yours, truly,

EDGAR & EAST, Druggists.

Paola, Kas., October 2, 1894.

Hicks Medicine Co., Higginville, Mo.:

Gentlemen This is to certify that I, G. F. Lucas, bought of P. H. Grimes, druggist, one box of Colli's Tobacco Antidote. I have used other preparations, and got no benefit, but can say, after three days' use of Colli's Tobacco Antidote, that I have no desire for tobacco. Colli's Tobacco Antidote is the most wonderful cure I ever heard of, and I can truthfully recommend it to my fellowmen. Anyone doubting this testimonial will please call on or address me, and I will satisfy any doubts they may have. G. F. LUCAS.

Sent by Mail on Receipt
of One Dollar,

Address

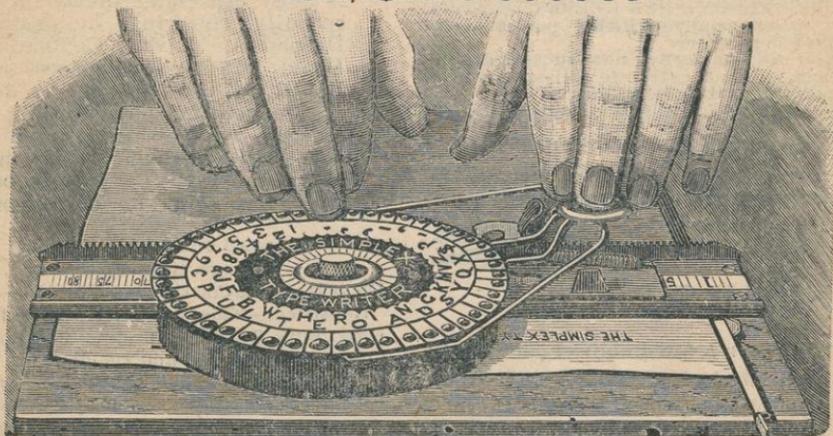
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Higginville, Mo.

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PRICE, \$2.50



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The "SIMPLEX" is the product of experienced typewriter manufacturers, and is a PRACTICAL TYPEWRITER in every sense of the word, and AS SUCH, WE GUARANTEE IT.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—Every man, whatever his business, has need of the "SIMPLEX." LAWYERS find them indispensable. MERCHANTS acknowledge their great value. CLERGYMEN write their sermons with them. AUTHORS their manuscripts. Letters written with the "SIMPLEX" are legible and neat, and at the rate of FORTY WORDS PER MINUTE.

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FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The "SIMPLEX" will be hailed with delight by BOYS AND GIRLS. It will improve their spelling, and teach proper punctuation. It will encourage neatness and accuracy. It will print in any colored ink, violet, red, green, blue or black. It will PRINT A LINE EIGHT INCHES LONG, and admit any size letter paper. The printing is always in sight. A USEFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING NOVELTY, AT THE PRICE OF A TOY.

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EXTRA POINTS,

The alignment of the 'Simplex' is equal to the very highest priced machine.

It is positive in action, and each letter is locked by an automatic movement when the stroke is made.

It has no ribbon to soil the fingers.

The "Simplex" is mounted on a hard-wood base, and put up in a handsome box, with bottle of ink, and full instructions for using.

"I think the 'Simplex' is a dandy."—D. L. Tracy, Denver, Colo.

"The 'Simplex' is a good typewriter, and I take pleasure in recommending it as such."—B. F. Bishop, Morsey, Mo.

"I received the typewriter one hour ago. You can judge my progress by this letter. It is much better than I expected, and with practice I think I will be able to write very fast with it."—E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ill.

Price of Machine, \$2.50. By mail, 25c extra for postage.

Address, **LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, MO.**

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I WILL handle a complete line of the Higginville 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.

8 NUMBERS FOR ONLY 10 CENTS!

Yes, we will mail to any **New Name** the last eight numbers of the **American Bee Journal** for 1894 for only ten cents (stamps or silver); or, if you will send us \$1.00, we will credit your subscription till Jan. 1, 1896, and **also** mail you **Free** a copy of Newman's "Bees and Honey"—a 160-page bee-book, having over 130 engravings. **Think of it**—60 copies of the "American Bee Journal" and a 160-page bee-book—all for \$1.00! Take the 8 numbers for 10 cents first, if you prefer, and then by Jan. 1, 1895, send in the remaining 90 cents, and we will mail you the book and the "Bee Journal" for 1895. The 8 numbers can be ordered any time during November and December. Single sample copy free.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

LOCAL Supply Dealers,

I AM getting out a Circular that will be of especial interest to you. Send your address and when the circular is out, I will send you one. Never mind if you only sell supplies to your bee keeping neighbors, you are the very man to whom I wish to talk, and I have something to say—a plan to unfold—that will be of mutual benefit.

W. Z HUTCHINSON,
Flint, Michigan.

Please mention the "Progressive."

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Promptly secured. Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Labels registered. Twenty-five years experience. We report whether patent can be secured or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is allowed. **32 page Book Free.** H. B. WILLSON & CO., Attorneys at Law, Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Are you a subscriber for the
"PROGRESSIVE
Bee Keeper"? It is but 50c per year, and should be read by all who are interested in apiculture. Address, Leahy M'fg. Co., Higginville, Mo.

DO NOT ORDER YOUR SECTIONS

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The "Boss" One-Piece Section

—ALSO—

Dovetailed Hives, Foundation

AND OTHER SUPPLIES.

We are in better shape than ever to fill orders on short notice. Write for Price-List,

J. FORNCROOK & CO.,

WATERTOWN, Jeff. Co. Wis., January 1, 1894.

25 CTS.

Send 25c and get a copy of the
Amateur Bee Keeper,

A book especially for beginners. Address
LEAHY M'FG. CO., Higginville, Mo.

WANTED.

Dovetailed and Simplicity Hives, Sections, Foundation, etc., now, for Cash. Must be cheap.

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It was the ambitious young man and woman on the farm, behind the counter, in the mill, in the lawyer's office, in the bank—the man and woman without the opportunity of a college education, that made this method of teaching law a necessity. We offer two courses—

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The tuition fee is small, the course complete, the result perfect. Nicely printed catalogues explain both courses. They can be had for the asking. Address

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Just \$1.00 gets the American Apiculturist one year, and one of our fine

GOLDEN ADEL QUEENS,

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

HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

BEE ESCAPES!

Stampeders, Cheap, 1 ut good; 8 cts. each; 12, 75 cents postpaid. DRONE and QUEEN Traps. Little giants. Try one, try more; 25c each; twelve, \$2.50, postpaid. Instructions with each. M. O. office, Los Angeles

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THE PRACTICAL BEE KEEPER,

Bright, reliable, honest.
PURE IN TONE!
Practical from cover to cover.
—PUBLISHED MONTHLY—

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Sample copy on application.

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

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TILBURY CENTRE,
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HONEY PAILS.

LOW PRICES to close out that line of manufacture. We offer this lot at the following prices:

10 pounds straight tin pails,	6c.
5 " " " " "	4c.
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All orders subject to prior sale.

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We now have a big stock of Bingham Smokers and Honey Knives on hand at the following prices:

Doctor, largest made, 3½ inch barrel, \$1.50; by mail,\$1.75
 Conqueror, 3-inch barrel, \$1.30, by mail,\$1.50
 Bingham Honey Knife, 70c; by mail,\$.80
 ☛ These are the best goods made.

Address **Leahy M'fg. Co.,**
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Please send me
the American Bee Journal
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of that time I will re-
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A Seventy-page Book for Beginners, by J. W. Rouse.

Second Edition Just Out.

Many new features added, and the book brought fully up to the times. The first thousand
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Leahy M'f'g. Co.: Gentleman: We should be glad to help you out with the book. It is
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A book for beginners is something often called for. Mr. J. W. Rouse, of Mexico, Mo., has
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would like to know. It is well illustrated, and well printed by R. B. Leahy, of Higginsville
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Price of Amateur Bee Keeper, postpaid, 25c; "Progressive Bee Keeper,"
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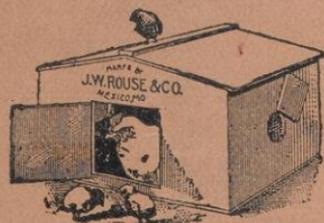
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BEES,

Dovetailed Hives, Sections,
Crates, Foundation,
Smokers,

—VERY CHEAP.

FIVE † Banded † QUEENS.



The Model Coop.

RAT, CAT AND VARMINT PROOF.

One nailed and five packed inside, making six in all, \$2.50.

They ship as box lumber, and at a reasonable rate.

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

Send for free catalogue or circular, but be sure to state whether it is bees or poultry supplies wanted, or both.

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