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## **The progressive bee keeper. Vol. 3, No. 11 November 1, 1893**

Higginsville, Mo.: Leahy Manufacturing Company, November 1, 1893

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NOVEMBER 1, 1893.



# THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL  
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND  
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

PUBLISHED BY  
LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO  
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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



# 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.

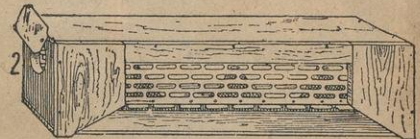
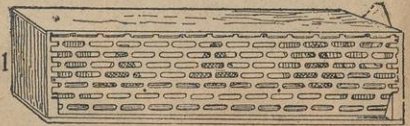
Our Specialties are

## QUIGLEY'S GOLDEN ITALIAN BEES

Are hardy good honey gatherers, gentle and beautiful. The Queens are large and prolific. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

### PRICES OF QUEENS.

1	Warranted Queen, May to Nov.	1	\$1.00
6	" " " "	"	5.00
12	" " June	"	9.00
12	" " July to Nov. 1,	"	8.00



## Catch Your Queens

ALLEY'S DRONE AND QUEEN TRAP.

WHEN YOUR BEES SWARM, BY USING

## ALLEY'S DRONE AND QUEEN TRAP.

LATEST IMPROVED. No swarms run off or go into the tree tops. Made to fit the Dovetailed Hive. Best workmanship and material. Price, each, 50c; 5 for \$1.75; 10 for \$3.00; by mail, 15c each extra.

FOUNDATION REDUCED THREE CENTS PER POUND.

All other Supplies at Bottom Prices.

Our Price List is sent Free.

Address,

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



S. E. MILLER.

G. H. MILLER.

1893.

# MILLER BROS.,

—Proprietors of the—  
**STAR APIARY,**

## 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 make use of with pleasure and to themselves; and yet one that would offer for a club of ten subscribers for the PROGRESSIVE BEE WRITER. We believe we have found an article in the Simplex Typewriter. This Typewriter seems to be a marvel within itself. To see it is to fall in love with it; and there is no doubt that we know of that a parent could purchase that would afford their children more delight and benefit than these little wonders. The Simplex Typewriter Company informs us they have sold 300,000 of these typewriters in the first ten months of manufacture, and we do not wonder at this, when we consider the price and excellence of this machine. Our first shipment was very quickly about exhausted, and we are glad to make an order of another lot.

Show our faith in this machine, and say that, should you purchase one, and do not like it, you may return it to us, postpaid, and we will refund your money. By buying in large quantities, we are enabled to sell the Simplex Typewriter at \$2.50; or we will sell it with the PROGRESSIVE BEE WRITER for \$2.75; or for ten new subscribers accompanied by \$5, we will sell the Typewriter free. If you are unable to get this number of subscribers, send us five subscriptions and we will send you a Simplex Typewriter. In all cases when it is sent with the PROGRESSIVE BEE WRITER the Typewriter will be sent free, unless you should order it from us at the same time, in which case we will send it by freight.

We have more than enough testimonials on the merits of

### *The Progressive*

*Bee Keeper,*

**FREE.**

Would you not like to subscribe for THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER? If so, it is 50c a year. If the honey crop has been so poor this year that you feel that you cannot spare the money, you can do us a favor by showing THE PROGRESSIVE to your friends and neighbors; get two of them to subscribe for it. Send us \$1.00, and we will send three copies of THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, one to you, and one to each of your friends that subscribe.

Will you not help us to increase our subscription list in this way, and have THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER sent to you for one year, free.

Yours fraternally,

**R. B. LEAHY.**



## ADVERTISING RATES.

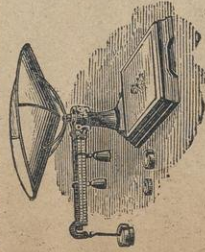
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We reserve the right to refuse all advertisements that we consider of a questionable character.



WE H A etc  
scoop, made  
finished and  
half ounce  
PRICE  
double br  
to ship, about forty pounds.

These Scales can be shipped from our factory and have a large stock on hand.

See 26 page Catalogue of Apiarian

Our Specialties are

## QUIGLEY'S GOLD

Are hardy good honey gatherers and prolific. Safe arrival and

### PRICES OF QUEENS.

1	Warranted Queen,	May to Nov.
6	"	"
12	"	June
12	"	July to Nov.

## Catch Your Queen

WHEN YOU

### ALLEY'S

LATEST IMPROVED. No swarms. Best the Dovesailed Hive. Best for \$1.75; 10 for \$3.00; by mail

FOUNDATION REDUCED

## Golden Queens From Texas.

My bees can not be surpassed for business, beauty and gentleness. Safe arrival 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



No. 11. Registered. 200, 41-00, 300, 41-00, 1000, 41-00.

Our Price List is sent Free.

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



S. E. MILLER.

G. H. MILLER.

1893.

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Yours fraternally,

**R. B. LEAHY.**

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Show our faith in this machine, and say that, should you purchase one, and do not like it, you may return it to us, postpaid, and we will refund your money. By buying in large quantities, we are enabled to sell the Typewriter at \$2.50; or we will sell it with the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER for \$2.75; or for ten new subscribers accompanied by \$5, we will give the Typewriter free. If you are unable to get this number of subscribers, send us five subscriptions and \$5, and we will send you a Simplex Typewriter. In all cases when it is desired with the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER the Typewriter will be sent free, unless you should order other goods from us at the same time, in which case we will send it by freight collect.

We have more than enough testimonials on the merits of



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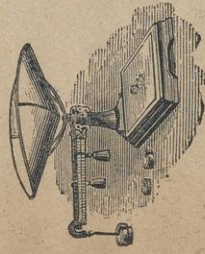
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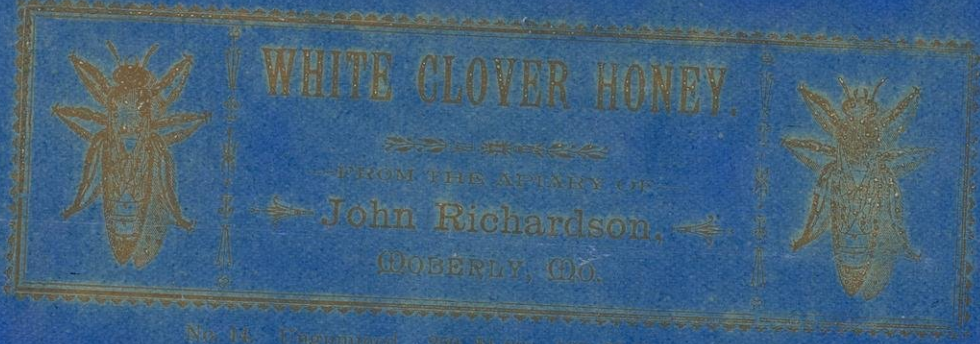
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**BARNES'**

Foot and Hand Power Machinery



No. 14. Unqualified. 250, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$1.75.

Our Price List is sent Free.

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



S. E. MILLER.

G. H. MILLER.

1893.

# 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.

YES

## Jennie Atchley

SAYS SO,

Says what? Says that my Queen cages are the best she ever used. I also manufacture and carry a full line of bee-keepers' supplies. Also breed the famous Golden Italian queens and fine poultry. Write for prices on what you want. I am also western agent for the Thomas & Albright Hydraulic Cider Press. Send for catalogue.

A. A. WEAVER,

Warrensburg, Mo.

Hive	} <b>Your Bees</b> {	in Utility
Smoke		Bee Hives.
Feed		with Utility
		Smokers.
		From Utility
		Feeders.

AND USE } FOUNDATION FASTENERS.  
*Utility* } SECTION PRESS.  
          } WIRE IMBEDDER.

Ann for special prices to dealers, and circulars  
Address, **LOWRY JOHNSON,**  
Masontown, Fayette Co., Pa.

### QUIGLEY'S GOLDEN QUEENS

are bred for business. Send for Circular.

Address, E. F. QUIGLEY, Unionville, Mo

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# PATENTS

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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.

### SUPPLIES FOR NEXT SEASON'S USE,

To encourage early orders, we offer the following discounts on bee keepers' supplies, that are intended for next season's use.

Ten per cent for November, 1893.  
Eight per cent for December, 1893.

The above discount is based on Catalogue No. 14. If you have not this catalogue, we will be glad to send it to you, as it is our latest edition.

We know of no better way with which to make ten per cent on your money within the short space of 90 days, than by ordering your supplies now and saving this amount.

## 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.

### A CRANE SMOKER, FREE!

Send us five subscriptions to the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, with \$2.50, and we will mail you, postpaid, one Crane Smoker. Regular price of Smoker, \$2.00

Sample copies of the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, to show to your neighbors, FREE.

Address,

LEAHY M'FG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO

### 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.....	1 00	1 30
Apiculturist.....	.75	1 05
American Bee Keeper.....	.50	80
Bee Keepers' Enterprise.....	.50	80

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

MAKE NO MISTAKE AND GET

## DUVALL'S GOLDEN ITALIANS

Not excelled by any in the country, have proved to be the best honey gatherers, and excel in other good qualities. Do not fail to see descriptive circular before ordering elsewhere. Queens ready to ship promptly from March to November. Circular and price list free.

Address CHAS. D. DUVALL,  
Spencerville, Md.

Please mention this paper.

## Printing Outfit

Complete. A large font of rubber type, type holder, indelible ink, ink pad and tweezers. Best linen marker and label printer, all for 20 cents. All kinds of rubber type and stamps. Catalogue free.

O. H. HYATT,

Shenandoah, Iowa.

## 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,  
Moravia, Cal.

Price of such Queens, \$1 each.

HENRY ALLEY, WENHAM, MASS.

Please mention this paper.

## ARE YOU TIRED

Of New Bee Journals? Send 15 cents for 3 month's subscription to that bright new bee paper, "The Bee Keeper's Enterprise," and receive **FREE** the Enterprise Souvenir—a work of Art

## THAT WILL REST YOUR EYES.

Burton L. Sage, New Haven, Conn.



# The Progressive Bee Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company

VOL. 3.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., NOVEMBER 1, 1893.

NO. 11

## NOVEMBER:

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

I look out on the leaden sky,  
And ponder on the days  
That have so swiftly hurried by  
In bright and pleasant ways;  
And though my heart is often sad,  
'Tis sweet but to remember  
The many joyous days I've had,  
Since '92's November.

The warbling birds have flown away  
To sunny lands afar;  
The leafless branches, creaking, sway,  
And nature's music mar.  
The leaves have left the forest trees,  
Until the spring arrives;  
While all the faithful working bees  
Are sheltered in their hives.

They toiled through pleasant sunny days  
To gather treasures sweet,  
And now, though summer's gone away,  
They've lots of "stores" to eat.  
Can we not learn a lesson, too,  
The bees teach, and remember  
To work 'neath skies of summer blue,  
And rest in gray November.

Higginsville, Mo., October 29, 1893.

## NOTES FROM THE STAR APIARY.

BY S. E. MILLER.

In the American Bee Journal of September 28th, the "Stinger" accuses Gleanings of being an imitator, for going into the illustrated biographical sketch business; which the American Bee Journal has been presenting for over a year.

\* \*

That's all right! But don't "Stray Stings" sound a little like "Stray

Straws?" *Ings* instead of *raws* is all the difference.

\* \*

Those that live in glass houses should not throw stones, don't you know?

\* \*

Why did not the "Stinger" have it "Strays Strings?" Then he might use them to bind the "Straws" with.

\* \*

Who is the biggest, Api?

\* \*

Why should not Missouri have an Experimental Apiary, supported by the State?

\* \*

Large sums of money are regularly appropriated to the interest of agriculture in all its branches.

\* \*

Why should not a part of this appropriation be devoted to the interest of bee keepers?

\* \*

Has not Missouri enough of bee keepers with cheek enough to assert their rights?

\* \*

Who will prepare a bill, asking for an appropriation for this purpose when our legislature meets?

\* \*

Over in that paradise of the absconding bank cashier, they seem to have gotten bees and queens, windmills, bee keepers' supplies, pumps and water tanks, all mixed up with the publishing business, but judging from the late



numbers of the Canadian Bee Journal, it seems to work all right.

\* \* \*

Does that [limited] at the end of the Canadian Bee Journal publishers' names mean that the time of the journal is limited? We hope not.

\* \* \*

Of all the writers on apiculture, that we know, there is none, in our opinion, who writes more practical, more from close and careful observation, and less from theory, than G. M. Doolittle.

\* \* \*

Along with this, Mr. Doolittle is one of the most prolific writers on apiculture in America.

\* \* \*

When the reader finds Doolittle's name at the head or tail (as the case may be) of a contribution, he may know that there is something interesting to be read.

\* \* \*

101 in the shade. How is that for the middle of October?

Bluffton, Mo.

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### WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

---

BY SOMNAMBULIST.

---

The next North American meets at St. Joseph, Mo. Does it make you catch at your breath to retain it? When you sufficiently recover from your happy surprise, you can busy yourself in regard to insuring that meeting to be a success. Don't ease your conscience by the thought of its being a long year distant, but let us, with one accord, get right down to earnest work.

During the last month, there has been so much stored away within the

small circle of my cranium, that all of it seems one grand conglomeration, and I very much doubt if I shall ever get it assorted and classified.

An object of pity, worthy of sympathy, am I not?

Would you believe it, Sammy has to Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America, all through the medium of the World's Fair.

Is it any wonder I feel too full for utterance?

An old colored aunty came along today, and remarked: "Tell you what, I want you fo' to tell me sumting about de World's Fair. Tom, Dick and Harry done been dar, but doant know any moah dan befoah. Speets dey seen moah dan dey care to tell. Leastways, all dey ken say is "seen lots."

Hit the mark, auntie. I saw so much I can't begin to tell. I saw all that one pair of eyes could see, and, had my brain been sufficiently active to keep up, would have longed for several pairs of eyes.

To begin with, I saw the greatest crowd ever congregated on the earth. Want to such another? No, thank you, I am still alive, and any of you can go in my place next time, whilst I remain at home to assist in keeping running the world's every day machinery.

Imagine, if you can, how delightfully restful would be a two hundred mile ride, with numerous switch-offs thrown in for good measure, standing in an over-crowded car from 7 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

Every train creaked on its axles, and the street cars were not street cars at all, but simply great balls of people, held together by some strange cohesion. Men, women and children fought with one another for a mere inch of room. Conductors climbed all over the passengers, and tramped upon toes promiscuously, in their frantic efforts to collect fares. The deluge of people form-



ed a great sea. The buildings were islands. "It was a quiet sea, untossed by tempest, save when an ambulance with clanging gong, made a ripple." It moved by currents and counter currents. It had its whirlpools, and gulf stream, and a voice that rose and fell, and beat resistlessly, like the voice of the ocean.

One stream of human beings would strike another, and the fringe would be thrown to one side like breakers on a rock bound coast, but, unlike the waves, the people who were tossed and crushed against the pillars had feelings, and they realized it in passing through the various entrances.

Great were the people. They allowed themselves to be battered, elbowed and shoved in the general scrimmage, and though pressed in a manner that sardines in a box were in easy circumstances in comparison, everyone seemed in a good humor.

On Chicago day, the people were by far the largest exhibit. At the gates were to be seen quite a medley of scenes, with endless variations, of which the following is a fair sample:

He, she, and the baby, came with the torrent. He had the tickets; she, the baby. He made a fight for the gate, and left her far behind. In passing in, he gave two tickets, and was pushed on. Then he turned around and saw her, far outside. A frantic conversation, accompanied by gestures, took place over the heads of the crowd. When she reached the gate, he had been swept ahead and was clawing his way back. The gate keeper would not let her in. She escaped to the fence on one side, he came to the other side, and she passed the baby over to him. Then he gave her fifty cents through the wire netting. She stood in line half an hour, while he waited inside. The baby cried, and he seemed miserable. Finally she pushed by the turnstile. A small family tiff ensued. Each blamed the other, but the baby was content once more.

Here is the experience of a Chicago man, told in his own words:

"Arriving at the station, I got into a crush around the ticket office. When through, I was a sight to see. I started out robed in my "best"—it was "best" no longer. I had an idea I was cute—that is gone. I had an umbrella—that's gone. Had a stiff collar and a new shine—both gone. Had an idea I knew something about Chicago crowds—that's gone. Was provided with a good supply of energy—that's gone. When you consider that I was alone and it took two hours to get there, possibly you can imagine how a family made the trip."

The pretty little guides in their imitation West Point uniforms, tried to look as fierce and military as possible, but the old lady with the fried chicken in her basket, crowded right by them, and sat down in the private chair of the director-general himself. Then she gave Johnny a penny, and sent him for a glass of "Hygy" water. She had her luncheon, but the Columbian guide lost his martial dignity. In fact, most of them lost both dignity and usefulness. Notwithstanding the lunch basket brigade was out in full force, before night the commissary was exhausted, and that night 50,000 found shelter beneath the canopy of the heavens, on the lap of mother earth. One hundred and fifty lost children were taken in charge by the police.

But after this great day we took comfort, and simply in the realization of the grand possibilities of our own and adjoining countries, felt quite repaid.

Missouri's exhibits alone amply compensate the patriotic citizen for all time, trouble and money expended. How many stood within her portals, and pointed with swelling pride to her greatness! Nor was she alone. Each and every state was surrounded by ardent worshippers, and rising over and



above this strong passion of state pride, was a spirit of perfect unison, of warm sociability and happy thankfulness that we are all permitted to work together for the common good and elevation of mankind.

And the North American? You just have to be "one of them," to enjoy the hand shaking and witness the glad smile of recognition light up the countenance of friends of long standing, perhaps, but just experiencing the first face-to-face meeting. Who shall attempt to measure such enjoyment? Still, "every rose has its thorn;" and as there were those absent whom I had fully expected to meet, I could not help feeling disappointed. This news may be slightly cheering to the missing ones, but I am sure they must have felt a twinge of conscience at having been the means of bringing disappointment to their numerous friends. (These last remarks are equally applicable to our State Convention).

What all did they do at the North American? Can't begin to tell; for, betwixt the snorting and puffing of the steam engines at one end of the hall, and the lively kitchen rackets at the other, (separated from that dignified assemblage by only a thin cotton cloth), I must confess to my inability to take it all in.

With one remark from Bro. Pender, of New South Wales, I was much impressed. He said in his country they held bee keepers' meetings monthly, and thought nothing of riding twenty-five miles to them, and starting for home at two and three o'clock in the morning. That's enthusiasm for you; and my inward prayer was that we could create such in our association.

Mrs. Sherman, of Texas, reported keeping peaches by simply wiping and submerging them in honey.

There was a paper from Mrs. Axtell, in lieu of herself. I would have much preferred the latter, whom "to know is to love."

One of the PROGRESSIVE'S most valued correspondents, R. C. Aikin, of Colorado, was there with his bride, and you can safely surmise that his face had lost none of its pleasingly smiling expression.

Of course all the regulars were there, beside many who are new to the meetings of the North American Bee Keepers' Association; and we were happy to see all, and hope to see many of them, with lots of new ones, at St. Joseph, where there will be no great show like the World's Fair, to call off the otherwise faithful brethren. For full report I beg to refer you to the old reliable American Bee Journal, as its reporter was centrally located, and undoubtedly caught the idea.

I regret to say the influence of the World's Fair did not stop with the Columbian meeting of the North American Bee Keepers' Association, but extended to our state association, until one would scarcely have recognized it as a convention. However, we had a pleasant conference, and, to some of us, profitable. Next fall, come one, come all.

Mr. Editor, if your compositor navigates safely through this scrawl without contracting the "jim-jams," or some other equally disastrous nervous disorder, he is proof against anything that may happen along, and certainly can decipher the markings of the Chinese tea chests. Only that I have unlimited confidence in his powers, do I trust this manuscript to his tender mercies. Au revoir.

Naptown, Dreamland,

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#### NEBRASKA NOTES.

BY MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

One kind of "box" honey that is being sold in our little town, is put up in boxes made of cigar or tobacco boxes, or anything else that can be made to



represent somewhat a section box in size and shape. The grocers buy it, or take it in trade, at eight or ten cents per pound, and sell again at a profit. The honey is nice, and, if stored in clean white sections, would bring fifteen or eighteen cents at wholesale in the city market. The people who sell this honey keep their bees in soap and cracker boxes, or anything else that will hold them; let them swarm to suit themselves; give them little or no care with regard to wintering; know nothing of bee papers and books—yet make quite a little money out of bees once in awhile. It is of no use to try and do missionary work with them, for they “know it all” already.

Those “parching southerly winds” spoken of by S. E. Miller in the PROGRESSIVE for October, did not stop till they had passed over us up here and dried things up about as thoroughly as it could be done, leaving us with lots of unfinished sections. The best of these—those that are over half-filled with sealed honey—we are selling for whatever they weigh, at the same price we get for finished sections.

The market wagon that goes once a week with fruit vegetables, or whatever is in season, from the farm, always has a box of honey along, for the city customers, mostly private families, who often buy one-half or three-fourth pound sections, in preference to the full ones.

The Review for October gives the wintering problem a pretty thorough discussion, but as long as localities continue to differ, just so long will the “doctors continue to disagree.” All we can do is to each one try and decide what is best for his own particular locality and surroundings, always remembering that good stores and warm, dry quarters are never amiss.

Our bees in chaff hives will be wintered in the shed on their summer stands. Those in single walled hives

will be wintered in a cave, as they were last year.

Each colony has a sack well filled with dry leaves for absorbing moisture, placed over the frames, and the hives in the shed are packed all round with straw beside, only leaving the entrance open. This has been the most satisfactory method with us, subject as we are to such sudden changes. For example, yesterday (October 10) the thermometer stood at 86 degrees above zero, at 2 p. m.; and at the same time today, it is 46 degrees above and rapidly falling, while a strong north wind is blowing, which, at the present rate, will blow in piles, plenty of leaves to fill all our sacks for packing the bees before tomorrow morning.

Two bee keepers lived side by side in the sun: One had a bee cellar, the other had none. “Time enough yet,” was his constant refrain; “Summer is only but just on the wane.” One row of bee hives, all cozy and warm. Were housed in the cellar, secure from the storm,  
When down came the snow from the pitiless cloud,  
And gave all the others a snowy, white shroud.

Millard, Neb., October 11, 1893.

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### ROSE HILL NOTES.

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BY OBSERVER.

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Have you read the “Api” for October? It’s all Alley. Bro. Alley has his war paint on, and Friends E. R. Root, Bro. Hasty and Dr. Miller had better “stand from under,” and keep a sharp lookout when Alley “has his dander up.”

A handsome compliment, that, from Gleanings, and much is implied when it says, “The PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, although its editor is comparatively new in the business, is already in the front rank of bee journalism.” Hope this won’t give the said “comparatively new” editor the big head, but if it does, I fear “we uns”—the “Somnambulists,” “Observers,” and others will be afflict-



ed, too, for haven't we had "a finger in the pie?"

Friend France's report in the October 1st No. of *Gleanings*, is good reading to me, for I am working in that line myself. Let us do a little supposing now: His bees were in bad shape in the spring. Suppose they had been in first class condition, as they usually are. White clover yielded well, but basswood was a failure. Suppose again that it had yielded as it generally does. What would have been the total amount of his honey crop? It is just such possibilities that make bee keeping on a large scale so fascinating.

Friend France is down on bee escapes though he has never used them, and he is more than half right. So many queens get through the queen excluders, and fill the frames above with brood, that the trouble of finding out the ones that have brood, and the time and labor it takes to put the escapes in place, more than balances the good they do. This is not theory, but actual experience. Another thing is that at out apiaries, unless the work of replacing covers and fitting on the uppers properly is well done, robbing is sure to follow, and you cannot be there to stop it, and much loss is the result.

The Michigan Experimental Station is going to be a success, and we are glad of it.

Mrs. Jennie Atchley, in a recent number of the *American Bee Journal*, went on record in favor of the darker colored bees for honey gatherers; and isn't the honey the thing we are after, after all?

And even Adam Grimm, years ago, came to the same conclusion. Was not Friend Heddon's head level, after all, when he endorsed the leather colored strains?

I think Friend Hasty was a little "hasty" in administering that spank-

ing to Bro. Alley. No one believes for a moment that Bro. Alley rejoiced in the misfortune that befell the *Canadian Bee Journal*. Bro. Alley speaks plainly and bluntly, and doesn't use much "soft sawder," but he is not half so black as he is painted, though he is a little too rough sometimes.

Did you go to the big convention at Chicago? We did not, more's the pity, but we hope to, next time. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

Rose Hill, Ill., October 20, 1893.

### CHALON FOWLS AND HIS NEIGHBOR.

#### SEASONABLE HINTS ON WINTERING, ETC.

Chalon Fowls, in *Gleanings*.

"Hold on, Neighbor Fowls, I want to pump you a little on bees."

"Well, pump away, if you think you can get enough to satisfy your thirst. Neighbor John, what is it?"

"Why about wintering. Just come and look at some of these swarms, and tell me how you would fix them if they were yours. Now, here is a big swarm in a chaff hive, Would you contract the brood chamber?"

"No; there are bees enough to cover eight frames heavily. They won't feel the cold any more than a big, fat Newfoundland dog."

"Now, here are some combs of sealed honey in the upper story. I guess they'll need some of this. The frames are rather light below."

"How many frames have brood in?"

"Four in the middle."

"Well, take the others out; shove the brood all to one side, and replace the others with frames of honey. There—but, hold on!—those sealed clear to the bottom on the very outside, and those with the lower part unsealed next to the brood."



"But, now, we have changed the brood nest to one side; wouldn't it have been better to leave it in the middle and put the honey both sides?"

"I think not. During a long cold spell, they might cluster on the honey on one side of the hive, and, after consuming it, starve without being able to reach the honey on the other side of the hive."

"Your idea is to get them started on one side of their stores so they won't miss any."

"Yes, so they'll take a clean sweep, like the old long potato bugs."

"Shall I put anything across the frames for winter passage?"

"Yes, some sticks will do, and a piece of burlap, or old carpet, and you are ready for the cushion."

"Well, here is another swarm in a two story chaff hive, that is queenless, and has been so since the fore part of July, when they cast a swarm, and the young queen was lost in mating."

"Did you give them any brood in that time?"

"No, as the top story was full of frames of honey that I was saving for winter stores, the lower story was not easy to get at, and I took it for granted they were all right, without looking to see. They are strong in bees, but rather old, as they were all hatched before August. Would you introduce a queen now?"

"No; I think not. Her eggs, laid in October, would hatch in November—too young and tender for wintering, and the July bees are too old. They are a bad case."

"How would it do to unite them with a late second swarm having a good queen and brood hatching since July?"

"The second swarm is all right as they are. Even if it is not a large one, you can easily give them their winter stores, if lacking. But this old swarm is all wrong. They would just be a damage to the young swarm."

"But these bees don't look like old wornout bees; in fact there has been nothing for them to do for two months."

"Well, I don't know but they would be all right if the swarm was in a normal condition; but they are not, and, if given a queen now, they would wear themselves out, either by unseasonable breeding this fall, or too early in the spring."

"So you would brimstone them now, and avoid spring dwindling?"

"Exactly, and save their winter stores."

"See here, what a nice lot of brood combs I have, that I am going to put in where they are needed."

"Yes, they are a good thing to have—almost too good."

"Ha! ha! ha! *too* good! how is that?"

"Why, they are all solid with honey, clear to the bottom—no empty cells for the bees to cluster in."

"But won't the bees eat out a semi-circle in the lower side before cold weather?"

"Possibly; but likely as not they won't, especially as they are not breeding much late in the fall."

"I might uncap a semi-circle in the lower part of the combs, and extract before putting them in."

"Yes, I have done that in some cases; but you can accomplish the same object by mashing the capping, and you will then have the honey all in the hive, as the bees will remove it and store it elsewhere. But I must be going. Come over to my place some time, Neighbor A., and we'll compare notes again."

"Thank you, Neighbor Fowls, I believe I will, for I like this kind of beekeepers convention in which all take part."

"Yes, so do I; and think we remember ideas picked in this way, much better than if simply read over in a journal."

Oberlin, O.



## WINTER EXPERIMENTS NEEDED WITH HEAT AND VENTILATION.

BY C. W. DAYTON.

Bee Keepers' Review.

"O, the long and dreary winter!  
O, the cold and cruel winter!"

Well, it appears that the state of Michigan has arranged for another feast, and invites the whole United States to share in it. I shall endeavor to remain so far in the rear that those who kicked so hard at certain former experiments, can now step forward and demonstrate their superior (?) judgment, bearing in mind that "a fool can find fault, but it is a wise man who can discern excellence."

The experiment that I would like above all others to have tried just now, is the one with which Mr. B. Taylor has been storming the bee journals of late—ventilation or no ventilation of the hive in winter. To be sure, the foul brood cures are in a most disordered condition at present, mainly because each man strives to hold up his cure as *the* cure. A doubtful appearing phase of Mr. McEvoy's description is in the origination of the disease. Another thing, he says that all drugs are "worse than useless." When I was in Colorado, last year, in Boulder county, a big county and a great deal of foul brood existing, I talked with a Mr. Adams, whom I had reason to believe to be an efficient inspector, and he told me that he not only cured the disease with a drug (it may have been salicylic acid, but he called it by another name), but by pouring the same in a diluted form on the tops of the top bars occasionally, the bees would track it all through the hive, thus preventing or checking the progress of the disease. A prevention is better than cures. He mentioned his own apiaries, and the apiaries of several of his neighbors,

which by this plan had been kept healthy for years, while apiaries had died rotten with the disease all about them.

The more I read, the more the confusion, and my next move toward certainty would be to buy a few foul broody colonies and try all the remedies.

As the season is so far advanced, experiments on wintering will probably be the more seasonable.

I have not the least doubt but whole apiaries may be wintered safely, with or without ward ventilation, and whole apiaries die both ways.

I think Mr. Heddon demonstrated that he could winter bees in almost any temperature, and with any or no ventilation, by taking away their pollen. The principal objection to his plan by the average bee keeper, is changing their food and excluding the pollen.

Mr. H. R. Boardman, I believe, uses no upward ventilation, and always winters successfully, but it is more than likely he makes the conditions of his repositories such that he himself can not explain, or the average bee keeper understand and apply.

Some years ago, Mr. Ira Barber created quite a sensation by relating his method of wintering in a very high temperature. Then he became quiet, and his method was forgotten.

The next thing that came up, Dr. Miller began to insist that it was foul atmosphere in the cellar that made bees noisy, and roar.

When Mr. Barber gave his method, we all supposed that with so high a temperature, if we should enter the repository with a light, the bees would all leave the hives and come for it. By testing Dr. Miller's pure air theory, it was found that a high temperature would not cause them to fly out.

In experimenting with upward ventilation, I went so far as to remove 115 colonies entirely from their hives, and hang them upon racks in the cellar, as



we hang store combs on racks in the honey house—no covers, no sides, no bottoms. I visited this repository twice and sometimes three times a day, all winter; that was in northern Iowa. I noticed that sometimes the cluster would be disturbed, and sometimes not, and wondered why this difference, and finally observed that it varied more or less, according to the temperature out of the doors. A low temperature outside caused a hasty change of air in the cellar, even if it was obliged to make the change through the cracks. When it was warm outside, the air remained close and stagnated. On the first day I began to put these clusters of bees in hives and carry them out onto the summer stands, it was required to keep the cellar darkened, and even then there was a great commotion. The following night the doors were opened wide in order to cool the cellar. The next morning these bees could be handled easily with doors all open, and I thought it was the cool air, but when I continued to manipulate their combs until the day got warm and the sun shining right into the cellar, I began to be amazed. Sometimes a person will come to the conclusion that he is becoming magical, and can do anything he undertakes. Then, again, he finds out that all his attempts fail. It may all be caused by some small hidden condition.

I read and weighed Mr. Barber's high temperature method, but Miller's pure air requirement I did not know of. When I came to test Miller's pure air, I had forgotten Barber's high temperature.

Now it is quite an undertaking to keep both a high temperature and pure atmosphere through a long cold winter.

You may study the bee journals, and you will find that the majority of bees that winter well are kept in a temperature of forty-five to fifty degrees, with some ventilation. Those who do this,

seldom have reason to complain of loss.

If the temperature is higher than this, the bees get restless, simply because the air is impure.

If the temperature is lower than this, say as low as freezing, the bees remain nice and quiet, but, eventually, the combs are covered with sweat, which causes them to mould, the honey sours, the bees finally befoul the hive, and it turns out a most wretched affair.

Forty-five to fifty degrees, then, is the zero point between pure atmosphere and temperature, i. e., between quiet and moisture.

When my bees used to be so noisy in the cellar, and affected by every little light or rise of temperature. I often wondered why they remained so quietly in their hives during the night in summer.

Individual colonies are often known to be set out of the cellar, and it takes several hours for them to begin to fly from their hive, though the warmth of the day and the sun are the most enticing; then, when they *do* fly, there seems to be little excuse for it, beyond a little joyful play spell, and many times, colonies were so slow to get out that I made examinations to see if they were dead, or out of food.

The lower the temperature of the cellar is, the earlier in the winter will the combs be covered with moisture, and the nearer the moisture will locate to the cluster of the bees. Moisture will accumulate wherever there is a difference of temperature between the cluster and the surrounding atmosphere, and where there is anything for the moisture to attach itself to. When the temperature is thirty-five to forty degrees, it shows itself in about a month. Forty-five to fifty degrees, two and one half months, more or less.

Often the bees seem to winter well, and come out populous the middle of April, but by the 1st or 10th of May, we get very anxious for the little patches of



capped brood to hatch out to replenish the swiftly disappearing forces of workers. There seems to be something amiss in such management, when at other times the old workers "hang on" until late in June or July, and it is my opinion that there is not so much for the salvation of the bees in the food they eat, as in the air they breathe.

The requisite probably is *pure food* and *pure air*. Cold air is detrimental only by its effect through the agency of moisture.

A high temperature will dispel the moisture, but to maintain a high temperature and pure atmosphere throughout the winter, is laborious and expensive. Forty-eight is not high enough; it only delays the effects a month or two, but our winters are long enough to encompass all such lengths of time. Sixty-five degrees may answer, but I am doubtful. If a sufficiently high temperature is applied until the threatening symptoms disappear, the former low temperature may be allowed, and it is far easier and cheaper to keep up a temperature of seventy degrees for a month, than forty-five degrees all winter, and the air may be enough purer by ventilation to materially lengthen the lives of the bees. In fact the bees need treatment to the high temperature just as much at forty-five degrees, as at thirty-two degrees only a little later on.

When I gave my experience in wintering some time since, the editor considered it so much trouble to move the bees into such a repository and back again.

Of course it was some labor for me to carry a hive at a time upstairs, but Mr. B. Taylor would soon invent an elevator to move eight or ten at once, and it would not cost a fortune to make it.

It is not necessary to be so very careful in handling hives either, as when the bees come out, they simply run around and join another colony, when,

if it is in the colder repository, they fall to the floor and die, or the bees of the cluster sip up the moisture and become diseased.

The constant and continued watching and fussing, with its attendant anxiety, is almost as hard to endure as a total loss, and it does not begin nor end with the six months of confinement, as we are in doubts when the bees are set in, and we are not "out of the woods" until late in June, when, by the method of which I write, each colony may be divided when set out of the cellar, and the vitality of the bees will enable each half to build up for the harvest.

There is nearly as much variation in the winter temperature of different cellars as there is in the quality of different soils, and Mr. Barber happened to have a high tempered one where it was easy to keep the temperature high all winter, and he may not have taken the trouble to ascertain the real whys and wherefores of his excellent success, or whether a less length of duration of high temperature would not have been as well and certainly more practical for and better afforded by the general class of bee keepers.

Pasadena, Cal.

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#### IMPROVEMENT IN BEE HIVES.

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THE WAY TO PREVENT SWARMING IS TO REMOVE THE IMPULSE.—QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY THE INVENTOR, JOHN CONSER.

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There are a few questions about my non-swarming hive which I have been asked to answer through your journal. One is in regard to there being a loss in young bees and brood. There is no loss. The young bees and brood are cared for, and the heat of the bees in the hatching box is about the same as in the hive—the old bees having access to and from the apartments.



I am well aware that young bees and brood to a hive at this time, is a very important matter in keeping up the strength of the colony, and this force is where my method tells in getting a large crop of honey.

There have been quite a lot of invent-ive geniuses come out with methods to prevent swarming, since I made my methods public in the year 1891, but they lack the true method to cause the bees to have no impulse to swarm. Therefore, they will not do the work recommended by the said inventors.

I have made another very important improvement in my hive this season, by the addition of a method to cause the bees to build the combs in the brood chamber solid, and full to the bottom of the frames. Again, another advantage: The bees do not hang out in front of the hive nearly so much, and will winter better, I believe. The improvement is simply to make two bee spaces in the bottom of the hive by adding a slat false bottom under the frames, with bee space above and below the slat bottom.

Sedalia, Mo., October 24, 1893.

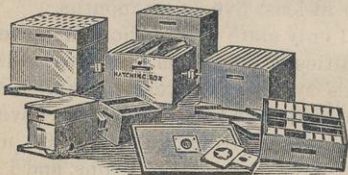
As Friend Conser enters into no details in the above, we herewith append a detailed description, which we copy from one of his circulars:

This is a most valuable invention, in which apiarists generally will be greatly interested, as the arrangement introduces a new idea and practically self-acting system, whereby the various hives will be continually supplied with a full complement of workers from an auxiliary hatching apartment specially arranged in communication with the hives, and from which compartments the new crop of

ground a centrally located hatching box, flanked by a main hive on each side, and one at the rear. The hatching box is divided into three vertical compartments, each having room for three brood frames. A tube or pipe connects each of the three main hives with the corresponding compartments of the hatching box. Midway in the connecting pipe is a divided block, in which is a diaphragm having apertures large enough for the workers to pass back and forth, but through which the queen cannot pass. When the brood chamber in the main hive is filled with brood and naturally ready to swarm, two or three frames of capped brood are taken from the main hive, and transferred to the hatching box with what cluster of bees there is on it, being careful not to contain the queen, who must remain in the main hive. The empty space in the main hive, from which the capped brood was taken, is filled with empty combs placed in the center of the main hive, giving ample room for the queen to deposit her eggs, thereby losing all inclination to swarm, while the brood being hatched in the hatching box, can return to the main hive, making the colony the stronger, and storing away honey in the sections above. When the brood chamber of the main hive is again filled with eggs and brood, the process is simply repeated, which during the flow may be necessary every ten or twelve days. The idea is to give the queen room to deposit her eggs, when there will be no desire to swarm.

There is also shown in the foreground the representation of a superior device, which is termed, the "Star Bee Escape;" to get the bees out of the sections. This is the best bee escape known, and will clear the section from bees in less time than any other method. It does not smother any bees, as they are ventilated all around a  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inch circular plate, and have five holes of escape, and not a bee can return. This system has been thoroughly tested for two past seasons, with results clearly demonstrating that it is not only simple and practical, but that thereby the bees will produce from two to three dollars' worth of honey per hive in excess of any other method known, with relatively much less care and management, and no more labor and trouble is caused by swarming, which has, heretofore, always been the most discouraging feature of bee keeping.

We have never used any of Mr. Conser's hives, but have at different times heard him explain his method of using it, with the hive as an illustration; and we must confess that his arguments are quite convincing. There are few bee keepers who are better posted on bees and appliances, than this same



CONSER'S NON-SWARMING BEE HIVE.

workers can pass into the main hive. The illustration here presented, shows in the back-



Conser, and when we run in contact with a bee keeper who raises from five to ten tons of comb honey per year, we are convinced that he has a "get there" method, whereby he "gets there," whether his method would be useful to other bee keepers or not. Bro. Conser is an enthusiastic bee keeper, and while attending the State Convention, we had a long talk with him; in fact, we sat up with him one night until the "wee sma' hours," discussing apiculture and taking lessons. We find that his spring bee escape which he uses in connection with his hive, was patented October 29, 1891—that is, the application was filed on that date—and the patent was allowed September 27, 1892. This, we believe, gives it the priority over the Porters', who claim to have the world by the tail. We asked Mr. Conser why he did not protect his interest, and sell bee escapes. He said something like this: That there are not a great many bee escapes used, and he did not care to bother with so small an article; and he sells but few, except in combination with his hives. Each one of these escapes has five exits. While examining this escape the thought occurred to us that many prominent writers on bee escapes had claimed that one exit was as good as a dozen or more—that is, would let bees out as rapidly—but Friend Conser informed us that from experience and the closest observation, he knew this idea to be erroneous, and that an escape with a number of openings or exits, has great advantages over one with only one exit.

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### BEE KEEPING IN FLORIDA.

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MIGRATORY BEE KEEPING AND ITS  
ADVANTAGES.—CHEAPNESS IN  
PRODUCTION ESSENTIAL  
TO SUCCESSFUL BEE  
KEEPING.

BY A. F. BROWN.

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The season has been an entire failure in many localities in Florida; in others, from 20 to 33 per cent of a crop has been secured. Here on the east coast, in what is known as the Black Man-

grove belt (*avicennia torrentasa*) we have had an entire failure. Although there was a profusion of bloom, no nectar was secreted—something never known with this bloom before. In some favored localities where apiaries were situated in reach of Saw Palmetto (*sabot sarrulota*) colonies secured 50 to 60 pounds of surplus from that source.

I had 500 colonies under my personal care for the mangrove, but did not secure a single pound of surplus from that source. About 150 colonies moved to the Saw Palmetto ranges, gave 60 pounds surplus per colony. All would have done equally as well, had they been moved also. This was in May. The mangrove comes in the latter part of June, and July, but we counted too heavily upon the mangrove, thinking from the early bloom buds that it would be earlier than common; and so did not move all to the Saw Palmetto. With the failure of the mangrove, I moved 200 colonies here to the head waters of Indian River, and at this writing they are gradually filling their hives from wild sunflower and golden rod, with the prospect of the flow lasting at least four weeks yet. We will secure at least 60 pounds, or more, to the colony. This is very encouraging when we realize that within twenty miles of us, at Smyrna, (the black mangrove belt), there are a score of bee keepers, representing at least 2500 colonies, whose colonies have not got a single pound of surplus the past summer, and that today are living upon the stores within their hives, with no prospects for a flow for at least five or six months.

I only state this to show the practicalities of migration. I have followed this system two years, making from three to four moves each year, covering distances of from twenty to 300 miles, by cars, boats and teams, and I have fully demonstrated it to be a practical success, by securing three good surplus crops in one season, when, if I had



stayed (as thousands of others are doing) in my home locality, I would not have got a single pound of surplus.

I have spent no small amount of time and cash in posting myself regarding the honey resources of our state, and Southern Georgia, and for two years, got up a state report of our industry, at my own expense of time, stationery, printing and postage.

I am in correspondence with the leading bee keepers all over the state, and so feel well posted regarding resources, crops and prospects of these people.

In following out the migratory system, I have lived most of my time in "camps," having tents and full equipments for such a life.

My own plant of 200 colonies is especially adapted to this system. I use a light, ready movable hive, with fixed frames—one that can be readily increased or diminished in capacity, as occasion requires, without need of handling frames, useless division boards, quilts, and the like. It is true I handle frames, where required, but whenever possible, (and it is so in nearly all cases that can be stated), I handle a whole case of frames in place of handling them singly.

I believe in lessening the cost of production, and less cry for higher prices, (no objections to that though). To do this, one must handle more bees with the same amount of labor, and still not diminish his yield per colony.

For this state, the specialist with an outfit that can be picked up and placed on the cars or boat, on a two or three hours' notice, and who couples with this a thorough understanding of the honey resources of the surrounding country that can be reached by team, rail or boat at reasonable rates, is the man that is going to make the most out of the business.

One other item, brought to mind by Friend E. France's last article in *Gleanings*: Thousands of men are wasting,

not only valuable time themselves, but are creating a further waste by harvesting their honey by the old methods of shaking and pushing the bees off from single combs at a time, when not only three-fourths of this labor can be saved, but more than this: For when colonies are disturbed in removing their honey by this shaking and brushing process, they are so demoralized that it is seldom they get right down to earnest work under an hour—sometimes three or four. This, on a fair day, in a good flow, means from one to three pounds of honey, loss. Repeat this operation each week for three or four weeks—the average season—and see where you are.

If Friend France will use the same hustling and energy in putting on escapes, as he does in removing eighteen single combs and brushing every (?) bee therefrom, I think he will find the ratio five to one, in favor of escapes, and several hundred pounds more of honey. One must understand the conditions that make the success in the use of them. Then it is a pleasure—a profitable pleasure—to use them. There is no need of ever touching a frame, from the time the case is placed on the colony before the flow, until it is in the extracting room, and the uncapper is ready to take it in hand.

When I started this, I had no idea of writing but a dozen lines, but, getting once started, have run off on several subjects. I must close now. I haven't written this with view of "for publication," though should you deem any of the thoughts touched upon, of value to your readers, you are welcome to make such extracts as you like. You must excuse my rough hurried writing, and the crude form it is "dished up" in. The pen transferred the thoughts to paper as they passed through my mind. We hustlers in the migratory line have little time to polish articles, like some of the fraternity, who have more time



on their hands to devote to finely spun theories in their heads, and a dozen or two colonies in the back yard.

Oak Hill, Fla., October 25, 1893.

Thanks, Friend B., for your letter. Facts are what we want—something that will be of value to our readers. "Polished articles" are nice, but they don't make bee keeping pay any better, advance the price of honey, or make the truth any plainer.

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## The Progressive Bee Keeper.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY  
LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

R. B. LEAHY,        :-        :-        EDITOR.

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Terms—50 cents a year in advance. Two copies, 80 cents; 5, \$1.75; 10, \$3.00.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., NOVEMBER 1, 1893

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Our October number was a special on wintering. What will be the next subject?

The man who offends the editor of the Apiculturist, had better make peace. Mr. A. hits hard.

Uncle Sam has put his big foot down on the Enterprise, and says it must pay one cent per copy postage.

Henry Alley says he saves \$150 a year for bees, by using small nucleus hives. An item worth considering.

If you want some sample copies of the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER to show to your friends, we will mail them to you.

Mr. E. L. Pratt, the introducer of the Punic bees, has sold his queen rearing outfit, and left the field (disgusted we suppose).

St. Joseph is the place for the next meeting of the North American. Let

western bee keepers turn out next year, and make the meeting a grand success.

If it is necessary to send us postage stamps when remitting for the PROGRESSIVE, please send one cent stamps, as we have more use for these than stamps of other denominations.

C. B. Bankston, Chriesman, Texas, lost his house and contents by fire, October 12. We hope the loss was covered by insurance. The PROGRESSIVE and its readers extend sympathy to Mr. B. and family.

S. F. Trego has moved his queen rearing business, so that he is now but one half mile from a postoffice, instead of two and one half miles, as formerly. He has taken a new queen (queen of the kitchen) to cheer him along life's pathway. We wish him much happiness.

"Success in Bee Culture" is the name of the new bee journal that is to be issued in place of the "Bee Keepers' Enterprise," to which Uncle Sam has denied second class mail privileges. We wish Bro. Sage more success with his "Success in Bee Culture," than he had with his previous "Enterprise."

E. R. Root says that the Golden Italian bees being tested in Mr. Burt's apiary, near them, prove to be a little better honey gatherers than the darker Italians. Some of the worst kickers against these beautiful bees are now bragging about the nice bees they have, and say they will winter O. K. Strange that no other breeder before, could have beautiful bees, that were good.

Did you ever have a bee in your ear? We had an experience of this kind a few days since. While working in the



apiary, a bee crawled up the side of our face, and when she got to the ear, she walked in—yes, and kept walking in until nothing but her hind legs could be seen—and we had to have her pulled out with a pair of tweezers. We advise you to guard against letting bees crawl in your ears, as it causes a terrible sensation, even though it be but a tiny bee.

The "Stinger" (in American Bee Journal) uses his sting on Mrs. Atchley three times in the last number of that journal. His sting is usually very penetrating, but causes a pleasant sensation; hence, we presume Sister Atchley is none the worse for having been stung by the "Stinger."

Gleanings has an associate editor in the person of Ernest Root. Brother York, of the American Bee Journal, thinks that if an editor needs help, he ought to be at liberty to associate with himself some competent person. As we wish the PROGRESSIVE to progress with the times, we have made arrangements with Bro. Quigley to assist us. Bro. Quigley has lent us some assistance since we assumed control of the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, but as one of the editors, he can help us a great deal more. He will start in next month with a sharp quill.

We are pleased to add to our club list three first class agricultural papers. As these papers have been so long established, and their high standard so well known, it is useless for us to expatiate upon their merit. Suffice to say, we have made arrangements whereby we can club the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER with Colman's Rural World for \$1.30 per year; the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER and Journal of Agriculture, \$1.30; and the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER and Kansas Farmer, \$1.30; or

the three above journals (with the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER as a premium), for \$3.00.

"The PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER although its editor is comparatively new in the business, is already in the front rank of bee journalism."—Gleanings in Bee Culture.

Of course the above was a pleasant surprise to us, and we believe this compliment, as well as many others, bespeaks the good will Bro. Root and others extend to us, more than it does the excellence of our little journal. Never before did we recognize the Christian spirit that exists among bee keepers, especially editors, as we have since running a bee journal. It is not the "big fish trying to swallow the little ones," but the great helping the small. If all industries could be conducted on this line, what a grand old earth this would be.

We clip the following from the editorial columns of Colman's Rural World:

"The PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, published by the Leahy Manufacturing Company, of Higginville, Mo., comes to us laden with timely and suggestive articles and letters on matters pertaining to the apiary business, and cannot fail to be an acceptable addition to the list of papers and magazines for those who are interested in bee culture. It is devoted to bees, honey, and kindred industries, and published monthly at 50 cents a year."

The above, coming from a first class agricultural paper, is gratifying to us. It is not long since that little or no attention was paid to bee journals or to bee keepers by agricultural journals. Colman's Rural World is fully up with the times on topics beneficial to the rural classes.

MISSOURI STATE BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

On October 18th and 19th, the Missouri State Bee Keeper's Association was in session at Pertle Springs, Mo.



The attendance was small. Only a two days' session was held in place of three days, as had been advertised. The next place of meeting was left open, and will be decided at some future date, by the following committee: Mrs. J. M. Null, J. Conser, J. F. Shackelford and R. B. Leahy. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: R. B. Leahy, president; S. E. Miller, secretary; Mrs. J. M. Null, treasurer. The five vice presidents were elected for another year.

#### SOMEBODY BLUNDERED.

During the past month, it appears that all available coaches and locomotives have been brought into requisition to convey the multitudes to and from the World's great Columbian Exposition. And these incidents mark the time and place of many sad and horrible accidents. Dire havoc has been wrought by overtaxed mental and physical ability. That some accidents would happen during the great fair at the White City, was apparent to all who gave the subject any thought whatever, but we believe the last month has eclipsed anything in the history of steam transportation. The most pathetic and dismal, the most heart-rending and agonizing—that which makes strong men weep, and brings tears to the eyes of those who read; the most appalling and horrible—the worst wreck in the history of railroading, in which living victims were pinned into the wreck, and burned into unrecognizable masses, was that of the collision on the Grand Trunk railroad, at Battle Creek, Michigan, at 3:45 o'clock, October 20, 1893, in which twenty-six charred and disfigured bodies were afterwards extricated from the ashes of the wreck. The most pathetic scene of all, was that of Mrs. C. C. Van Deusen, of Sproutbrook, N. Y., whose husband was also killed in the collision.

(Mr. Van Deusen was a son of the senior member of the firm of J. Van Deusen & Sons, comb foundation manufacturers of Sproutbrook, N. Y.). We copy the following paragraph from the St. Louis Republic:

"Mrs. Van Deusen gave one agonizing wail, and then her woman's weakness gave way to a martyr's strength. "I can die; oh, yes, I can die, if I must," she said soothingly to the strong men who were weeping in their impotent strength. Again they struggled to rescue her, but the flames were encircling the party, and the blaze claimed the victim that the crash had spared. "I am a Christian," she said resignedly, and a moment later her voice was raised in prayer. The flames now completely enveloped her, and the firemen were driven away. As the blaze caught her arms, and as she fought to keep the flames from her face, she told her name and address, and left messages of love to her husband and family. The closing minute was a pathetic struggle against the inevitable, but it was the flesh that fought, and not the spirit. The white face of the woman gazed heavenward, and her lips moved in prayer. Even the fury of the flames that wreathed her limbs and blistered and curled the white flesh of her arms, was powerless to provoke a scream. Suddenly there was a swaying and surging of burning timbers above and around her. A wild groan burst simultaneously from the lips of the spectators, and strong men wept. Through their tears they saw the flames swept around the face of the martyred woman, and her hair burned wildly for a moment. The head dropped to one side, as the victim inhaled the flames, the praying lips were stilled, and the soul of Mrs. Van Deusen had passed beyond the fury of the elements of earth. An hour later, the husband for whom she had left a loving message, joined her in the world beyond."

This fearful wreck, and the fatalities resulting therefrom, is due to the obstinacy and contrariness of one man—the engineer of one of the ill-fated trains. Had he obeyed orders, all would have been well, but, by his disobedience, many lives were lost, and a number of people maimed and disfigured for life. We extend to the relatives of the deceased, our heartfelt sympathy, knowing that soon will come the meeting time in the land beyond the dark and rolling river of death.



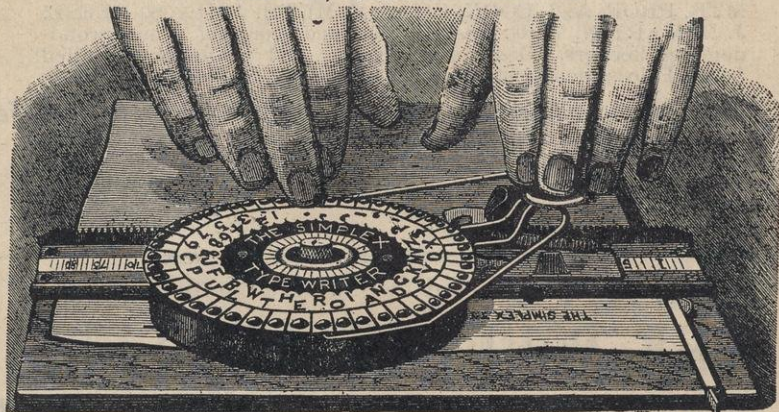
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Price of Amateur Bee Keeper, postpaid, 25c; "Progressive Bee Keeper," monthly, one year, 50c. We will club both for 60c. If it not convenient to get a money order, you can send one and two cent stamps. Address orders to

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