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## **The progressive bee-keeper. Vol. VII, No. 11 Nov. 1, 1897**

Higginsville, Mo.: Leahy Mfg. Co., Nov. 1, 1897

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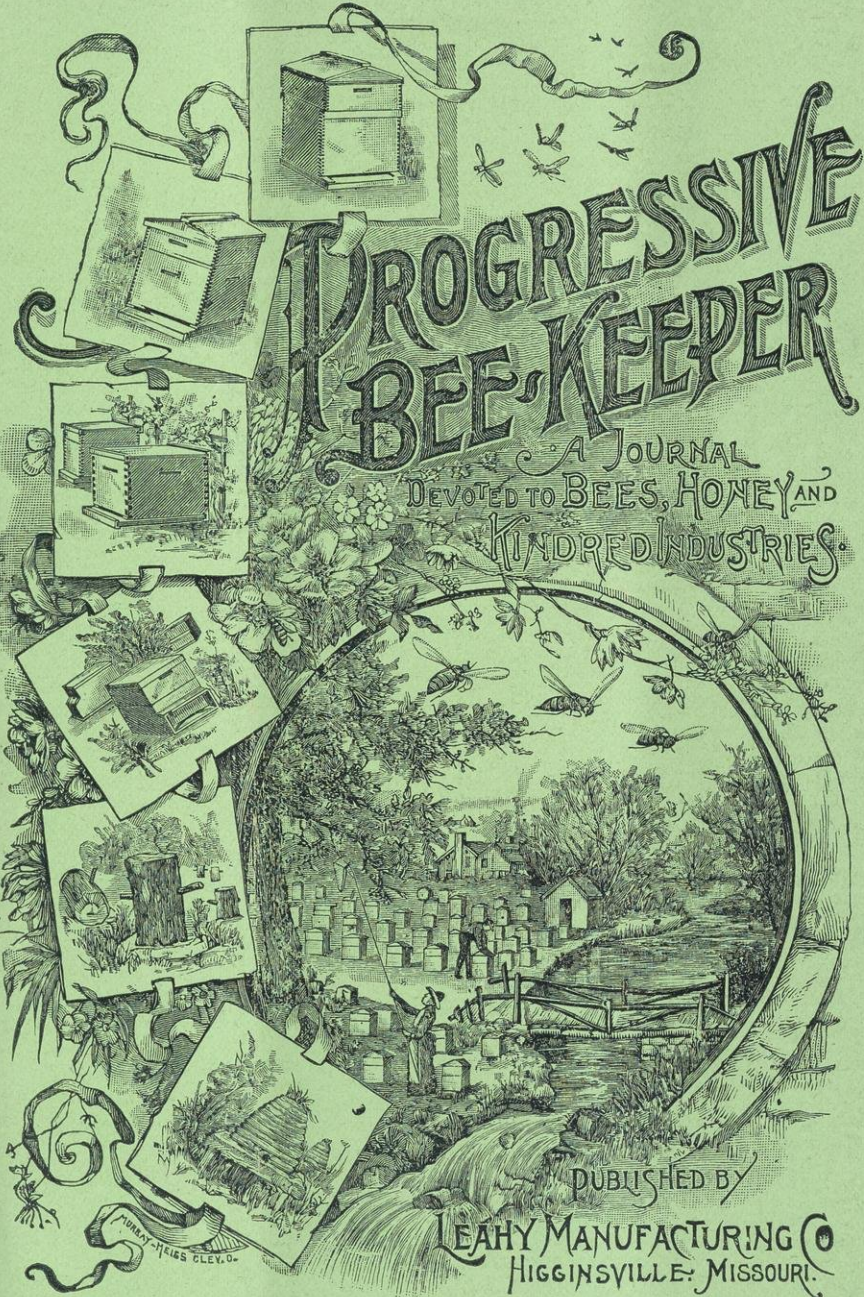
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NOVEMBER 1, 1897.



# 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.



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**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.**

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### SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and **HAND BOOK ON PATENTS** sent free. Address

**MUNN & CO.,**  
361 Broadway, New York.

## CLUBBING LIST.

We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

The Review.....	(\$1.00).....	\$1 35
Gleanings.....	1 00.....	1 35
American Bee Journal.....	1 00.....	1 35
Canadian Bee Journal.....	1 00.....	1 35
American Bee Keeper.....	50.....	85

Colman's Rural World.....	1 00.....	1 35
Journal of Agriculture.....	1 00.....	1 35
Kansas Farmer.....	1 00.....	1 35
Home and Farm.....	50.....	75

## 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, 28c.

**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, \$1.25.

**The A, B, C of Bee Culture**, by A. I. Root; price, \$1.25.

**A Treatise on Foul Brood**, by Dr. Howard; price, 25c.

Address,

*Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.*

**FREE!** A copy of **Successful Bee-Keeping** by **W. Z. Hutchinson**, and our 1897 catalog for 2-cent stamp, or a copy of the catalog for the asking. We make almost everything used by Bee-Keepers, and sell at **Lowest Prices.**

**OUR FALCON POLISHED SECTIONS** are warranted Superior to All Others. Don't buy cheaply and roughly made goods, when you can just as well have the best, such as we make.

**THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER**, (monthly, now in its 7th year.) 35 pages, 50c a year. **Sample Free.** Address,

**W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO., JAMESTOWN N. Y.**

## A Tested Queen For 50c.

queens, that are removed, at \$1.00 each. These queens are fine Italians, right in their prime, being of last year's rearing. I am also starting a large number of nuclei in which to test queens, and can soon give purchasers their choice between queens of *this* or *last* year's rearing. You ask, where does the 50-cent queen come in? It comes in right here. To every one not now a subscriber who will send \$1.00 for the Review for 1897, I will send one of these tested queens for 50 cents.

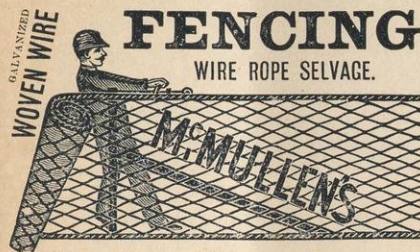
There are thousands of bee-keepers in this broad land, who, if acquainted with the Review, would read it year after year, and it is to once get it into such hands that this special offer is made. I will also send the Review one year and 1,000 strictly first-class sections for only \$2.50. Or a Bingham Conqueror smoker and the Review for only \$1.75.

**W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.**

As usual, I am requesting my apiary this spring with young queens selling the tested



**PLEASE** don't neglect to mention the **PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER** when answering these 'ads.'



## FENCING

WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.

Poultry, Farm, Garden, Cemetery, Lawn, Railroad and Rabbit Fencing.

Thousands of miles in use. Catalogue Free. Freight Paid. Prices Low.

**The McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.**

114, 116, 118 and 120 N. Market St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention the "Progressive"

## Italian Bees and Queens.

Friends, I have removed to this place from Pettus, Texas, on account of my wife's health and also to secure a better climate for the production of Queens and Bees, and in this I have not been disappointed. My facilities for shipping from here are also better, and I am prepared to fill all orders promptly, in season. I am also glad to say that I have entirely escaped from foul brood, as there has never been a case in Northwestern Florida, and paratyphoid is entirely unknown.

I quote you a special price of 50 cents each for untested Queens; tested Queens \$1. Special prices in dozen lots. Bees by the pound, 75 cents. Two-frame nucleus, \$2, including a good Queen. I guarantee satisfaction in every instance, and solicit a continuation of your valued patronage. Yours very truly,

**E. L. CARRINGTON,**  
DE FUNIAK SPRINGS, FLA.

Please mention the "Progressive"

## "FRUITAGE"

FOR FRUIT MEN ONLY.

### The Exclusive Fruit Paper of America

is a 32-page paper, the reading matter of which pertains to nothing but fruit. It is indispensable to any one engaged in fruit growing. Is a great fruit section, (PORTLAND, OREGON), and costs 50 cents per year. We want every one of our readers to have it on their table and will therefore give it free to all our subscribers who will send their back subscription and one year in advance, or to new subscribers who will pay one year in advance. This offer is good for but a short time.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## WANTED!

10,000 pounds of **BEEWAX**, for Cash.

Address,

**LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.**



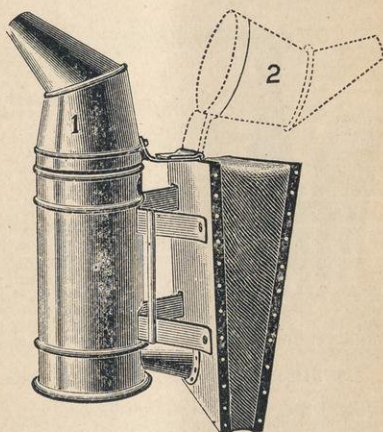
I am now ready to receive orders for May delivery, 1897. Full colonies of three-banded Italian bees in 8-frame dovetailed hives, \$5. Strong three-frame nucleus, with tested queen, \$2.75. Untested Italian queens, each, 75c; per doz., \$7.00. Tested Italian queens, each, \$1.00; per doz., \$10.00. Best breeding queens, each, \$2.00, \$2.50.

I know what good queens mean to the producer, as well as how to rear them. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. No disease.

**E. W. MOORE,**

Bx. 103. GRAYVILLE, ILLS.

Please mention the "Progressive."



THE "HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER."

A Good Smoker for a Little Money.

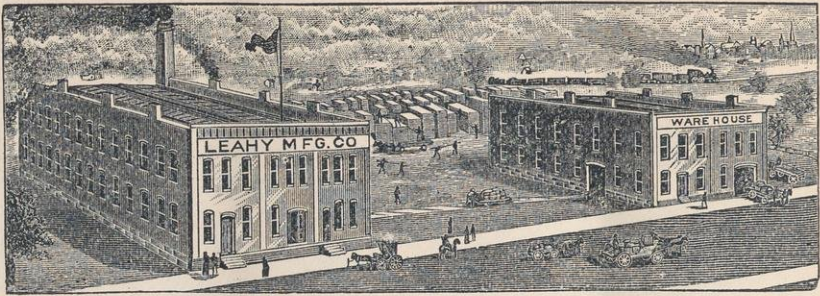
THE HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER A DANDY.

I received the Higginsville Smoker all O. K. It's a dandy; please find enclosed stamps for another. Yours truly, OTTO ENDERS, Oswegathie, N. Y.

Price 75c; by mail, \$1.00. Address,

**LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.**





# TONS OF HONEY

is what the bee-keepers are reporting this year, and those that had their dish the "right side up" have a plenty, and then some. Now if you need the best Honey Extractor, we have them. Though our Extractors are worth any two of other makes, we sell them at popular prices. See what one of our California customers has to say:

LEAHY MFG. COMPANY, Higginsville, Mo.:

PENROSE, CALIF., May 3, 1897.

GENTLEMEN—The goods came to hand all O. K. April 30th. The four-frame Extractor is a Jim Dandy—the best I ever saw. It is just worth two of the four-frame Cowan's that are for sale in Los Angeles at \$25 apiece. We used it all day May 1st. I think, with proper help, we can throw out two tons of honey in a day with it. Your Smokers are excellent. Many thanks for your promptness.

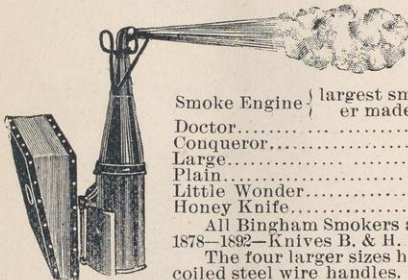
Very truly yours,

J. C. BALCH.

☞ Catalogue free. Address,

## Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.

### PRICES OF Bingham Perfect Bee-Smokers and Honey Knives,



Smoke Engine	largest smoker made.	per doz.	each.
Doctor	3½	\$13.00	Mail, \$1.50
Conqueror	3	9.00	1.10
Large	2½	6.50	1.00
Plain Wonder	2	5.00	.90
Little Wonder	2	4.75	.70
Honey Knife	wt 10 oz	4.50	.60
		6.00	.80

All Bingham Smokers are stamped on the metal, patented 1878-1892—Knives B. & H.

The four larger sizes have extra wide shields and double coiled steel wire handles. These SHIELDS and HANDLES are an AMAZING COMFORT—always cool and clean. No more suttu nor burnt fingers. The Plain and Little Wonder have narrow shields and wire handles. All Bingham Smokers have all the new improvements, viz: Direct Draft, Movable Bent Cap, Wire Handles, Inverted Bellows, and are ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

☞ Fifteen years for a dollar. One-half a cent a month.

Dear Sir:—I have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always well pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer I write for circular. I do not think the four inch "Smoke Engine" too large. Yours,

W. H. EAGERTY.

Corning, Cal., July 14th, 1896.

I have used Bingham Smokers ever since they first came out. Working from three to seven hundred colonies twelve months in the year. I ought to know what is required in a smoker. The Doctor 3½ inch just received fills the bill. Respectfully,

O. W. OSBORN.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Aug. 7th, 1896.

Dear Sir—Smokers came O. K. They are the best I have ever seen; sell like hot cakes. Respectfully,

WM. BAMBU.

With a Bingham Smoker that will hold a quart of sound maple wood, the bee-keepers' trials are all over for a long time. Who ever heard of a Bingham Smoker that was too large or did not give perfect satisfaction. The world's most scientific and largest comb honey producers use Bingham Smokers and Knives. The same is true of the world's largest producers of extracted honey. Before buying a smoker or knife hunt up its record and pedigree

Please mention the 'Progressive.'

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.





# The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey, and Kindred Industries. 50 Cents a Year.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY LEAHY MFG. CO.

VOL. VII.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., NOV. 1, 1897.

NO. 11

## The City Beyond the Stars.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

It lies in a far-away region,  
In the realm of the daisy-loved dew;  
Its glorified dwellers are legion;  
The skies are of violet-blue.  
Away from the earth o'er the ladder,  
Where the even-sun kisses the bars  
To make all humanity gladder—  
The city beyond the stars.

We read of its radiant splendor,  
And sing of its glory divine;  
Its Builder so loving and tender,  
Supernally gentle and kind.  
And often when trouble besetting,  
Life's beautiful symphony mars,  
We think in our wearisome fretting,  
Of the city beyond the stars.

It is sweet to reflect that our dearest,  
The loved and the beautiful dead,  
The heart's ever truest and nearest,  
Are housed in the blue overhead.  
Somewhere in the heavenly mansions,  
Where never the melody jars,  
They dwell in their newer expansions,  
In the city beyond the stars.

We murmured and wept when they left us  
To walk in our loneliness here;  
Rebellious that God had bereft us  
Of those we had held ever dear.  
But now in our vision enlightened  
And clear, which the mist never bars,  
We see them in robes richly whitened,  
In the city beyond the stars.

And so in despairing repining  
No more do we cherish our woe,  
But look on the silver cloud-lining,  
And wait for the summons to go.  
And often when sunset is dying,  
And streaking the west with its bars,  
We watch, half-unconsciously sighing  
For the city beyond the stars.

Full soon will the waiting be ended,  
The joy and the sorrow and strife,  
And soon will the night have descended  
Forever on earth and its life.  
And then as sweet music is playing  
Delectable, ravishing bars,  
We will meet the beloved now staying  
In the city beyond the stars.

## Wayside Fragments.

SOMNAMBULIST.

Quite recently I met an old friend who, entirely innocent of who Sommy was, told me that he seldom ever read the articles furnished the PROGRESSIVE by Somnambulist. He "never liked them." Sorry, because he and I have spent some very pleasant hours conversing on topics embraced by bee-keeping, and though it may seem conceited, I've reason to believe that those hours were mutually pleasant. Another friend once told me, "You write much better than you converse." Difference of opinion, seems to be. However, Sterne has said: "Only the brave know how to forgive. It is the most refined and generous pitch of virtue human nature can arrive at." Is it not true that if we expect to find things worth reading, which will never express convictions at right angles with our own, we shall be deeply disappointed?

E. E. Hasty, "chief cook and bottle washer" of the Review's condensing department, owes his popularity largely to this very principle.

Little to do in the apiary now, unless it is preparing shipping cases for the market. Like to have all outside work done by the 15th of October. Aspinwall, of the Review, says, "Delay of feeding until breeding is over, usually brings the work into October, for Michigan latitude."



This would make it November with us. Some seasons this would do, but when cold, frozen weather comes on suddenly, what greater comfort than to know the bees have had ample time to do their "chinking," and are snugly enjoying themselves? I never want to be in company with those who dig the potatoes after the rain or freeze, and gather the corn in the blizzards. I very much prefer the blazing hearthstone on such occasions. He strongly advocates the use of thick syrup. Getting the bees to take it is my difficulty. Same objection against candy. I like his theory of "concentrating the food and thereby the storage of it, by reason of which the colony remains more impact, conserving its vitality," but in practice I cannot get it to work. Granted that "colonies differ in the amount consumed," I, with him, "prefer to occupy the sure ground of an abundance." Along the line of feeding, there's much room for improvement, and there's the robbing, in considering which he further says: "Bees are susceptible of lasting impressions. The exposure of honey makes an impression, which they not only remember during life, but by some means transmit to the younger ones." Cold comfort for the careless.

The inside work of an apiary may commence as soon as the outside shall have been completed, which surely should be by November. An invoice of appurtenances now on hand might prove a profitable pastime, and an order sent in advance for supplies might be the very best way to bank your money, not only for the reason that most dealers offer a DISCOUNT for fall and winter trade, but also that your interests may be enhanced by the dealer's having more time for consideration and perchance personal supervision of the filling of your order. In the

hurry and rush in the height of the season, both buyer and seller are quite apt to overlook small items of interest, which, in calmer times, would be counted as important. Better to have ordered six months ahead than to find yourself six hours behind the little busy bodies.

For the next few months ahead, we may study up the bee writings which were so sadly neglected the last few, and of course find out where we might have done better had we but taken care in our mad career.

"And Care sits down beside me,  
And counts up one by one,  
The tasks that I have done amiss,  
Or I have left undone."

The secret of success with bee-keepers, as well as all other kinds of keepers throughout all humanity, is that we love our work, and are not always looking over the edge of it, and wanting play to begin. The most of us have discovered that the cheapest and most real enjoyment comes to those who either by idiosyncrasy or by training have their sense of the beauties of nature well cultivated. To those able to converse with her, (and what class has better opportunities of learning her language than bee-keepers?) nature produces an ever-changing panorama of delightful scenes, amidst which, when weary of the mendacity and chicanery of our fellow-men, we can find at least approximate peace, and fully realize Wordsworth's meaning when he uttered the true axiom: "Nature never does betray the heart that loves her;" and be it said to the credit of human nature that, except for selfishness, "it loves more readily than it hates."

Another self-hiving, non-swarming hive is about to be sprung upon the innocent bee-keeping people. (A. Duncan, page 626 American Bee Journal.) The hive is simply



two eight-framed hives in one, a partition running through the center, in which partition there is a perforated slide with a wire tube bent, through which the queen passes in efforts to go with the swarm, one side being used for the brood nest; and the other held in reserve for the swarming season. At swarming time, the entrance to the brood chamber is closed by a block. Its points of superiority over the general plan of using two hives instead of their equivalent in one, remain to be demonstrated. Every child in bee-keeping, however, must get its fingers burnt before it learns to dread the fire. Frequently the ruins of castles in the air, which lie scattered all along our pathway in the past, fail to warn us that "history repeats itself." Were this hive equal to all the expectations of its inventor, the manipulation seems to be such as to require an attendant, herein defeating our greatest object in securing self-hivers.

On page 700 of *Gleanings*, N. E. Boomhower calls our attention to the danger of sparks from the smoker, and recommends the use of old gunny sacks, tied in rolls, and cut in lengths suitable in size for the smoker. Again he tells us to put a hook on the smoker, "One stamped out of band iron, about  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wide and three inches long, with one end made sharp, and bent like a fish-hook, so it can be screwed on about the center part of the back of the bellows, and about ten inches from the top, where it does not interfere with the hand. You can then hang it on the edge of the hive out of the way." Yes, and you would in all probability know its whereabouts. And who does not know that the smoker's greatest accomplishment is the tumbling act? Then he tells how to clear the super without escapes. Raise one corner

of the cloth, blow in smoke, and keep flapping the cloth up and down rapidly. Yum, yum! I'll remember to try the flap act as ye editor of *Gleanings* styles this manipulation.

The melting down of combs seems to have been pretty widespread this season, so that bee-keepers have formed an unwilling acquaintance therewith. Few will object to more shade for the bees, and bee-keepers as well.

The Roots are keeping pace with the "signs of the times," and are intending to enlarge the entrances. They, with the other folks all over the land, have heard the cry of more ventilation, raise the hives from bottom boards, etc.

*Gleanings* relates how a Pennsylvanian "insinuates that there is not anywhere in the world honey equal to that from the Pennsylvania hills." Yes, that is just the same with "Mizzourians" and "Mizzoury" honey.

The Busy Bee devoted its talent almost entirely to sweet clover in a recent issue. One point established beyond doubt is its power to withstand drouth. This season will surely tell the tale. I am heartily glad to know that Ohio has turned the tables in regard to sweet clover. Where formerly it was classed as a noxious weed, it is now held as a valuable forage plant, as well as fertilizer.

I can assure Emm Dee there's as much of a desire on my part to "shake" him. Would there were more sunshiny souls, and fewer frowning faces. I always want to be found in good company. So count me with the jolly crowd, please.

Naptown, Dreamland.

The true secret of success consists in doing well whatever you do.—Ex.



## REGARDING "NEW DISCOVERIES".— IOWA STATE FAIR, ETC.

JAMES CORMAC.

After reading my bee journals, in which divers subjects are treated by different writers, whose experiences and observations upon any given subject are so varied, I am wont to think whether one is not more confused than benefitted when called upon to apply to practice the experiences of those who have tried to elucidate what we conceive to be required under what seems to us similar conditions. If after several years of experience in operating an apiary, one discovers that others have met with like demands, and have given their experiences through the bee journals, one would expect some similarity in practice, but we find that they would require as many different kinds of management as there are writers on the subjects. If confusing to the experienced apiarist, what must be the condition of the tyro's mind when trying to reconcile the experiences and choose the best to adopt.

The above thoughts came to my mind while thinking over the necessity of doing something to induce the bees to re-enter the hive and work, while the excessive heat prevailed. For several seasons, being called upon to act under like circumstances, to use all the different methods given would be impossible, as conditions vary, and as the methods recommended did not explain the surrounding conditions, one is at a loss to select the best method to apply. We will consider at present one example which has called forth many recommendations:

The question was, How shall I cause my bees to cease laying out? One who has good shade says raise

the cover with a nail under one end. Another, whose conditions and placement of hives differ, says raise the body on four blocks, etc. There are, to my mind, objections to all such recommendations. First, if the heat continues, the first may be all right; but if a cool day comes, although no bees will "hang out," neither will they work in the supers, because of the cooling down of the hive; no wax can be manipulated by the bees, as it requires over eighty degrees to continue the softened condition of wax, to allow cell building. The second recommendation, with the apiarist employed in other avocations, or a careless one, places the greatest inducement to encourage robbing that can be imagined, except leaving the hive open. Although the working condition is maintained in all the supers, should the secretion of the flowers continue; the colony are called upon to defend at times the extent of entrance.

After repeated attempts to regulate matters by different methods, the one adopted as the best and safest, under all conditions of shade, is the "Pettet" method, which consists of using wedges three-fourths to an inch wide at one end, tapering to a point. These do not prevent the use of drone traps, while allowing sufficient fresh air and circulation to relieve the excessive heat, making an entrance about four times as wide as the usual one. If after a fair impartial trial of any method that will contribute to the welfare of the many, it is equally as credible to give advocacy to it as to further any plan of our own. In using these wedges, I also tried his slotted separators, but cannot recommend them, as they invariably produced ribs on every section of honey on the outside rows. These ridges spoiled the appearance of the sec-



tions; that is, grading; although "fancy" in other respects, they went into No. 1. These wedges are used the length of the hive, and placed under each side. The hive lifted in front by whatever you use to open and pry frames with, which in my case is a  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch round iron, flattened on one end, the other in a handle like a file handle. Three or four of these lie on the covers about the apiary, are handy, and cost but a few cents.

The above remarks are put out at this time because of so many inquiries made by both men and women at our state fair, where we attended with a honey exhibit. It is astonishing to learn the amount of ignorance among those even who have numerous stocks of bees, and have had for many years; also the difference in common with those who have taken journals or even standard works on apiculture. In all my experience at the fairs, the past one was by far the most interesting. There were five days devoted to discussions of varied subjects, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Conventions can't eclipse the interest exhibited. Many returned for days to enquire and discuss matters of interest. Placed upon a long table were all the contrivances used in the apiary, except bee gums and patent hives; although some inquired for the Danzenbaker, the major part used the standard L frame hive in its simplest form.

There were many things calling out experiences, and the use of foundation, and to what extent best to use, and whether the Weed process would or would not injure our industry, was at times heatedly debated. Having some of the "Higginsville" make of foundation, of brood and thin surplus, on exhibition, which received many encomiums, and it was shown in full sheets, wired in frames, and the manner of

sinking the wires with a common lamp; starters to full sheets, in sections, and the result in finished sections, as the beauty of combs where all cells in same section were worker size and part worker and part drone, impressed many favorably, especially those who are wont to exhibit at county fairs and to produce extra fancy section honey. The various styles of bee escapes, and their utility and comparative merit; and other fixtures too numerous to mention, elicited discussion, sometimes humorous, and often supreme ignorance. In this last case, one was amused at their egotism. Having often wished to attend a convention, but on account of partial deafness, which precludes hearing at a distance, having never enjoyed the pleasure, this gathering was a rare treat, as the speakers were always near enough for me to catch all utterances.

The display of supplies, as of honey, was creditable and off the ordinary methods, and attracted much attention and favorable comment. One display was a frame 16 feet long, 6 high, and glazed, to prevent bees getting at the honey; divided into four compartments, with different honies, one section on another, to make a solid cake, as you may say. A strap three inches wide divided the honies, and on this strap was extracted, three kinds, alternating on eleven ounce jars; then one-half pound bottles, containing 150; then came fifty  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound shipping cases; three inch jars piled in pyramid form, with 1-lb jars of flint glass; between each case and the out ends, two 1-lb bottles on each case to top, six feet high. Then a frame, formed of bent three inch wide thin stuff, in form of a half wheel, crossed with shelves eight inches above each other, filled with three kinds of honey, alternat-



ing jars and bottles, the whole exhibit being forty-one feet long and six high. Blue ribbons adorned the display. No seconds there. Sweepstakes? Certainly.

Des Moines, Iowa.

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### Opportunities.

Improving opportunities is well, but making opportunities is better. Many a man says that he could do something if he only had the opportunity, but the man who is determined to do something will secure the opportunity, even if he has to make it. Bacon says: "A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds." True wisdom is shown in a determination to do what is to be done, and the determination to do involves the finding or making a way to do.—Exchange.

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### Experience and its Lessons

R. C. AIKIN.

The farm, the farm, the good old farm.

That grows the golden corn:

Its meadow fair, its orchard, too,

That bears the mellow fruit:

The pigs, the chicks, the cows and sheep:

That's where this child was born;

'Mid nature's scenes, of birds and trees,

At night the great owl's hoot.

The farm, you know, 'tis said by all,

Produces presidents and men.

Great men and good, the statesman true,

The minister and lawyer great,

The brawny hand, the sunburnt brow.

Develops every now and then,

And cannot be restrained within

The confines of "the old farm gate." \*

I am a "buckeye", grown on the farm. The "Buckeye State" is a good one, and many good people have and do live there. Possibly if I had been allowed to grow to maturity in that clime, I might have attained to greatness; but, alas! it

was not so. Even before I got fairly started, they transplanted me into the virgin soil of the "far west" in Iowa. It must have been a severe shock, for many years elapsed before I regained (if I ever possessed it) vigor of body and mind.

Plod, PLOD, PLOD, has it been, all the days of my life, In my youth, the "runt of the family." I longed to go to school and learn, yet except the winter months, it was but little I could go, and except in two or three studies, I must rise—if at all—by very hard study. As I neared manhood, I grew strong in body, and took great delight in being able to run fast and climb high. While I enjoyed study and play—yes, and my work, too—I think there was nothing I enjoyed more than to get into the shop and "make something."

It seems, then, that I was born to investigate. I could not pass a machine that was new to me, or come in contact with any contrivance that I could not comprehend, without a strong desire to know all about it. I loved to fish, yet all the while I must be cogitating something.

Along in the seventies—I never could remember dates, but I think it was '72 or '73—my father bought two colonies of bees, at a cost of \$25. They were set on a bench in the garden. Up to this time I had never had any chance to study bees. Never before had there been any bees where I lived, and I knew almost nothing about them.

The first summer one colony swarmed, and we went through with the tin pan act. Whether or not the noise had any effect, I could not tell, but the bees were secured and hived on the bench. I think we got some honey, though not much, but, alas! the colony that swarmed was "eat up by the moths" in August. It was mystery after



mystery, those bees and their peculiar habits, etc. I determined I must know more about them. One thing that troubled me as winter drew on, was how those bees could live through the intense cold. My dear mother (I was her tinker, fixed the sewing-machine, repaired chairs, and did the many little jobs of that kind—that good mother reared six sons and one daughter, all reaching adult years, though three preceded her to the grave and to glory) told me there was some kind of book about bees in father's library.

Following mother's advice, I found the book—it was an old edition of Kretchmer's Bee-Keepers' Guide—and read and re-read it with intense interest. I learned from that book that while the masses were very ignorant about bees, many fearful of them and even superstitious, yet with intelligent management they might be both a pleasure and a profit. This I have learned by experience to be true, and the ignorance of the masses, it seems to me, might be said to be dense. I lament the fact that there are yet lingering traces of the old superstitious ideas, even among apiarists.

Well, before that winter was fairly started, I had a well defined case of bee fever. There were no practical apiarists for many miles around, and true to my inclination to be and do something different from those about me, I decided that I would be a bee-keeper. I said here was just what I wanted. Because of the popular fear and superstition in regard to bees, I could have a FIELD TO MYSELF. So, then, I embarked as an apiarist, choosing this as my life business, and to know all about it.

This introduction seems rather personal, but I give it that the things that I shall say hereafter as I

give you my experience and tell what I have learned, may be better understood.

My beginning, then, was with the two colonies of bees, in the Champion hive, made by E. Kretchmer. This hive was practically a form of the American. The hive was  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches from front to back, 12 the other way, and about 15 deep. The bottom sloped forward, the frame bottoms being put on at the same angle as the bottom. The frame was 11 inches wide, and averaged I think, about 13 deep—the front being about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deeper than the back. The frame tops were  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, and close fitting against each other, except that a portion about the center was cut in to make upward passages. Nails were driven in the uprights to space the bottoms by the nail head abutting the next frame. One hive side was removable, so when frames were wanted out, the removal of the side exposed the face of the first comb, which could then be removed. This arrangement gave self or fixed-spaced frames, could be interchanged, but never turned back end foremost.

The supers were made for the old standard two-pound section, if I remember correctly, about 5 or  $5\frac{1}{4}$  wide, and  $6\frac{1}{4}$  high. I think each super held ten sections, and was made with a T tin in the center, and arranged to wedge tight. The frame being shallower behind than before, and the hive bottoms being tight, to extract, it must come from the brood chamber, on a special frame and chamber, hence what little extracting I did was from the brood combs.

I learned from this hive that a deep frame was all right for winter. That the deep hive did not furnish enough super surface. That self-spacing frames could be very suc-



cessfully managed, for I could shove aside two or more at once to lift out a center frame; but there was the disadvantage that they were hard to interchange because of comb faces touching. (This matter of self-spacing frames, and how to avoid the trouble of combs touching when interchanged, will come up in another article for full discussion).

For weak colonies and nuclei, I made close fitting followers to conserve heat and confine bees to just what space they could occupy. I learned that this was better in theory than in practice, principally because it is so much trouble to take frames out and insert division boards for the few colonies that would benefit by it in the spring, while the making of nuclei generally came when there was little if any need whatever of the conserving of heat more than a comb would do. I now count a comb all that is necessary in this line.

While discussing the arrangement of this hive, let me tell you of one of my first experiments. I will say right here, that I have a good many experiments to tell about. You know that a beginner, when he is yet ONLY A BEGINNER, usually thinks he can solve all the knotty problems. He invents something. He thinks he has found out what causes swarming, and what will stop it. He knows how to get the bees to work the supers and do fine work—in short, knows more than the veteran who has seen ten times as much as he has—so he rushes to the journals to tell all about it, and the next year finds it does not work, and is never heard from again.

It was taught that the super room must not be too large at the start, or they would not occupy it at all, but to give just what they could occupy. Well, I conceived the idea

of making surplus receptacles sectional horizontally, put on first a box of about 11 inches square by 3 or 4 deep; then when they had nicely started in this, just lift it up and put another rim under. I would continue this elevating and adding 3, 4, or 5 inch rims, letting the colony continue the original combs right along until as high as desired, or as long as they would continue to store. I was just going to run a thin knife through between sections, and cut off the combs, thus making almost any size box I wanted. In those days we did not care for so small a package as now. I was proud of the invention, but a very limited trial satisfied me. The bees built down very nicely, but the dividing the thing afterwards was not a success.

Loveland, Colo.

(To be continued).

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## Straws from the Apiary.

FRED S. THORINGTON.

Fall time reigns and the leaves of the forest are fast turning to a sombre hue, as if aware of their autumnal death. Some of them now lie crisp and brown upon the bosom of Mother Earth. Their companions, yet hanging on the trees, rocked in the cradle of the wind, as if to get as much from life as possible, will soon join them, and they all will soon be buried beneath the fallen snow.

I was very sorry to learn of Friend W. Z. Hutchinson's sore affliction, and when I read in the editorial of the October PROGRESSIVE of the death of little Fern, I thought, truly, his sorrow was very great.



From what I read about her, she must have been a very sweet child. It seems too bad she could not remain longer in the home where she was cherished so dearly. But the All-Wise Father knoweth best, and He has only taken her to His garden and home of love. May we all be prepared to meet her there where sorrow is no more.

Though the drouth has been very severe here this fall, and still continues, my bees have stored a good amount of fall honey. Many of the crates on the old colonies and first swarms were filled to overflowing while most all of them that had crates on stored a little honey in them. Those having crates put on too late to store honey in, I find have drawn out the foundation nicely, ready for next season's use. The fall honey is of a very fine quality, of a light amber color.

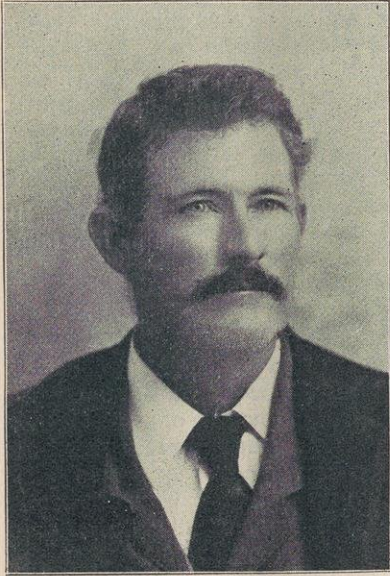
Some years ago I made a screen-wire door to the window of the room where I take the crates to remove the honey from them, and where I do my extracting, etc. At the top of the door, and running clear across the top end, is a board about five inches wide. In this board are fitted, equal distances apart, four double cone bee escapes. One cone is made enough smaller than its mate, so it will fit inside of it, with a good bee space between them. The base of the outside cone has an opening some two and one-half inches wide, with a margin of the cone bent outward enough to allow nailing it to the board. The opening in the apex is made large enough to allow the exit of a drone bee. The inner cone is made like the outer one, only smaller. I place them on the board as follows: The board is about one-half inch thick. The escape holes are made in the board, as stated above, and

only the size of the opening in the base of the inner cone. Over the hole in board, I place the inner cone, nailing it on firmly. Over this I put the larger one, and tack it down in the same way. When all are on, place the board in position at the top of screen door, on the outside of door, letting the escapes point outward. The escapes should be placed on the door so the top of the hole in board comes just even with the lower edge of the end piece of door frame. The lower edge of escape board is made fast to the screen, which only extends far enough up the frame to allow nailing it to the board, always putting it on the outside of screen wire. This gives a smooth plain surface for the bees to crawl up on to the escapes where they can go out readily. The door should have a casing around it to allow no bee to enter through the cracks. I can take off crates of honey, bees and all, (or what remain in the crate when taken from the hive), and take it to the room mentioned above. Shut the doors and open the window, and it is fun to see the bees hustle to the window and go out. They cannot return. If they should get inside the first cone, they would be on the outside of the inner one, and would go back out the apex of the outer cone, and wonder where they were. It is of great value when bees are inclined to rob, and when extracting, if a few bees come in on the honey, they can help themselves out. Sometimes I have a dozen or more crates of honey in the room at once, and then there is hustling for the escapes with a vengeance. The inner edge of the holes in board should be rimmed out a little, and not left square, but give them a little bevel.

Chillicothe, Mo.



## BIOGRAPHICAL.—F. J. R. DAVENPORT.



F. J. R. DAVENPORT.

F. J. R. Davenport, the subject of this sketch, was born March 18, 1849, near Beaver Dam, in Ohio county, Ky., where he remained until he was about twenty-six years of age.

From his earliest youth he has been an admirer of bees and beehives, for his father, Robert Davenport, who was born in Ohio county, Ky., May 16, 1823, has always been an enthusiastic admirer of the busy little creatures. The old gentleman states that he dropped corn for ten cents per day, when he was only eight years of age, and earned enough money to purchase one hive of bees, and has never been without them since. He moved to Texas in 1873, and to Richland Springs, San Saba county, in 1875, where he still resides. In the eighties, he owned and superintended three api-

aries, consisting of more than one thousand colonies. In 1883 he extracted 22,000 pounds of honey, and, by the way, he invented his own extracting machine, which answers every purpose that the patent extractors do. His advantages in the bee business have not been such as the bee men of today enjoy. He has not always been favored with opportunities to accommodate himself with such conveniences as this age has invented. However, he succeeded in the business, notwithstanding the nail-kegs, goods-boxes, and hollow-log gums, which he accommodated himself with for many years. He is now somewhat impaired by age, but still has a number of colonies to employ himself with. Of late years he has availed himself of the opportunity of securing many conveniences which the many patents afford. With the knowledge he has gained by a lifetime experience, he would no doubt be quite a source of benefaction in the way of imparting knowledge to the general organization of bee men if he could only be permitted to live another threescore years and ten.

From the above, it is natural to suppose that the son inherited his enthusiasm for bees from his father. In December, 1873, F. J. R. Davenport was married to Miss Josie Austin, daughter of Rev. James F. and Crinna Austin, of Cool Springs, Ky. In October, 1875, he moved with his family to Texas, and for eighteen years has resided near Nash, in Ellis county. His education is limited, and he states that while his advantages for an education were not very good, he was nevertheless favored with better opportunities than he improved. From childhood, as before stated, he admired bees, but his limited finances forbade him making any attempt at the business





APIARY OF F. J. R. DAVENPORT, NASH, TEXAS.



until 1886, when he purchased two hives. For four years he accommodated himself with nail kegs, and rude boxes of his own construction, and such other things as were inexpensive and possibly convenient. In 1890 he secured his first patent bees and from that time dates his bee-keeping on modern methods. He bought books, subscribed for bee journals, and, as fortune favored him, he soon had all of his bees transferred to framed hives, and has been improving them ever since by introducing good queens of different varieties, principally Italians, Cyprians and Holy Land. He has studied the nature and workings of bees, and, together with his experience, has acquired quite an efficient knowledge of them. He has acquired the art of queen rearing, and in fact can do almost anything with them that anyone else can. He manifests great interest in the beekeepers' association, and attends the conventions when possibly convenient. His apiary, consisting of 176 colonies, is equipped principally from Leahy's establishment, and being in a shady hackberry grove, it presents an attractive scene.

Besides being an enthusiastic beekeeper, Mr. Davenport is also a prosperous, energetic farmer. He owns a large farm of the best quality, black, waxy land, and has it well improved. He has two windmills with hydrant attachments, which convey the water to his house, garden and lots. He also has good stock, Jersey cattle, Berkshire and Poland China hogs, and even fine poultry, such as Brahma, Langshan and Brown Leghorn. To use the expression, "He lives at home, and boards at the same place." He has almost retired from farm work, as his bees require most of his time, but he superintends everything, and

his four industrious boys execute his plans. By his industry and managerial qualities, together with the assistance of a noble companion, he has accumulated an estate valued at \$10,000. He and his family are members of the Methodist church. He is of quite a jovial disposition, and his avoirdupois tips the beam at 210 pounds.

May he and his family enjoy many more years of health, prosperity and happiness.

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### DISPOSING OF HONEY.—THE "HIGGINSVILLE" SMOKER, ETC.

J. W. ROUSE.

The season of 1897 is over, and the bees are all fixed for winter (or should have been some time ago). On account of the very dry weather, which set in just about the time the Spanish needle and other fall bloom commenced coming out, the honey crop in this section was cut short. I only got one-half what I had expected, but after all I got 120 pounds per colony, and some three or four colonies did nothing until the fall flow, being weak in the early part of the season.

As is usually the case when a good honey season does come, a few farmers having bees, rush their honey to market in any kind of shape, and at a time of year when scarcely anyone wants honey, on account of much fruit, and thus flood the market for the time being. They take whatever is offered them, and so greatly demoralize the honey market. It seems like in many cases that some of these would as soon think of raising the expense of a trip to the sea-shore as to subscribe for a bee journal and get a little



posted, and be able to save in many cases, or rather to get more for their honey than it would take to pay for a number of bee journals, and after they have demoralized the honey market, their honey all gone, the market is left in this condition for the regular bee-keeper.

By having a good quality of honey, and putting it up in good shape, I have always been able to get a fair price for my product. I am now getting three cents per pound more for my extracted honey than some that I know are getting for theirs, my old customers coming back to me.

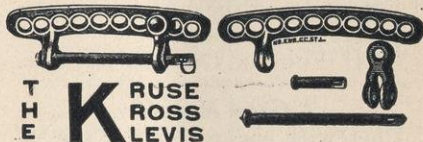
The past season has been a good one in most respects in many places, while I learn of other places they had almost a failure in the honey crop. Supply dealers had a big run on supplies, which shows that many anticipated or got a good crop of honey, and perhaps many new bee-keepers started.

By the way, kind reader, did you ever see one of those "Higginsville" bee smokers? Well, if you did not, you missed a good comfort in handling bees, for it is just the thing to conquer the bees with when they are cross. It burns chips or almost anything that is burnable, giving a good blast of smoke, and holds fire for a good while, and having a shield to keep the hand from touching the hot fire-box, it can be managed with one hand. There are other fixtures that are a necessity to best work with the bees. There are some things that are indispensable to success.

If there is any honey to get, I always obtain my share, but I give the business attention. In telling of my success to some, they with open-mouthed astonishment say they do not see how I do. So many of them, for fear of spending just a

little, will not procure the necessary appliances and give their bees the needed attention, and so have little returns.

Mexico, Mo.



This Clevis being adjustable fits any plow. Only one kind to keep in stock. Ask your dealers for them.

Address, Mention this paper,  
**KRUSE KROSS KLEVIS CO.,**  
**HIGGINSVILLE, MO.**

## Northwestern Stock Raising and Agriculture.

The great Northwest is rapidly settling, but there is still room for thousands of farmers to secure good homes; land is yet cheap. Good farm lands can be had at \$5 to \$10 per acre. Improved farms at \$10 to \$20 per acre, buildings all on ready to occupy. Stock ranges for the settlement, with a future payment to the Government of 50 cents per acre. Write for a copy of the **SUCCESSFUL FARMER**, published at Sioux Falls, S. D. Special map of South Dakota, with photo cuts of many ranches, farms, etc., for sale, and statements from neighboring farmers, will be mailed on application. Address

**H. P. ROBIE, PUBLISHER,**  
**SIOUX FALLS, S. D.**

Please mention the "Progressive."

### HONEY JARS.



A good small package for retailing honey in is the square honey jar shown in the cuts. They are the cheapest and most popular small package we know of. We handle the Poudre Jar, which is made in three sizes, and packed 100 in a package.

The prices are as follows:

5 oz jar, 25c for 10;	\$2.00 per 100;	weight 30 lbs
8-oz " 30c for 10;	2.60 per 100;	" 45 lbs
1 lb " 40c for 10;	3.40 per 100;	" 75 lbs

Corks always included. Neck labels for these jars 25c per hundred; 500 75c.

**LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.**



## OUR LETTER BOX.

### *Queens were Dandies.*

Please send me three tested queens, as the two I received gave perfect satisfaction. They were dandies. If you can send them, do so as soon as possible, and oblige,

W. D. FULTON, Garden City, Kas.

### *A Good Report.*

I herewith enclose 50c for the renewal of the PROGRESSIVE. My bees did well this year, and have their hives cram full for winter. From 46 colonies I got 1400 pounds of honey. Yours truly,

W. H. BROWN, CLAREMORE, I. T.

### *Best Foundation He Ever Saw.*

The foundation was the best I ever saw. Please send me latest issue of the PROGRESSIVE, and oblige,

BYRON ILAMES, Worcester, Mo.

### *Firstclass Foundation.*

Enclosed find postal note for the PROGRESSIVE for another year. My time in August was taken up in getting ready for our state fair, and taking off sections, scraping bee glue, etc. My premiums at fair amounted to \$60. Expect to beat that in 1898. The foundation I got from you was firstclass. Look for another order next year.

JAMES CORMAC, Des Moines, Ia.

### *A Fine Showing.*

The goods ordered came all O. K. I am well pleased with them. Expect to make a larger order soon. My bees have done extra well this season. I had 17 colonies, spring count, took off 900 pounds of comb honey, and have 300 pounds on hives yet. Increased to 65 colonies by natural swarming, and also cut one bee tree, and got four swarms from it. I am an old bee hunter.

A. R. YANDELL, Sullivan, Ark.

## The New Union's Constitution

was somewhat overhauled at the recent Buffalo Convention; or perhaps we would better say that certain amendments were recommended, the same to be approved or rejected at the time of the annual election to be held in December. But before giving the suggested changes, we here show

### The New Union's Present Constitution.

#### Article 1—Name.

This organization shall be known as the United States Bee-Keepers' Union.

#### Article 2—Objects

Its objects shall be to promote and protect the interests of its members; to defend them in their lawful rights; to enforce laws against the adulteration of honey; to prosecute dishonest honey commission men; and to advance the pursuit of bee culture in general.

#### Article 3—Membership.

SEC. 1—Any person may become a member upon the payment of a membership fee of one dollar annually to the Secretary or General Manager on or before the first day of January of each year, except as provided in Section 8 of Article 6 of this Constitution.

#### Article 4—Officers.

SEC. 1—The officers of this Union shall be a President, Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Board of Directors which shall consist of a General Manager and six Directors, whose terms of office shall be for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified; and the Director, aside from the General Manager, receiving the largest number of votes, shall be chairman of the Board of Directors.

#### Article 5—Election of Officers.

SEC. 1—The President, Vice-President, and Secretary shall be elected by ballot by a majority of the members present at each annual meeting of the Union, and shall constitute the Executive Committee.

SEC. 2—The General Manager and the Board of Directors shall be elected by ballot during the month of December of each year, by a majority of the members voting; blank postal card ballots for this purpose, accompanied by a full list of the membership, shall be mailed to each member by the General Manager; and said ballots shall be returned to a committee of two members, who shall be appointed by the Executive Committee, whose names and postoffice address shall be sent to the General Manager by said Executive Committee on or before the 15th of the November preceding the election. Said committee of two shall count the ballots and certify the result to the General Manager during the first week in January.

#### Article 6—Duties of Officers.

SEC. 1—President—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the annual meeting of the Union; and to perform such other duties as may devolve upon the presiding officer.

SEC. 2—Vice-President—In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall perform the duties of President.

SEC. 3—Secretary—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the annual meeting; to receive membership fees; to furnish the General Manager with the names and postoffice address of those who become members at the annual meeting; to pay to the Treasurer of the Union all moneys left in his hands after paying the expenses of the annual meeting; and to perform such other duties as may be required of him by the



Union; and he shall receive such sum for his services, not exceeding \$25, as may be granted by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 4—The General Manager shall be Secretary of the Board of Directors, and shall keep a list of the names of members with their post-office address; receive membership fees, and be Treasurer of this Union. He shall give a bond in such amount, and with such conditions as may be required and approved by the Board of Directors, for the faithful performance of his duties, and perform such other services as may be required of him by the Board of Directors, or by this Constitution.

SEC. 5—At the time of sending the ballots to the members for the annual election of the Board of Directors, he shall also send to each member a statement of the financial condition of the Union, and a report of the work done by said Board of Directors.

SEC. 6—The Board of Directors shall pay the General Manager such sum for his services as said Board may deem proper, but not to exceed 20 per cent of the receipts of the Union. Said Board shall meet at such time and place as it may decide upon.

SEC. 7—Board of Directors.—The Board of Directors shall determine what course shall be taken by the Union upon any matter presented to it for consideration, that does not conflict with this Constitution; and cause such extra, but equal, assessments to be made on each member as may become necessary, giving the reason to each member why such assessment is required; provided that not more than one assessment shall be made in any one year, and not to an amount exceeding the annual membership fee, without a majority vote of all the members of the Union.

SEC. 8—Any member refusing, or neglecting, to pay said assessment as required by the Board of Directors, shall forfeit his membership, and his right to become a member of the Union for one year after said assessment becomes due.

#### Article 7—Funds.

SEC. 1—The funds of this Union may be used for any purpose that the Board of Directors may consider for the interest of its members, and for the advancement of the pursuit of bee culture.

#### Article 8—Vacancies.

Any vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled by the Executive Committee; and any vacancy occurring in the Executive Committee shall be filled by the Board of Directors.

#### Article 9—Meetings.

This Union shall hold annual meetings at such time and place as shall be agreed upon by the Executive Committee, who shall give at least 60 days' notice in the bee-periodicals, of the time and place of meeting.

#### Article 10—Amendments.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a majority vote of all the members, provided notice of said alteration or amendment has been given at a previous annual meeting.

Secretary Mason has written out the changes proposed at Buffalo, and forwarded them to us for insertion in these columns. He presents them as follows:

Mr. Editor:—At the recent meeting of the United States Bee-Keeper's Union, held in Buffalo, N. Y., the following amendments to the Constitution were proposed by A. B. Mason, in accordance with Article 10 of the Constitution:

#### CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

That Article 3, Section 1, be amended so as to read: "Any person who is in accord with the purpose and aim of this Union, and will

work in harmony with the same, may become a member by the payment of one dollar annually to the General Manager or Secretary; and said membership shall expire at the end of one year from the time of said payment, except as provided in Section 8 of Article 6 of this Constitution."

That Article 4 be so amended as to read:—"SEC. 1—The officers of this Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Board of Directors, which shall consist of a General Manager and six Directors, whose term of office shall be for three years, or until their successors are elected and qualified, except that the term of office of the two Directors having received the smallest number of votes at the time of voting for Directors in March 1897, shall expire Dec. 31, 1897; and that the term of office of the two Directors having received the next largest number of votes at the said time of voting shall expire Dec. 31, 1898; and that the term of office of the two Directors having received the largest number of votes at the said time of voting shall expire Dec. 31, 1899."

"SEC. 2—The Board of Directors shall choose their own chairman."

That Section 2 of Article 5 be amended so as to read: "The General Manager and the two Directors to succeed the two whose term of office expires each year, shall be elected by ballot during the month of December of each year by a majority vote of the members voting; and the Board of Directors shall prescribe how all votes of the members shall be taken."

That the words, "at the annual meeting," in Section 3 of Article 6, be substituted by these words, "Whenever requested by him; to make a report at the annual meeting of the Union, and whenever requested to do so by the Board of Directors, of all moneys received and paid out by him since the last annual meeting."

That Section 5 of Article 6 be amended so as to read: "At the time of sending the ballots to the members for the annual election, he shall also send to each member a list of the names of all members, and an itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures of the funds of the Union by the Board of Directors, and a report of the work done by said Board of Directors."

That the words, "altered or," in Article 10, be erased.

A. B. MASON, Sec.

The amendments are now before the New Union's members as they will be presented to be voted upon later on. As all of them were almost unanimously approved at Buffalo, they will doubtless be adopted and become a part of the Constitution in December.

## For Sale.

### Second Hand Foundation Mills.

We have the following good second-hand Foundation Mills which we have taken in exchange for bee-keepers' supplies:

One ten-inch Root Mill, with dipping tank, all complete. This mill, for all practical purposes, is as good as new, and the price of it new, with tanks, would be \$27. To dispose of it quick, we will take \$16 for the outfit.

One six-inch Root Mill for making extra thin foundation. Price, new, \$18. To close this out, we will take \$9 for it.

Send stamp for sample of foundation made on either of the above mills. Address,

**LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.**



# Editorial.

## *The Progressive Bee-Keeper.*

A Journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

R. B. LEAHY, }  
G. M. DOOLITTLE, } - - - Editors

We had a very sad accident at the factory on the evening of Nov. 3. Three little children, two of Mr. E. B. Gladish's and one of a neighbor, had gone to one of the lumber-sheds to play. No one knew they were there, or they would have been sent home. While passing at some distance, a scream and a falling of lumber attracted my attention. It seems they had been trying to climb upon a pile of boards about 4 feet high, and it had fallen over on them, crushing the life out of one; while another had a leg broken, and Clifton Gladish was more or less injured. The one killed was little Florence Gladish, a bright, sweet child, aged 4 years and 1 month, a daughter of Mr. Edwin B. Gladish, secretary of our company.

Larger entrances for hives is something spoken of in Gleanings. Dr. Miller would have no objection to hives raised off the bottom boards by the use of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch blocks, thus giving an entrance all around the hive. Mr. C. Boatman, of Austin, Tex., under date of Dec. 6, 1896, writes as follows:

"I wish you to cut me out 200 hive bodies, 10 frame, just like your dovetailed hive body, only one inch deeper. I think you will likely object to this, and think hive bodies like this cannot come into general use; but it has several advantages: First, 90 per cent of robbing is done away with; 2d. With plenty of room under the frame and plenty of store-room at the proper time, swarming is done away with; 3d. Bees never lay out on the outside of the

hive with a large entrance; and 4th, When bees cannot reach the bottom of the brood frame on entering the hive, they are compelled to crawl up on the inside of the hive, instead of going up between the frames. Thus the supers are entered more readily. All this I claim for the large entrance and plenty of room under the bottom bars of brood frames."

The idea is old; also setting hives upon four blocks, as mentioned by Dr. Miller, but some of the advantages set forth by Mr. Boatman, we believe to be new and practical, too, as we have tried a few hives with large entrances with inch and a quarter bee space below the brood frame, the past season, with good results.

† † † †

The great Henry George is dead. He was great because he was good. In his death the poor have lost a friend, the down-trodden a champion. He fell in one of the most bitter political fights that was ever known in a metropolis of the western hemisphere. Multitudes gathered all day on Sunday, Oct. 30, at the grand palace in New York, to pay the last tribute to the honored dead, and tears from strong-hearted men mingled with those of his nearer kin. It is said that no citizen of the United States was ever honored as was he—after he was dead. Even those who had spoken unkindly of Mr. George for years, now praise his life as one pure and good. Why keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead? Why not speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier? This would fill their lives with sweetness, and would be better than flowers laid on their coffin, or the most beautiful eulogy at their grave. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Post mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way.



**About Wax.**—How is wax obtained by the bee for its normal use in and about the hive? If we examine the abdomen of the worker bee, we shall find four rings or folds on the under side of the abdomen, which are called "wax pockets." In the process of comb making, little flakes of white wax appear, exuding from these folds, which are seized by the bee when fully developed, and by the legs conveyed to the mandibles, by which it is worked into the nice white combs which we see when comb is newly built, the same being used either for the reception of honey or brood. At any time when bees are building comb, these little flakes can be found on the bottom board to the hive, as some are always wasted, especially with a newly hived swarm.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

**The Egg of the Queen.**—The egg of the queen bee is about one-sixteenth of an inch long, and as large around as a fine cambric needle. These are deposited in the cells by the queen, they sticking fast to the bottom of the cell so as to stand on end, being held by an adhesive substance. In from sixty to seventy-two hours, these eggs hatch into little worms or larvæ. They remain in the larval state about six days, when the cell containing them is sealed over with raised capping by the worker bees, and the larvæ, after spinning its cocoon and undergoing a transformation similar to that from caterpillar to butterfly, emerges a perfect insect, as a worker bee, in twenty-one days, or as a drone in twenty-four days, the time being accelerated a little by extreme heat, or retarded by cool weather.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

**About Comb.**—The cells of the comb built by the honey bee are made of wax. What is wax? It answers to the bee what the fat does

to the ox or hog. It is the natural product of the bees consumption of honey for that purpose. A farmer will tell us how much grain he must feed an ox or a hog to make one pound of fat. Bee-keepers can tell very nearly how much honey must be consumed by the bees to give one pound of wax. This is done by confining the bees to the hive, so they secure nothing from the fields to aid in this production. Patient investigators have all arrived at the same result; namely, that twenty pounds of honey must be fed to receive in return one pound of wax, while an equal number of pounds of sugar syrup will give nearly one-fourth more wax. However, it is conceded by nearly all that when the bees have access to the fields during a good honey-flow, one pound of comb costs less than one-half the above amount of honey.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

**The Queen.**—In every colony of bees there is, as a rule, only one queen, she being the only fully developed female, and the mother of all the bees, only as a change of queens is made during swarming or by some supersedure. She is longer than any of the other bees, has a wasp shaped abdomen, provided with two ovaries and a sting. She is regarded by the whole colony with manifest love and respect. If she is taken from the hive, as soon as her absence is noted, the bees in sorrow run wildly and impetuously from comb to comb, in search of their queen or mother, often coming out of the hive and flying about in their vain search for her. Especially is this true when the bees lose their queen at any time when there are no eggs or larvæ in the hive from which they can rear another. At this latter time, any person having a sharp ear can tell just as soon



as the hive is opened, that the colony is queenless, by their peculiar humming or touching wail which they make, so different from that joyful hum which comes from a hive when in a normal condition.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

**Unusual Bee Stings.**—The writer once had a bee burrow down to its farthest depth in his ear, then sting, while getting honey out of a “bee tree” at night. He will never forget the sensation realized at that moment, and the painful swelling afterward. This was forcibly brought to mind by reading the following in a daily paper not long since: “A Ridgefield farmer has a hired man named Burdick, who, a few weeks ago, was picking up apples for the good housewife to make into a pie. He came across a fair ripe one, and bit into it for a mouthful, without discovering a hole in it, wherein was concealed a bee, which stung him on the tongue. It was extremely painful for a time, and his tongue badly swelled. For two days he suffered from constant nausea, and was scarcely able to eat. The effect then passed off and he forgot the matter. But he is now forcibly reminded of it, for whenever he attempts to eat an apple, he experiences the same sensation he did when stung, and if he persists in eating it, his tongue swells and the nausea returns.”

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

**Worker Bees.**—The worker bees are the smallest in the hive, and are those we most frequently see, the number in each colony being from 10,000 to 50,000 as a rule. After a severe winter there may be only a few hundred in a hive, and still build up to a colony, while it is possible for a colony to contain from 90,000 to 100,000 of these workers. In the spring of 1872, I had so few

as eighty-five workers and the queen, by actual count, left in a hive on May 10th, yet these built up to a strong colony by fall, and actually gave five pounds of section honey. Again, in July, 1877, I had a colony in an especially long hive constructed for an experiment, containing thirty-two frames which had, as near as estimation could get at it, 99,500 bees. This colony gave 566 pounds of surplus honey that season. The worker bees have a lengthened proboscis, and their rear legs are of peculiar construction, so formed as to hold pollen or propolis in what are called the “pollen baskets.” The proboscis is not tubular, as some naturalists have long supposed, to be used like a suction pump for sucking honey, but is rather of a flat shape, and is used for lapping or licking the honey up. The worker has two stomachs, the first of which is used for receiving honey for the time being, from the flowers, which is emptied as soon as it reaches the hive. Digestion never takes place in this stomach. The second stomach is the one used for digestion, and to sustain the life of the bee. The sex of the worker was so long in doubt that they were called neuters, but it is now fully proven that they are undeveloped females.

---

#### MASON FRUIT JARS FOR HONEY.

As Mason fruit jars are becoming quite popular as a package to market honey in, we have made arrangements for an unlimited supply at a very low price, as follows:

Pint Mason jars, per $\frac{1}{2}$ gross..	\$2.75
“ “ “ per gross....	5.25
Quart Mason jars, per $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.	3.00
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Now send on your orders, and get wholesale prices with the benefits of all the cash discounts.

**LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.**



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Golden Italians, Adel or Albino Queens.

Dr. Gallup of California, writes Oct. 6, 1896: "The queens received of you are decidedly the very best honey gatherers I have in a lot of 30 stocks, and I have received queens from ten different parties this season." Price of Untested Queens, \$1.00.

**J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Tex.**

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of coming to California? Then you should be posted, and the best way is to take the



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Our business is making sections. We are located in the basswood belt of Wisconsin; therefore the material we use can not be better. We have made the following prices:

NO. 1 SNOW WHITE.		NO. 1 CREAM.	
500 @.....	\$1.25	500 @.....	\$1.00
1000 @.....	2.50	1000 @.....	2.00
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If large quantities are wanted, write for prices. Price list of sections, foundation, veils, smokers, zinc, etc., sent on application.

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AT  
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If you do, we know you would like to quit the habit, and we want to assist you, and will if you say the word. The use of Tobacco is injurious to the nervous system, promotes heart troubles, affects the eyesight, injures the voice, and makes your presence obnoxious to those clean and pure from such a filthy habit.

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**How Can we Help You?** Why, by inducing you to purchase a box of COLLI'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE, which is a preparation compounded strictly of herbs and roots, which is a tonic to the system; also a cure for the Tobacco Habit.

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**What we claim.** This is not a discovery of an ignorant Indian, or some long-haired cowboy claiming to have come into possession of some valuable remedy by being captured out west, but is a discovery of twenty years' study by one of the most eminent physicians or the east, who has made nervous diseases a study.

**Throw away Tobacco** and you will have no more stomach Troubles, Indigestion, Heart Trouble, or Dyspepsia. Cigarette Smoking is also cured by using two boxes of COLLI'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

**Our Responsibility.** We would not expect you to send us your money unless you were sure of our honesty and good intentions. Hence, before entrusting money to us, we most respectfully refer you to the Bank of Higginville, Citizens' Bank, of Higginville, or to the postmaster of this city, as to our responsibility, etc.

Smithville, Mo., May 20, 1895.

Colli Company, Higginville, Mo.: Dear Sirs—Please send me by mail postpaid, one dozen Colli's Tobacco Antidote, for which find enclosed cash in full payment of bill. The box I got from you I have been using just one week today. I have not craved tobacco since the first day I used it, and the desire has almost entirely gone. I think I can heartily recommend it and conscientiously sell it.

Very respectfully,  
J. M. AKER.

Otto, Kas., Feb. 4, 1896.

Colli Company, Higginville, Mo.: Gentlemen—My pa used tobacco for 40 years, and thought he could not live without it, but he accidentally got a box of your antidote, and it has cured him. There is no agent here, and so many of our neighbors use tobacco, I think I could sell the antidote readily. I am a little boy only 15 years old. How much will I get for selling one box? I have been agent for things before, and always had good luck, and I know I can in this. God bless the Antidote. I am sure I can sell one dozen boxes and right at home.

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WILLIE J. GOODWILL.

**How to Send money.** Money can be sent at our risk by registered letter, postoffice money order, or bank draft on some commercial center. In no case send local checks. In most cases a dollar can be sent in a letter without registering, but we would not be responsible for any loss thereby.

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**COLLI Co., Higginville, Mo.**





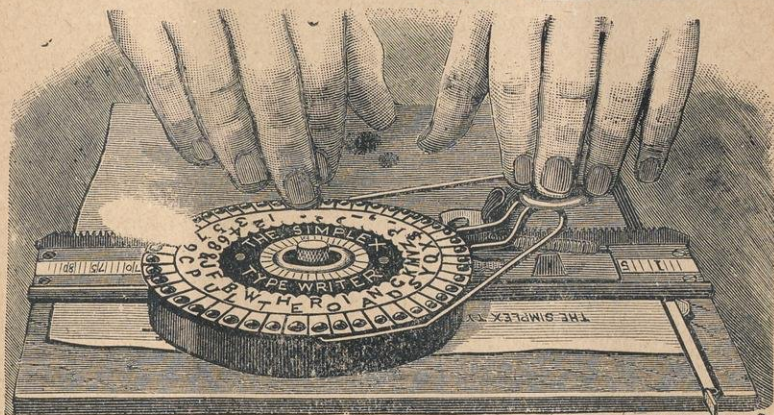
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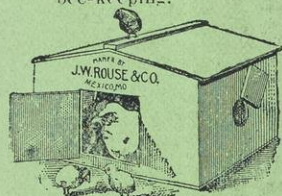
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Eggs for hatching from S. L. Wyandotte, B. Langshaus, \$1.50 per 13; 26, \$2.50. S. C. B. Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13; \$2 per 26. B. P. Rocks, \$1.50 per 13; 25, \$2.50.

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