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The progressive bee keeper. Vol. 4, No. 10 **October 1, 1894**

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

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OCTOBER 1, 1894.



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.

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

J. D. GIVENS, Ex 3, Lisbon, Tex.



BARNES' Foot and Hand Power Machinery

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

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

CLUBBING LIST.

We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

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

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

Bee Books.

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

- The Amateur Bee Keeper**, (a gem for beginners), by Prof Rouse, price, 25c.
- Advanced Bee Culture**,—by W. Z. Hutchinson; price, 50c.
- A Year Among the Bees**,—by Dr. Miller; price, 50c.
- Manual of the Apiary**,—By Prof. A. J. Cook; price, 125c.
- The A, B, C of Bee Culture**, by A. I. Root; price, 1.25.

Address,

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

UNION FAMILY SCALES.



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

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

to ship, about forty pounds.

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

Leahy M'f'g. Co.

26 page Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies sent Free on Application.

"PROGRESSIVE : APIARY,"

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

GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS

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

150 FINE QUEENS,

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

E. F. QUIGLEY, UNIONVILLE, MO.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

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

Please mention the "Progressive."

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

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO.,
Higginsville, Mo.

OUR SPECIALTY

"The Nebraska Bee Keeper."

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

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

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

STILSON & SONS,
York, Neb.

Please mention the "Progressive."

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

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Canadian Bee Journal.

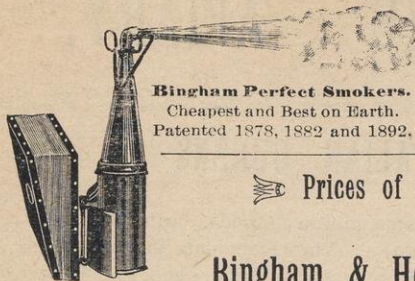
A first class journal published in the interests of bee keepers exclusively. Monthly. Enlarged and improved. Sample copy free. Address,

GOOLD, SHAPLEY, & MUIR CO.,

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

Please mention the "Progressive."

Please mention the "Progressive."



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

Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife



Patented May 20, 1879.

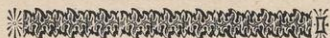
Prices of Bingham Perfect Smokers

—AND—

Bingham & Hetherington Honey Knives.

6 Doctors, 3¼ inch.....	\$7.00	1 per mail.....	\$1.95	2 per mail, at one time.....	\$3.50
6 Conquerors, 3 inch.....	6.00	1 " ".....	1.75	" " ".....	3.00
6 Large, 2½ inch.....	4.50	1 " ".....	1.25	" " ".....	2.25
6 Extra, 2 ".....	3.75	1 " ".....	1.00	" " ".....	1.90
6 Plain,* 2 ".....	2.40	1 " ".....	.70	" " ".....	1.30
6 Wonders, 1¾ inch.....	2.50	1 " ".....	.65	" " ".....	1.20
6 Knives.....	3.50	1 " ".....	.80	" " ".....	1.50

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



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

T. F. BINGHAM, - ABRONIA, MICH

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement

Golden ITALIAN QUEENS

Untested 65 cents each; ½ dozen, \$3.50; one dozen, \$6.50.

Tested, \$1.00 each; breeders, \$2.50 to \$4.00.

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

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

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

E. A. SEELEY, Bloomer, Ark.

My P. O. money order office is Lavaca, Ark.

A New Departure.

The Bee Keepers' Quarterly

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

JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich

Please mention the "Progressive."

Please mention the "Progressive."

GARDNER & CO. I use the Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife and the Bingham Perfect Smoker in my business because they are more effective for the purpose than J. E. HETHERINGTON'S.

The Progressive Bee Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company

VOL. 4.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., OCTOBER 1, 1894.

No. 10

AN OLD SONG.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

Sing it softly, sing it lowly,
Sing it as I used to hear
Dear old Harry sing it. Holy
Memories come my heart to cheer
When you sing it. Often singing
Thus, old Hal and I would roam,
While the echoing woods were ringing
With the song, "Old Folks at Home."

"Way down on the Swanee river,"
How I seem to tread once more
Those old days, and hear the quiver
Of the voice I loved of yore,
When we used to be together
In the dawn of manhood's day,
Basking in the golden weather
Of the past, so far away.

And once in a dead September,
Driving down a country lane
Fringed by hedges, I remember
Harry sung that sweet refrain.
Golden-rod around was growing,
Autumn flowers flourished there;
And the bees were coming, going,
Darting through the ambient air.

Then he sang, his clear voice thrilling
All my soul with poignant pain,
Of a time when that sweet trilling
I should never hear again.
Of a sad, dark day fast bringing
Grayish clouds in sunny skies;
Then no more I'd hear him singing,
Till we met in Paradise.

And I cried, Old age, evanish,
Come again, ye days of yore,
And from out my sad heart banish
Sixty of my years four-score.
Let me hear my comrade, Harry,
(Harry, whom I used to know)
Sing again, and it will carry
Me again to Long Ago.

Is it true? The sunlight gleaming
On my hair can find no gray,
And my eyes—have I been dreaming
On this peerless autumn day?
So it seems, and then a quiver
Of sweet music floods the air,
As "Down on the Swanee river,"
Breaks the silence reigning there.

Higginsville, Mo., September 27, 1894.

NOTES FROM THE STAR APIARY

S. E. MILLER.

THE STAR APIARY at present has that sweet odor peculiar to autumn flowers. Have you noticed that honey from nearly all the native autumn flowers has pretty much the same color and odor. Once when at John Nebel & Son's, of High Hill, I saw some honey that they told me was gathered from Spanish needle. I did not taste it, but the color and peculiar, pleasant odor was the same as has our autumn flower honey here, where little or no Spanish needle grows, aster, boneset, golden rod and smart weed being the chief producers of honey.

* * *

I might mention here that we consider this honey ahead of white clover for flavor, and many of our customers also prefer it. For about two weeks our bees have been busy on these flowers whenever the weather permits.

* * *

The time for preparing the bees for winter will soon be at hand. I have noticed that the best time to do this is when the temperature is a little too low for the bees to fly. The colony one is

manipulating may be rather irritable at such times, and must be handled carefully, and occasionally a bee will zip right out of the cluster and hit you over the eye if you are not protected with a veil, but I prefer this to having to fight a whole regiment of robbers that will persist in poking their noses into the honey and their stings into the apairist, if the weather will not permit them to fly. When working with them, however, when it is too cool for them to fly, we should be careful not to push or shake any of the bees outside of the hive, as there is danger of them not being able to crawl into the hive should they become chilled.

A very good way to avoid any and all of the difficulties named above is to prepare them early while they are still gathering honey. Give each colony sufficient stores to run them, and what they gather afterwards they will find room for, and will be all the better fixed when winter comes on, as it gives them a chance to plaster the inside of their houses where you have knocked out the chinking in your manipulations. Bees seem to know pretty well just how much ventilation they need in their houses, and if we give them a chance they will fix it just about right.

Election day is near at hand. If there is a man on the ticket for representative who is favorable to bees and bee keepers, give that man your support, for some day we may wish to have laws enacted in behalf of bee keepers, and will then certainly need men who will not turn a deaf ear to us when we wish to have our rights proclaimed.

Many agricultural papers have a column or two devoted to apiculture, but few of them have a practical bee keeper to conduct these departments. Occasionally they have a practical article from a practical bee keeper, but as a rule the editor selects (apparently at

random) articles from some bee journal, and what is worst, the editor seems to be exceedingly apt in selecting such articles as will be of least benefit to his readers, whom, if they are not beginners, only have a regular bee journal to refer to. Therefore these departments should be devoted to beginners, if to any class of bee keepers, as the live bee keeper who would be up to the times takes one or more good bee journals, as well as having as reference a number of good text books on the subject of bee keeping. You can not afford to glean your knowledge from the agricultural papers, if you expect to make a success of bee keeping.

The discussion lately carried on in several bee journals as to whether or not bees move eggs, seems to be about settled in favor of those who claim that bees *do* move eggs.

Whenever anyone stands up and says positively what bees do, or do not do, he had better be prepared with a big load of proof if he does not wish to be forced to the wall, for bees sometimes do things at certain times and for certain persons that they don't do at other times and for other bee keepers.

Some things that I have noticed seem to indicate that nurse bees eat eggs when rearing queens, but I am not going to stand up and say that bees do eat eggs when rearing queens.

I am not sure whether I have seen this mentioned by anyone or not, but it occurs to me that I have. What have you to say on the subject? Have you ever noticed anything that seemed to indicate that bees eat eggs at such times? Perhaps Somnambulist can enlighten us, as he apparently sees and hears things while we are sleeping the sleep of the innocent, all unconscious of what our bees are doing.

Bluffton, Mo.

WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

BY SOMNAMBULIST.

WHILST rustling around here and there searching within the narrow confines of my cranium for some inspiring thought with which to make a start, that ever faithful handmaid, Memory, brought forward for consideration Observer's question in regard to the difference of condition being the most probable cause of failure in some and success in other of different apiaries in almost if not quite the same vicinity. Within the compass of two and one-half miles are three apiaries, the condition of which, at the beginning of the honey flow, would approximate as follows:

No. 1—15 to 20 pounds of honey—medium strong in bees.

No. 2—30 to 40 pounds of honey—below medium in number of bees. Some colonies perhaps honey bound.

No. 3.—No honey—same having been used in rearing bees of which there were countless throngs.

Question: Which of the three conditions was the preferable? Would give results per colony, but since "all signs fail in dry weather," perhaps the same conditions might bring very different results in a good season.

By the way, these short seasons and hard times have their beneficial effects, inasmuch as they compel us to bestir our wits and get out of the old ruts if we would maintain even an existence.

Last winter "ye editor" (evidently fearful lest we should catch a slight relaxation) was hunting up winter work for the bee keeper, but unless we get an improvement on the last three or four seasons, he, or someone, will have to be on the lookout for all the year round

work if we have fifty cents above a living with which to pay for the PROGRESSIVE, and as charity begins at home, I herewith offer some humble suggestions.

A few acres of watermelons can be conveniently and profitably handled by the bee keeper. The most of the work required in the raising and marketing of them comes before and after the busiest season of bee keeping.

Perhaps some of the ladies might take up the plan of one of their number who, at the beginning of the hard times said should she have to earn her living she would constitute herself a "general sympathizer," going to anyone who wished to pour out their troubles and listening and comforting for a fixed sum per hour. The following advertisement actually appeared in a woman's exchange:

IN THE CHEERING UP BUSINESS.

"A lady who has had successful experience will read to or amuse invalids or convalescents."

Shouldn't wonder if plenty of sick folks could be found among bee keepers, but as to the required compensation being found, possibly there might be a doubt. As to woman's qualifications for such business, no one, except a bachelor, whose only comfort is that when he puts on his hat his whole family is under it, will question. Their special gifts of tact and sweetness, keenness of eye and ear combined with just sufficient near-sightedness and mental deafness to leave unnoticed all the inharmonious workings of life, render them perfect in the line of consolers. There's also a Chicago man who advertises that for a stipulated sum he will receive upon his shoulders the burden of all your worries. For instance, are you tormented by the remembrance of an unpaid tailor, gas, or grocery bill, just allow him to do all the worrying. I presume 'tis unnecessary

to add that these last two avenues to business are as yet not overcrowded.

In many papers we read "Lessons of the Strike," "Lessons of the Flood," "Lessons of the Fire," etc., etc., but here the title might properly read, "Lessons of the Drouth," and who is there to say what will be its effects on the white clover crop of '95?

"The bee business is rather uncertain now-days when the sole dependence is white clover."—Gleanings page 589.

"Sweet clover stands up bravely through the terrific drouth. While grass is burned brown as in winter, sweet clover is bright and green, the bees working on it all the day long."—Stray Straws, August 1st Gleanings.

I recently met a well informed general farmer from York State, who was loud in his praises of alsike clover, considering it much the superior of either white or red clover for *all* purposes, and more especially for the production of a *very* superior article of honey. Owing to the possession of a long tap root it stands drouth well. Could these facts be thoroughly ventilated among the farming communities through the medium of any other than a bee paper, they would prove much more beneficial.

I see that Emerson T. Abbott, president of the North American Bee Keepers' Association, is to be one of the speakers at the Farmers' Institutes this coming fall. Perhaps he can and will lend a helping hand.

Is there not room here for both thought and action? Is there no way out of the difficulty? Since nature seems determined to defeat us, at least in so far as white clover is concerned, is there no way to rise and be equal to the emergency? "The highest spoke in Fortune's wheel may soon be the lowest," and *vice versa*, and when the problem has been solved and bee keeping once more pronounced a success, then we may expect congratulations from that grand army who are mostly noted for wearing the caboose of their

trousers smooth as glass, something in this wise: "There's nothing like luck in this world." But some have learned that no one is pushed along by another or by circumstances, and that work alone succeeds. Truly, those who are always waiting for something to turn up, but never use the spade with which to turn up something, mostly "get left."

The scarcity of water in many localities has taught bee keepers the necessity of making provision for the same. Observer's hints and instructions on this point are timely; and Edward Smith, in Gleanings, says, apply with a paint brush any old grease or butter, with a little coal oil added, along the edge and inside of watering trough. Carbolic acid used in like manner is equally effective.

Would I be trespassing on somebody's territory were I to intimate that beeswax mixed smooth with sweet oil is fine for burns, and also beeswax melted with mutton tallow forms one of the best salves known to humanity? Here I desist and yield the ground to whom it belongs.

I must confess I felt considerably "upsot" on reading that Doctor's article in American Bee Journal on "Catarrh—Its Cause and Prevention," but, alas! nothing about its cure. Cause and prevention of any disease, comparatively speaking, interest actual sufferers but little. Eradication is what they seek. However, don't imagine we think any physician could afford to give his business away all for \$1.00 per year. We've long ago learned that beggars have no right to choose, and are far from kicking, being more than satisfied with the knowledge already received.

Dr. Miller laughs at Ernest, and says he has passed the stage of lugging around a tool box containing a variety of tools, and now seldom carries more than veil, smoker and screw driver. I am with you, Dr., but should there be a necessity for anything more, an apron

made with capacious pockets, much on the same principle as those used by carpenters and other mechanics and simply tied around the waist, will long ways beat the box business, and, besides scissors, pencil, pocket knife, blank book or tablet, will easily hold that ten-penny nail Ernest seems to be so much in EARNEST about introducing. Say, he hasn't gone into the nail business, has he?

Somewhere I received the impression that Sister Hallenbeck said mosquito bar veiling was good enough for her, also saying she kept a supply for friends and neighbors whose curiosity led them to visit the bee yard. This may be all right for if her friends and neighbors are like the rest of humanity, (and I've no reason to believe them different), they probably do care to be able to distinguish a honey bee from a tumblebug or a hop-toad, and any material through which they could see to walk, would answer, but for the operator in a bee yard (although I realize 'tis dangerous to disagree with a woman, yet I cannot longer hold my peace). Be merciful, and consider the strain on the eyes, dear Sister Hallenbeck. Decidedly, the material for a veil should be so fine as to be scarcely perceptible to the eyes looking through the same. There! I've had my say. If she will only let me alone, I'll promise to keep still.

Naptown, Dreamland.

THE NORTH AMERICAN.

EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

I FEAR the bee keepers of the west do not realize how important it is that they attend this meeting, or how much they will miss if they do not do so. As all are no doubt aware, this is the first meeting of the North American to come west of the borders of the Mississippi river.

It required some effort to bring the meeting to St. Joseph, and one of the reasons given for urging our claims was that this would give the bee keepers of the central west an opportunity to attend. It will no doubt be a long time before another such an opportunity is offered to meet the leading men and women engaged in the industry in the United States and Canada. If the west fails to make a good showing, it will be hard to ever bring the convention so far west again.

Every bee keeper can afford, if necessary, to make some sacrifice to attend this meeting. Reduced rates on the railroads have been secured as announced in another column, and the hotels of St. Joseph will also make us special rates, so that the cost of attendance will not be so great, even though one lives quite a distance. I am well aware that many have not secured a good crop, but we must make the best of these failures, and who knows but one may learn something that will enable him to do better next year, if he makes the sacrifice necessary and attends the meetings of the convention?

It is to be hoped that a large number of the readers of this article will make up their minds at once, if they have not done so before this, to come and enjoy this feast of good things.

I said above that it is important that the bee keepers of the west attend this meeting, and I want to say now that it is especially important that a large number of Missouri bee keepers avail themselves of this opportunity. The state of Missouri has already given the industry some recognition through the Board of Agriculture, as they employ a man to lecture on the subject of apiculture at the Farmers' Institutes which are held in different parts of the state every year. There will be about forty such institutes held in the state this year, and the writer has been employed to attend all of them and speak on bee

culture. This is something, but there is no question but what the industry is of sufficient importance to merit more attention at the hands of the National and State government than it has ever yet received. As a branch of agriculture it is entitled to special attention in the way of an experiment station, and it would no doubt be to the advantage of the state if a school of apiculture could be established in connection with the State University.

I have asked the State Board of Agriculture to send a delegate to the meeting of the North American at St. Joseph. I hope they may do so, and this may be the entering wedge to a fuller recognition of our industry on the part of the state. We need not, however, expect to make any headway in that direction unless we can present a good showing on the floor of the convention.

If we want further recognition, we must first demonstrate our right to be, and show beyond a doubt that we are an important and growing factor in the agricultural interests of our great state. In order to do this it will require united action on the part of all the leading bee keepers of the state. It is specially important that as many as possible of the members of the state association be present at this meeting. Surely all of the officers should be present. The writer knows from actual knowledge that Missouri has a large number of loyal and progressive bee keepers, and he trusts that they will make themselves heard in the deliberations of the North American. I can see no reason why we should not have a hundred or two from Missouri alone. They are in the state, and are greatly interested in the future prosperity of the industry, and they will no doubt respond nobly if they can be made to feel intensely the importance of so doing.

I want to urge the point again that this is our golden opportunity. "There is a tide in the affairs of men." This is

our flood-tide, and let us see that it *leads on to victory*. I feel confident that if the bee keepers of the state miss this opportunity to make themselves felt, and to demonstrate the importance of the industry, they will have to wait a long time before they will be able to cover the ground they will lose. Therefore, I say again, let us not fail to make a good showing.

What I have said of Missouri may be as truly said, with the necessary modifications, of Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, and in fact of all the states where the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER is read.

But perhaps I have said enough. Let every reader think the matter over for him or herself, and, if possible, make arrangements to be present at the North American on October 10, 11, and 12, and begin now to get ready.

Let me say in conclusion, do not fail to ask your agent about rates, and no difference what kind of a ticket you buy or how little it amounts to, take a receipt from the agent, as every certificate may be needed in order to secure the return rate of one-third.

LATER—I am just in receipt of a letter from Editor Stilson, in which he says. "In regard to our Nebraska bee keepers coming to the North American, will say that present arrangements are to leave Lincoln on the morning of October 10th, making a daylight run, reaching St. Joseph about 4 p. m. We will have a special car over the Missouri Pacific railroad, retaining same for reception either the evening of the 10th or some time on the 11th. Our mark is for an attendance of forty or more."

This has the right ring, and sounds like business. Now let Missouri and Kansas do as well as their sister state, and the local attendance will be such as will make the hearts of the eastern bee keepers glad.

Cannot the officers of the State Association arrange to meet at some central

point in Missouri, and come in a body in this way?

St. Joseph, Mo.

ROSE HILL NOTES.

BY OBSERVER.



ALL aboard for St. Joe, October 10th, 11th, and 12th. Friends Abbott and Benton are stretching every nerve to make it a success. So mote it be.

Alley in the October number of the Apiculturist predicts a failure, owing to the hard times. How that fellow does love to pour cold water down one's back.

Alley is out with the Api. for October on the 15th of September. Bound to be ahead for one time for sure, and, oh, Lordy! how he pitches into Heddon. The whole number seems to be devoted to Heddon and the 'Adel.' What does "Adel" mean anyhow, Friend Alley? Come out with it. Don't keep us in suspense any longer.

What a persistent stickler for trifles Rev. W. F. Clark is anyhow. See his controversy with Dr. Miller in regard to the "sting trowel" theory in American Bee Journal.

Heddon made a mistake in bringing out his Quarterly in its present form. It is not convenient for reading, and it is sure to be thrown aside when read. Did you notice that it is all Heddon, just like the Api. is all Alley?

It is time now to give us a photo of Friend York, of the American Bee Journal. Can't the PROGRESSIVE do it?

Did you ever think that bee keeping is more like gambling than any other legitimate occupation? Well, it's so. Given the bees, the proper hive, the

location, the right kind of man, the proper attention at the proper time, and there are more misses than hits in securing a first class crop of honey. Call it what you will—luck, chance, fate, or Providence, cuts a mighty figure in our profession. And it is this very element that makes it so fascinating to the genuine bee keeper. He, no more than the regular gambler, knows when he will win, but he is always sure it will be "next time" that he will secure a "big pile." Have you secured yours this year? If you have, you have been more successful than this Observer.

Rose Hill, Sept. 20, 1894.

GATHERED BY A BEE.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.



ALTHOUGH the subject of how much honey one bee may gather during its life-time may have no very definite bearing upon the dollar and cent side of apiculture, still such an item may be made of interest to us if we look at it from the right standpoint. That one bee cannot gather 100 pounds of honey is one of the reasons that more than one bee is required in a hive, and because one bee cannot gather that amount, nor one ten-thousandth part of it, is the reason that the apiarist desires a large number of bees in his hives at certain seasons of the year. Some tell us, "Keep your colonies always strong," just as though a large number of bees in a hive at all times of the year was a thing of great value. But right here comes in another side to the "gathering" question. I have just said that one bee could not gather one ten-thousandth part of 100 pounds of honey, my reason for saying so being that in this locality we do not have a yield of honey lasting through the length of life allotted to an indi-

vidual bee, while many bees, yea more than one-half which are reared under the most skilful management, never add an ounce to the surplus. If every bee reared could have a field of honey placed before it in which to labor, then the motto, "Keep colonies always strong," would be the right one; but inasmuch as this cannot be, and as bees at all times must be consumers, no matter whether producing or not, I cannot see the philosophy of having a colony strong in bees at such seasons when of necessity they can only be consumers. Thus, right here comes in another factor in this question, which is the field or supply of honey. In reality we must begin with the field, or in other words place that first, for without the field or honey flow we have no use for the bees. With a continuous and uninterrupted honey flow within two miles of the hive during the time which a bee lives, I think that a bee might easily gather one ounce of nectar, which would take only 1600 bees to gather 100 pounds. Of this amount it would take at least twenty-five pounds to supply the wants of the colony during the time that the bee was living, and unless the nectar was thicker than we get it here, it would take three pounds of this nectar to make one pound of honey. So then we should have twenty-five pounds of honey as the product of 1600 bees during their life with an uninterrupted flow of nectar. While this might be possible, yet there are two things which make it improbable, the first being, as already stated, that the honey flow does not continue long enough, and the second, that the yield would not be sufficient within two miles of the apiary so that the bees could work to the best advantage. In 1871 I had a colony which on May 25th I estimated to contain 4000 bees. This estimate was made by counting all the bees on a given surface of comb, and then dividing the amount of comb covered with bees as

equally as was this, by the space counted, when the quotient was multiplied by the number of bees counted on the first surface. The next day was a fine one, and apple trees were yielding honey as well as I ever knew them to. At 7 a. m. the bees began to go to work, and at 8 a. m. I found that on an average sixty loaded bees were going into the hive each minute. One was caught and killed, which I found upon dissecting had a fair sized drop of honey in the honey-sac. By a careful estimate and weighing I found that it would take about 3600 such bee loads to make one pound, so I concluded that 4000 bees were good for the gathering of one pound of nectar each hour, besides caring for the interior of the hive. Before a bee had left the hive in the morning, I had weighed the same so that I could tell when night came how much honey the colony had gained. They worked right along at the average rate of sixty per minute till 4 p. m., when they began to slacken up, and at 5 p. m. all had quit work for the day, as the sun had gone back of a cloud soon after 4 p. m. At dusk that night I weighed the hive again, saying as I did so that if my estimate was correct it should weigh eight pounds more than it did in the morning. I found that it weighed eight pounds and nine ounces, thus showing that I was not far out of the way. But what was a great surprise to me was that when weighed the next morning, I found that eight pounds and nine ounces had gone down to $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, thus showing that the nectar just from the flowers was not all honey by any means. After this I became infatuated with the idea that there could be as much honey obtained from apple blossoms as from basswood, if I could only get the population of the hive up to 40,000 instead of 4000; so I began trying to get my bees strong early in the spring, but after an entire failure of apple honey for the next three years,

on account of cold, rainy weather, I gave the matter up, only trying to get the bees strong so as to take advantage of the generally good weather during the white clover and basswood harvest. The point I wish to make is: First, we have the field or location we are in, of which we should have a thorough knowledge; next, we have the bees to secure in large numbers just in time to take advantage of the main honey flow from our field; and, third, that a bee is of little value as a honey gatherer only as it can be placed in the field of action just in the right time to take advantage of the honey flow in our locality. In this way the quantity of honey which a bee can gather in a life-time becomes of interest to us, that we may work assiduously to have that life-time come when our field is yielding honey. No one failing to rear the bees with an eye to the blooming of the flowers in his location which yield honey, can make the best success of apiculture.

Borodino, N. Y.

APICULTURAL CONVENIENCES.

C. W. DAYTON.

IT may be an hour of pleasure to examine eight or ten colonies, but to examine a hundred or more, curiosity and pleasure change into days of toil. Unless ways are devised to make this toil easy and smooth, they will be days of fatiguing and vexatious drudgery.

A hundred colonies may cast a dozen swarms in a day. Some will be large, while others will be small. Some have old queens, others young queens. Some are black bees, others yellow. Some bees roll in the honey at all times, (reasonable) while others do scarcely anything in the best of times. Then, again, there may be queen cells, virgin or queens to introduce or take away on different days to different colonies scat-

tered promiscuously through the apiary. Each and all to receive particular but different treatment which the unaided mind cannot hold, for, in two days the whole routine of conditions and requirements may have changed. The diligent and successful apiarist must leave nothing slighted.

First in importance in the line of conveniences is a good seat. I have seen many employers who object to using seats for no other reason that I could discern than that it would not look so much like work. Then, again, an employee would not use a seat for the same reason. And on several occasions I have known that far less headway was being made than there would have been had seats been provided. First get a good strong box about ten inches in measure of each of its lateral dimensions. It needs a back which is sloping like that of a rocking chair. Cut an inch-thick board, eight inches wide at one end and taper to three inches at the other. Put the wide end down and nail firmly to the lower edge of the box. As it passes the upper edge of the box it is nailed again, but an inch-strip is put under to maintain the backward pitch.

The back should extend above the box about twenty inches and the upper end contain a two-inch hole as a handle to carry it by and grasp without stooping. The upper half of the front side is left open to hold tools which may be tossed into it while sitting. I also bore a hole in the upper end of the back to receive the handle of an umbrella after the crook has been screwed off. Then, to secure stability, four pieces of three-eighths rod iron are inserted into corresponding holes in the bottom, so that placing a foot heavily upon the seat the rods are driven into the ground. These rods, when not needed, are carried inside.

Next follows in order of usefulness, a hoe for clearing away the general accu-

mulations of rubbish, and more especially from about the entrances every week or so. This part of apiary management is quite liable to neglect, when the bees might say of the apiarist: "He worked well until he got his pay, but then allowed our door yard to grow up with grass and weeds."

I have dispensed with the alighting boards of former use and changed to entrances of three three-fourths inch auger holes in the center of the front of the hives, thus making the front of the hive serve the purpose of an alighting board. One hole is equal to two or more inches of usual entrance, and still one bee can defend it from robbers. Up away from toads, mice and lizards, and, in moving, can be instantly clogged with a piece of paper or rag. I used to have a wagon load of alighting boards to move. Then a load of brick and stones. Now I set hives on condensed milk cans, which are three inches high and three inches in diameter, and when sacked, may be thrown upon the load of bees. Nor do ants harbor about hives sitting on cans. This is an astonishing locality for ants about hives that sit on the ground, and I have often found whole colonies in perfect frenzy by molestation by ants.

Such an entrance almost demands a loose bottom-board, and many there are who will object to loose bottom-boards. The only difficulty I have experienced in loose bottom-boards is in moving to out-apiaries, when it mutilated hives and caused other numerous annoyances to nail them. Where cleats are used, as in the "Missouri" hive, (to complete the rabbet), a loose bottom can be as easily and as securely fastened as a tight bottom. There has been considerable said about a hive cover being interchangeable as a bottom. If there be a cover and bottom for each hive in the apiary I see no advantage in this. But with a loose bottom having a three-

eighths strip around its margins, it enables us to use an upper story for a lower, and *vice versa*; or to tier up with all lower stories. Then, also, a bottom so cleated, will, by making the necessary holes, serve as an escape board. Nor will such a cleated bottom make any the worse cover in an emergency. I will speak of moving bees hereafter.

In this tool box is also a hammer, a case knife, queen cages of two kinds, etc. My pocket-knife has a stout blade suitable for prying apart the stories of hives. Also a small, thin blade for queen cells, and a blade with bevelled edge for scraping propolis and bits of comb from frames and covers or moving frames on rabbets. In a left vest pocket is the queen's wing scissors, and I clip every queen I come across without catching. Clip while they run. It is quicker to clip than to catch and then clip, because by the catch plan there is required a double operation.

Cages for the retention of queens for any purpose are the best which are the surest to provide a supply of food. Wind a piece of wire cloth around a strip of wood one-half by three-fourths by nine inches, and sew together the seam. Ravel out the ends and bend inward for stoppers. These are long enough to stand on the bottom board and reach to the top of the hive so as to require no pinching between frames, and the queen can locate in the warmest place. Put the queen in at one end and in the lower end keep a full sized queen cell full of honey. This will hold enough feed to last two weeks, and there is no bother with dry candy or the bees taking supplies of food out of the reach. Keep a small oil can of honey in the tool box to replenish the cages by thrusting the spout through the meshes of the wire. Keep the can in the tool box, and feed is always instantly ready.

All hives are numbered, and those needing attention at a future time are

marked on a piece of section box and this is tossed in the tool box. This is all the use I make of numbers. Anything farther requires a book, and is slow, fussy and tedious. Other record relating to bees, honey and queens is denoted by pieces of pasteboard or oiled paper one and one-half inches square, secured to the hives with a furniture tack pushed through the paper into the wood. A square white paper means that the colony has a laying queen of this season's rearing. No paper means an old queen. A sharp point cut out, as of a star, means there is a caged queen under way of introduction. One side of the point to the lateral side cut away means queen liberated but needing further examination to be sure she was accepted. All four corners snipped off means no queen but also that one is needed to be given. For virgin queens I use colored cards in the same way. A round notch in the corner means queen cell. Two notches more than one cell, and the center is used for dates.

As my bottom boards are seldom placed on the ground, they may be of half-inch material, which includes lightness. Then by using three-eighths stuff in covers and putting three cleats across the upper side, a piece of tin carrying a stone may be placed over all, and makes a very light and serviceable affair. Allowing air to circulate between the wood and tin prevents the accumulation of moisture and decay, so frequent where tin is used without the intervening space. A thin, flexible cover is easy of removal from the hive, as it breaks the propolis and brace combs gradually across the hive, and where a brood frame is disposed to leave the rabbet, the flexibility admits of the edge to spring upward so that a knife blade or chisel may be inserted to pry the frame and cover apart.

In rearing queens I use the Doolittle-Atchley method with slight modifica-

tions. The best larvæ lifter is a small wire or round stick, using it the same as in lifting a horse-shoe on the end of a hoe handle. Some of the food adheres, and I have had twenty-three out of twenty-five accepted. The removal of the cocoon is equally easy. Get out a block of larvæ about one inch wide and two inches long. Shave down the cells on both sides of the comb until you begin to cut the corners of the diamonds in the bottom of the cells. Use comb which has six or eight cocoons, one inside the other. Use a sharp razor. In this condition the bases of the cells present about the same aspect as a number of ten-cent wash basins attached together by their outward edges, while their bottoms appear glued to the mid-rib of wax. By a little tampering at the edge, we soon see that while cocoons adhere to the mid-rib, they are attached to each other by a dry untenacious surface, and readily separate, and the whole comb may be "shelled" out, of larvæ on cocoon bases galore. I pick them up with a sharp needle. Then a stick with a hollow in the end, (for the larvæ) to press them into the bottom of the cell. Then another stick of hard wood, a little larger, and having sharp corners, which catches and carries wax from the sides of the cells before it and covers the exposed edges of the cocoons. Then insert the other stick again, and all is made smooth so that no bee can remove a cocoon without tearing it in pieces and beginning the depredations on a smooth surface. Dip cell cups one taper all the way down to a point, or in the shape of an unbent smoker nozzle. It is the bending of the mid-rib which separates the cell bases of several cocoons in each, and with vacant space in the cup below the larvæ, the whole outfit of cocoons and mid-rib adhering, can be put in and flaws covered up.

Florence, Cal.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

THE summer is past, the harvest is ended, and with the green life of summer touched by the fingers of the icy-hearted winter which glow with unusual splendor for a few short days and then fade and die, die the hopes of bee keepers for the season of 1894.

We had a short honey flow from golden rod about the first of September, which gave a little life to our bees and helped them to start brood. Sunflowers and smartweed yielded a little to help them along, and strong colonies are in a fair condition as far as numbers go for wintering. The ten frame hives which were loaded with honey last year and have been let alone this season, *might* some of them go through the winter without extra feeding. The rest only feeding and doubling up can save. And it isn't a bit funny to think of the fine queens which gave promise of doing so well, starving to death. So ten frame hives have been fitted with very thin division boards which I place in the center of the hive, and two colonies are crowded into one hive, each having five frames. Any that have inferior queens I use to help those that can use a few more bees. Then feed them all they can take care of. In this way I hope to save the best of my queens, and two can be fed at once. Perhaps the sugar will not hold out to feed them all. If such is the case, the best shall be well supplied and the others must give up their share to help them, for this is one of the years when we may be glad if we can go into winter quarters with as many colonies, and those in condition to winter, as we had in the spring.

The American Bee Journal looks after our health, the PROGRESSIVE fur-

nishes us with law, Gleanings dispenses gospel and gardening, and the Nebraska Bee Keeper tells how we shall care for our poultry. The editor of the Api expects to add a new department to the Api soon. I wonder what especial topic he will select. Live stock, real estate, or what?

Lady bee keepers, and ladies who are not bee keepers themselves but keepers of men who are, might tell us once in awhile of things that would be of interest to all home keepers. Of how we may make our homes better and happier; how the little economies that help make the dollars and cents go as far as possible in these hard times may be practiced, and how our children, the coming bee keepers of the future, may be so trained as to be fitted to fill the places we shall vacate in the near future, in a better manner than we have filled them.

Bee keeping or what other occupation we may follow, is only one of the side acts in the great drama of our lives. One of the helps that may be used as stepping stones to lead us up out of the narrowness of self into the immensity of God's great universe.

These lessons of every day life over which we puzzle and study are the first lessons, the alphabet which the Great Teacher gives us to learn, that we may be fitted to comprehend the great work that is to follow immortality.

Since September 1st we have had several showers, and the weather has turned cool, so that all vegetation is much refreshed. The relief came too late to help the honey crop much. The corn crop is not quite so bad a failure as we at first feared, as there will be some corn, enough we hope to furnish seed for another year and have some for feed. Little patches through the fields where there was some shelter from the hot wind, or where it had not

tasselled out when the wind came, will yield some ears of corn, for which we are very thankful.

Millard, Neb.

MISSOURI'S EXPERIMENTAL STATION.—A POOR SEASON.

J. W. ROUSE.

MY visit to the experimental station before the board of curators some two years ago is beginning to bear fruit. In a letter from the dean of the agricultural college, Dr. E. D. Porter, I am informed that they have taken up the experiment of bee keeping. I am not informed as to who the experimenter with the bees is, but urge bee keepers all over the state to give all assistance and encouragement possible, and by addressing the dean will finally reach the proper person. I think the management are perfectly willing to do what they can, but the means are too limited to take up many new experiments. However, when the importance of bee keeping is once learned, it will then take its proper position before the public.

I am compelled to record another very poor honey season, in fact, none at all for this part of Missouri, so far as I know. Some of my best colonies may secure enough for winter stores, and perhaps in a few instances, may have some to spare. Feeding in very many cases will be in order if the bees are to be brought through the winter. Feeding should have been done ere this, where needed, but may be done yet if attended to immediately. Those who have them had better take care of them, as many have neglected their bees and have lost or will lose them, so that bees will be very likely to be scarce, and worth a good price next season.

I wonder how many of the readers of the PROGRESSIVE will be at the North American Bee Keepers' Association

meeting at St. Joseph, Mo.? Many will be hindered from going on account of the stringency of the times, but everyone should go who can, and thus give our brother bee keepers of the east, as well as of the west, and, in fact, from everywhere, a hearty welcome to our beloved state, which, when taken all around and all advantages considered, is probably the best state in the union, if not in the world. I know we are behind a little on honey for a few times, but give us a little more time, and we will likely surprise you. Some of the "big guns" bee keepers are expected to attend the meeting at St. Joseph. Beside the fraternal features, which will be great, there will be much to learn by an interchange of ideas.

I am not now informed as to what our state association is going to do as to a meeting.

Mexico, Mo.

IS IT FOUL BROOD?

J. J. TEMPLE.

IHAVE passed through quite an ordeal since I wrote you. This is the principal reason I have not written you sooner. I have had a severe attack of blasted hopes—had 'em pretty bad. I haven't fully recovered until now, but still I am not sitting on an inverted bee gum.

In the spring I divided my colonies, which of necessity weakened them. Then we had a very cold, unfavorable spring, at least the latter part of it was, and bees nearly starved, and did no swarming to speak of. They stored no honey till the middle of June, or later. I was careful, however, to see that none of mine were entirely out, and fed those that needed it.

Well, during this dearth of honey I noticed that nearly all were soiling their combs. They would draw out the

foundation but very little, and what comb they made was black, and among some I detected a peculiar odor. I began to be fearful that it was foul brood; then I found many sunken cells and dead young bees in the cell, and some a putrid mass. Well, I removed some of the worst combs, and destroyed them. I then got a pint can and would put three or four drops of carbolic acid and ten or fifteen drops of turpentine into it and fill it with water, shake it up and spurt it over the frames and over the combs and bees. I would put a can full into one hive. I did this every two or three weeks. Please remember that I could not determine whether the trouble arose from foul brood, or from a dearth of honey and weak swarms.

We had some nice rains in June and after honey began coming in they built white combs and seemed to recover entirely. Then I thought sure it must be the dearth of honey that had produced the trouble. Those that had sunken cells and were bad off, recovered with the rest. Then I thought the difficulty was over, when about August 1st I found two swarms with brood all dead—a putrid mass. With these two I adopted Root's starving remedy as given in A. B. C. The rest are all right, so far as I can tell, but I have gotten but very little honey—about 400 pounds.

Please be kind enough to answer the following questions for me:

Would they recover from foul brood as they have done? Do you think it is foul brood? What do you suppose has caused it? Will it be likely to return more virulent than ever? What had I better do?

I know you have enough to look after your own business without troubling about mine, but if you could give me some advice, it would be thankfully received. I have forty-four colonies now, apparently strong.

Lewisville, Tex.

FRIEND TEMPLE—We are glad to say that we have never had any experience with foul brood, but with what experience we have had with dead brood, caused by dividing of colonies in early spring, we would say yours is a case of dead brood, and nothing more. Beginners often become too anxious for increase, divide their colonies too early in the spring, and some of the brood become chilled, and die. Then they think they have foul brood in the apiary, but they haven't—neither have you. Yes, we are always very busy, but when we can help a brother bee keeper by answering a few questions that we are able to answer, we will always strain a point to do so.—Ed.

POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

WILLIAM C. SPRAGUE.

THE POLICE POWER.

THE police power, in the broadest acceptance of the term, means the general power of a government to preserve and promote the public welfare, even at the expense of private rights. The police power of a state embraces the whole system of internal regulation by which the state seeks to preserve public order and prevent offenses, and also to secure to every citizen the uninterrupted enjoyment of his own, so far as it is consistent with a like enjoyment of rights by others. It extends to the protection of the life, limbs, health, and comfort of all persons, and to the protection of all property within the state. It is difficult, if not impossible, to define the exact scope of the term, and the supreme court of the United States has declined to attempt it. In the United States the police power belongs to the states, and can be exercised by congress only over the territories and the District of Columbia, this being one of the powers which was reserved to the states in making the grant of powers to the United States when the states ratified the constitution. The police power

of a state is a legislative function, and is almost as broad as the power of legislation itself, but it is a power distinct from and does not include either the right of eminent domain or the power of taxation. In the exercise of its police power a state may regulate or destroy entirely the use and value of property, and it need make no compensation therefor. Under the power of eminent domain, however, the property itself may be taken for public use, but compensation must be made for it. Eminent domain applies where property is taken for the advancement of some public interest, while the police power applies usually to the care and preservation of public health and morals. The state cannot discriminate in the exercise of its power of taxation, but must operate on all alike, but in the exercise of its police power it need consider only what is best for the public good. The purposes of the police power of a state are to preserve the public health and morals, and to promote the general welfare. In the furtherance of these purposes it may regulate or forbid the exercise of trades or occupations, or any uses of property which may possibly prove injurious to the community's health. Subjects which will serve as illustrations of the matters upon which it may operate in this connection are: slaughter houses, the adulteration of foods, the pollution of water courses, the regulation and location of burying grounds, the prohibition of the sale of oleomargarine, and the requiring of persons practising professions, as medicine, law, etc., to obtain a license therefor, the suppression of lotteries and prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, the prohibition of polygamous marriages, and the statutes providing for the observance of Sunday. The state may also regulate the charges of ferrymen, common carriers, etc., and also any business affected with a public interest.

The police power covers also those statutes which regulate the rights of persons of different races or colors in places of public resort, as theaters, inns, and carriages of common carriers. There are many other subjects upon which the police power may operate, but the above subjects will serve as illustrations. The ordinary method of exercising the police power is by the imposition of taxes or penalties for the purpose of discouraging the occupations deemed injurious, but it may with equal propriety entirely or partially prohibit the business against which it is directed. In determining whether or not a statute is within the protection of the police power, the constitutions of the state and of the United States must be considered, for, as the constitution limits the power of legislation, it correspondingly limits the police power whenever that comes in conflict with an express constitutional provision.

REDUCED RAILWAY FARES

To attend the North American Bee Keepers' Association at St. Joseph, Mo., October 10th, 11th, and 12th, 1894.

The Western Passenger Association, under the conditions named below, will grant reduced railway fare to those who travel over their roads and attend the meeting of the North American Bee Keepers' Association at St. Joseph, Mo., October 10-12.

CONDITIONS:—Full fare will be charged going. Return tickets will be issued at *one-third the regular fare*, provided the purchaser presents a certificate from the agent of whom he obtained his ticket, and provided also at least 100 such certificates shall be presented. There can be little doubt on this last point, especially as special round-trip excursion tickets, even such as are issued to parties of ten, twenty-five, or more, traveling in a body, will count toward the 100, provided each purchas-

er is careful to secure a certificate of purchase from the ticket agent who sells him the ticket, and to present this certificate at the convention to be countersigned by the Secretary of the Association. Therefore, *do not fail to secure a certificate when you purchase your ticket*, whether single or round-trip, and no matter whether you intend to take advantage of the reduced fare or not. It may aid others in obtaining the reduction.

TIME OF TICKETS:—Valid October 6th to October 15th, that is, they may be purchased three days (not counting Sunday) before the first day of the meeting, and the return-ticket may be obtained any time up to the night of October 15th.

RAILWAYS:—The following are the roads included in this reduction: Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. Railway; Chicago & Alton; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Burlington & Northwestern; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago Great Western; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago, St. Paul, Minn., & Omaha; Hannibal & St. Joseph; Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs; St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern; Illinois Central; Iowa Central; Minneapolis & St. Louis; Missouri Pacific; Rock Island & Peoria; Sioux City & Pacific; Wabash; Wisconsin Central lines.

When necessary to pass over more than one line, and in case a through ticket with a certificate cannot be obtained, it will be necessary to obtain a certificate from each agent from whom a ticket is purchased, in order to entitle the holder to the reduction on return-ticket.

Those who do not live within the territory covered by these lines should, wherever practicable, purchase a local or a round-trip ticket to the nearest line named above, and secure there a

ticket to St. Joseph with certificate of purchase.

Further notice will be given in case other railways grant reduced rates.

HARVEST EXCURSION:—Some may be able to take advantage of the "Harvest Excursion" rates (one-half fare plus \$2.00) given October 9th, full particulars of which can be obtained of local agents.

CHANGE OF DATE:—Note the change as announced by President Abbott, in the date of the meeting from the middle of the month to October 10th, 11th, and 12th.

FRANK BENTON,
Sec'y. N. American Bee Keepers' Association
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

HONEY CROP A FAILURE,

E. W. MOORE.

PLEASE send fifty cents worth of PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, and excuse my delay in remitting. My bees won't pay expenses this season, but it is the first time in fifteen years' experience that I have failed to get pay for time and trouble of attending to my bees. I shall have to feed sugar for winter. No rain since May. No fruit in this part of Indiana, and corn and other crops cut short by the continued dry weather, with no honey to sell, makes us feel as though hard times were at hand. But then we have one consolation, and that is that we won't have to send to our supply dealers for any supplies for next season, as we have them on hand.

Seigert, Ind.

Likes "The Progressive."

Leahy M'fg. Co.—

I like the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER first rate. It contains good, solid information, and lots of it, too.

G. F. TUBBS.

Turtle Point, Pa.

The Progressive Bee Keeper.

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

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HIGGINSVILLE, MO., OCTOBER 1, 1894.

Go to St. Joseph.

Oct. 10, 11, and 12.

If you fail to attend the North American, you will miss it.

Dr. Miller will be at St. Joseph with his songs, his good nature and wit.

You may never have another chance to see as many of the leading bee keepers of the United States and Canada.

You will get information and enthusiasm enough to take you through several bad years, by attending the North American.

Now is the time for the bee keepers of the great west to show their loyalty to the cause in which they have enlisted. Read President Abbot's article in another column, and get ready at once to go to St. Joseph.

Editor York, Editor Holtermann, Editor Stilson, Editor Hutchinson, Editors Root, and the editors of the PROGRESSIVE will all be at St. Joseph. The meeting is, therefore, sure to be well edited. But we must have a liberal sprinkle of good contributions from the laymen to make the meeting interesting and profitable.

Remember the rate is one and one-third fare. You pay full fare going.

and get a certificate of your agent which entitles you to return for one-third fare, provided you get your certificate signed by the secretary of the association. Do not forget the certificate, and be sure to get to the depot before train time so the agent will have plenty of time to prepare it.

Mr. E. T. Abbott, president of the North American Bee Keepers' Association, paid us a pleasant call on the 25th.

It takes a good deal of love for the business to make one stick to it year after year, and they failures, too. Don't give up yet.

If you attend the coming convention and have anything at home that you think would interest others, take it with you. Get other bee keepers' opinion of it. Let them point out defects or suggest improvements.

We have one of Henry Alley's Adel queens in our apiary. If her bees prove to be half as good as claimed, we shall expect wonderful results from them. We are ready to give the best bees a place in our apiary, it matters not what they are called. Q

Progressive Apiary is being requeened with our new strain of bees. We are considerably out of pocket by clinging to golden bees as long as we have. We are having a light flow of honey from golden rod and other fall flowers, so that no sugar will be required to help our bees through the winter—and we are getting this honey by having bees that get out and hustle, as the flowers are very scattering. Q

James Heddon says prevent the rearing of drones by having all worker combs. The advice is good, but we never saw so perfect a set of combs that there was not a corner or hole some-

where that the bees could not put in a few drone cells. In Mr. Heddon's divisible brood chamber hive with three-eighths bee space, they would rear drones enough between the two sets of frames to mate all queens in an apiary of one hundred colonies. Q

Bring a sample of your honey with you to St. Joseph, and come prepared to tell what sort of success you have had during the season. Also bring (or send if you cannot come) anything you may have that is new, or that you think will be of interest to your fellow beekeepers. Bring your questions along also, for the question box will no doubt have a prominent place in the program.

Bring your wife along to the convention also, as she will no doubt enjoy the trip, and the change and rest will do her good. By the way, this leads us to say that the reduced rates are not confined to bee keepers alone, but anyone who will attend a session of the convention and get his certificate signed, can get the benefit of them. Go! If you do not have any bees, it will do you good to come in contact with the beekeepers and catch some of their enthusiasm.

The season of Indian summer is at hand, and surely a lovelier was never seen. The earth is decked in her rich green carpet, dotted thickly with the bee-haunted golden rod and other autumnal flowers, while the very air seems freighted with a message of peace from the all-wise Father above. Surely, though the year has been a failure to many as regards bee keeping, we have manifold other blessings for which to be thankful, and the time has come when the disappointed will have an opportunity to behold the smiling faces of their more successful brethren. We refer to the St. Joseph convention. Will you be there? We hope you will, one and all. Come, brother beekeepers, let us share with each other our disappointments and our joys.

Tobacco Habit Cured

FOR ONE DOLLAR

BY THE

Colli's Tobacco Antidote.



This wonderful discovery is causing a great excitement everywhere by its thousands and thousands of CURES of the very worst cases of Tobacco Habit all over the land. IT IS SPECIALLY A HOME TREATMENT. It cures without trouble, with very little expense; no inconvenience; NO DISTRESS; no publicity; but with great secrecy. No craving for Tobacco after three days' use of this Invaluable Remedy.



This Antidote gives health to all using it. It relieves mouth, throat and stomach troubles, and is most especially wonderful in speedily relieving Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Heart Disease, Nervousness and Debility of the System. It does not weaken the person using it, in any way, either in mind or body, but gives tone to the mental and physical system by its use. It can be used unknown to anyone.

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HICKS MEDICINE CO.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Quarter Centennial Meeting of this Society will be held at *St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 10, 11, and 12, 1894.* It is the first convention of the North American Association beyond the western bank of the Mississippi, and large delegations from the great West will be present. We hope the East, the North and the South will gather with them.

Frank Benton, Sec. N. A. B. A., Washington, D. C.

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.

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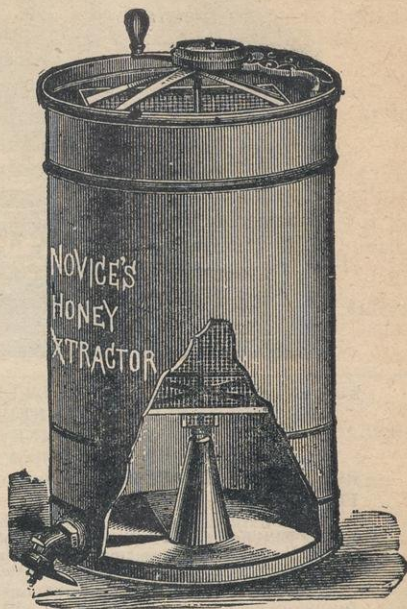
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A book especially for beginners. Address **LEAHY M'F'G. CO., Higginsville, Mo.**

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Three 2-frame Novice Honey Extractor, for L frame, as shown in accompanying cut, \$5.50 each; two for \$10.50.

One Six-Inch Foundation Mill, Root's make, (new). This is just right for making thin foundation: Cost \$13.50; will take \$8.50. A bargain.

Just One Dollar

—GETS THE—

American Apiculturist

one year, and one of our fine **GOLDEN ADEL QUEENS,**

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


HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

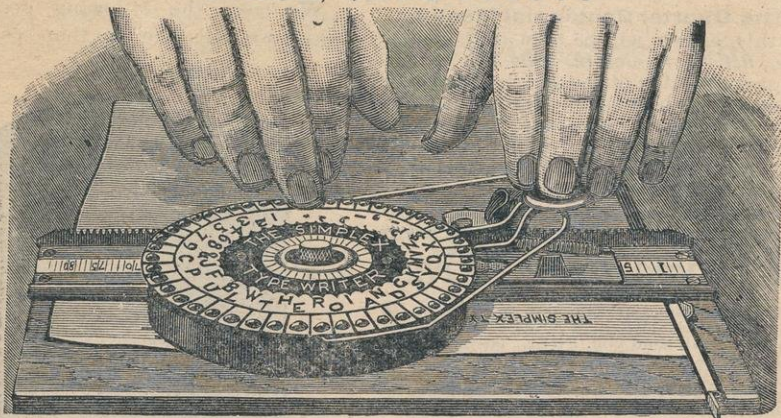
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The "SIMPLEX" is the product of experienced typewriter manufacturers, and is a PRACTICAL TYPEWRITER in every sense of the word, and AS SUCH, WE GUARANTEE IT.

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Nothing is of greater importance than correct forms of correspondence. The "SIMPLEX" encourages practice, and practice makes perfect. Writing with this machine will be such jolly fun for your boys and girls that they will write letters by the dozen. This may cost you something for postage stamps, but the improvement in their correspondence will repay you.

EXTRA POINTS,

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

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

It has no ribbon to soil the fingers.

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

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

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

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LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

Queens by Return Mail.

I am now caring for a lot of Queens by the Atchley plan of giving each Queen three unfinished sections of honey and a handful of bees. This keeps the queens fresh and healthy, yet in the best possible condition for shipment, which enables me to fill orders by

RETURN MAIL.

One untested Queen, 75c; six for \$4.00.
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Anyone buying a queen can have the Review one year for 75c.

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HOMES ON THE GULF COAST

A Northern Colony near Houston and Galveston. Fertile soil, good health and finest climate in the world. Address W. S. CHENOWETH, Orchard, Ft. Bend Co., Tex.

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

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QUIGLEY'S GOLDEN QUEENS
are bred for business. Send for Circular.
Address, E. F. QUIGLEY, Unionville, Mo



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

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

 These are the best goods made.

Address **Leahy M'f'g. Co.,**
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WANTED—Position in an apiary by a practical apiarist. Eleven years' experience. Address,

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Practical from cover to cover.

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Sample copy on application.

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

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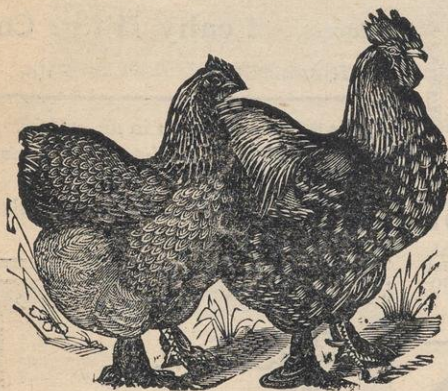
I WILL handle a complete line of the Higginsville goods the coming season at the Leahy M'f'g. Co.'s prices. Parties residing in Southeast Kansas or Southwest Missouri can save freight by purchasing these goods of me. I will also continue to breed Queens from the best 5-banded stock. Send for my catalogue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

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'CRESCENT POULTRY FOOD'

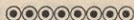
Is the best known remedy for the prevention and cure of Roup, Cholera, Indigestion, Crop-bound, Leg Weakness, and all other diseases to which poultry is subject.



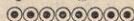
"Crescent Poultry Food" is the greatest and best tonic, invigorator, and egg producer on the market.



Ask your druggist for it, or send 25 cents to us, and we will send you a package (enough for sixty days) all charges paid.



Directions for using and "Practical Hints on the Care of Poultry" sent with each package.



"Practical Hints" alone is worth many times the price of a package of "Crescent Poultry Food."

Address, **CRESCENT POULTRY FOOD CO.,**
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When more convenient orders for "Crescent Poultry Food" can be sent direct to us.
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The "Boss" One-Piece Section

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Dovetailed Hives, Foundation

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

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

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OUR NEW STYLE FRAME

Gives better satisfaction than anything we have gotten out for several seasons. Our *Thin Walled Hive* is *Best and Cheapest* on the market. — With our *Out Side Winter Case* it makes the *Best Out-Door Winter Hive*,—and the Cheapest. We are the *Original* makers of *Polished Sections*, and our goods are acknowledged to be the best,—and cheap as any. Illustrated Catalogue and copy of THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER free on application.

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A Sixty-page Book for Beginners, by J. W. Rouse.

The first thousand nearly gone in the short time of one year.

What Others Think of this Book.

Leahy M'fg. Co.: Gentlemen: We should be glad to help you out with the book. It is one of the nicest jobs of printing we have seen. R. & E. C. Porter, Lewistown, Ill., Feb. 29, '9

A book for beginners is something often called for. Mr. J. W. Rouse, of Mexico, Mo., has written a book of fifty-two pages, called "The Amateur Bee Keeper," that is designed to satisfy just this demand. It tells very briefly and clearly just those things that a beginner would like to know. It is well illustrated, and well printed by R. B. Leahy, of Higginsville, Mo.—*Bee Keepers' Review*.

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

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING!

FROM BEST KNOWN STRAINS.

INDIAN GAMES, BLACK LANGSHANS,
BUFF and PARTRIDGE COCHINS, LIGHT BRAHMAS,
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Only the very best stock used. Send for catalogue and prices, or call and see our fowls.

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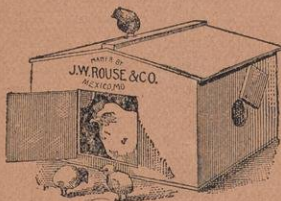
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Dovetailed Hives, Sections,
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—VERY CHEAP.

FIVE † Banded † QUEENS.



The
Model
Coop.

One nailed and five packed inside, making six in all, \$3.50.

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

RAT, CAT AND
VARMINT
PROOF.

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

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

J. W. ROUSE & CO., MEXICO, MO.