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The progressive bee keeper. Vol. 3, No. 5 May 1, 1893

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

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MAY 1, 1893.



PROGRESSIVE
BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.



PUBLISHED BY
LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

DON'T Purchase a SELF-HIVER until you have read our 13-page circular. Sent FREE.
Address,
HENRY ALLEY, WENHAM, MASS.
Please mention this paper.

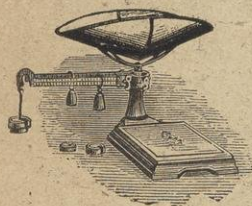


BARNES' Foot and Hand Power Machinery

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,
814 Ruby Street, Rockford, Ills

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 Apian Supplies sent Free on Application.

Our Specialties are

QUIGLEY'S GOLDEN ITALIAN BEES.

Are hardy good honey gatherers, gentle and beautiful. The Queens are large and prolific. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. A few warranted Queens to ship in April, at May prices.

PRICES OF QUEEN.

1 Warranted Queen, May to Nov.	1 \$1.00
3 " " " "	5.00
12 " " June	9.00
12 " " July to Nov.	1, 8.00
1 Tested " May and June,	1, 50
1 Tested " July to Nov.	1, 1.25
Select Tested " each,	2.50

If nuclei are wanted with our golden queens, add \$1.00 for each frame of brood wanted.

QUEEN CAGES.

The modified Benton, as we make it, is the largest and best "penny postage" cage on the market. In 500 or 1000 lots we furnish neat printed card covers, with the breeder's address printed on them. We are supplying some of the largest breeders with cages.

PRICE LIST OF QUEEN CAGES.

Penny Benton, sample by mail.	\$.05
" " 10 by mail.	.40
" " 50 by mail.	1.15
" " 100 express or freight	1.50
" " 500 " "	7.00
" " 1000 " "	12.50

BEE SUPPLIES of all kinds at lowest prices.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from a pen of choice Brown Leghorns, \$1 per 13

Our Price List is sent Free.

Address,

E. F. QUIGLEY, Unionville, Mo.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

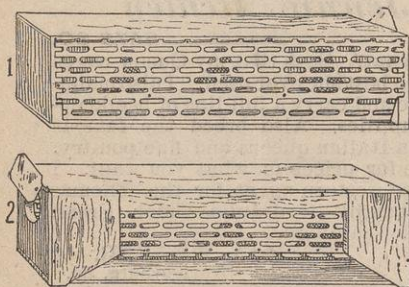
We have the following goods that we wish to dispose of at once, as we need the room. They are goods that we have taken in exchange for other goods, or that have been made by mistake, and we will sell them at about one-half the usual price.

SEPARATORS:

We have the following separators, for which we will take 25 cents per 100, or \$2.00 per 1,000
 2,000 Separators, 17x3½x1-20
 4,000 Separators, 15¼x4x1-16.

If any of the above Separators are too long for your purpose, we cut them off the length you want without extra charge.

ALLEY'S NEW DRONE AND QUEEN TRAP.



This is quite an improvement over the old style, and can be used as a self-hiver with very little change. Price, 50c each; 5 for \$1.75, 10 for \$3.00. 15c each extra by mail. In ordering these, say the new improved.

SECOND HAND FOUNDATION MILL.

We have on hand one 6-inch foundation mill that we will sell at \$7.00.

This machine is of the Vandervort make, has been reworked and makes excellent foundation.

The Vandervort mills cost, when new, \$15.00, and are the best mills made. If you want to see what kind of foundation this mill makes, we will be pleased to send you a full sheet sample.

HONEY BOARDS AT HALF PRICE.

We have on hand 200 wood-slatted, break joint honey boards made expressly for the Simplicity Hive. They usually sold for 10c each, but to close out this lot we will let them go at 5c each.

ORDER EARLY.

At this date (April 25) we are up with all orders, and can ship all kinds of goods promptly. Now is the time to order, as you will soon need the supplies, and may lose many times their cost by not having them on hand when needed.

QUEEN BEES RAISED IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.

We have made arrangements to have all our early queens raised under the favorable climate of Texas. One of Doolittle's best breeding queens will furnish the eggs, and add to this the mild climate of Texas, so favorably adapted to queen rearing, we expect these queens to be very beautiful and second to none for business.

PRICES OF EARLY QUEENS.

Untested, May,.....	\$ 1 00
“ ½ doz. May,.....	5 00
“ 1 doz. May,.....	9 00
Warranted, May,.....	1 25
“ ½ doz. May,.....	6 00
“ 1 doz. May,.....	10 00
Tested, May,.....	1 50
Select Tested, May,.....	3 00
Extra Select Tested, each,	5 00

We will have plenty queens that have been raised here, after the 1st of June, and will be able to fill all orders promptly. Send for Price List of Queens.

CLUBBING LIST.

We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

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

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

Honey and Beeswax Market

CHICAGO, ILL.—Demand for comb honey is quite light and prices are easy at 17@18c for best grades of white; dark is very slow at 10@12c; extracted is steady at 6@9c; beeswax 25c.

R. A. B. & Co.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Honey market about over for this season. Never cleaned out so clean of all grades. This is certainly encouraging for the coming season.

H. R. W.

BOSTON, MASS.—Honey is selling slow and prices are lower. Best 1lb comb, 16@17c; extracted, 8@10c; beeswax, none on hand.

B. & R.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—White comb, 1lb, 16c; dark 1lb comb, 14c; extracted white, 8½c; dark, 6½c. Beeswax, none on the market. All the comb honey is sold out; very little on the market.

H. & B.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The demand for comb and extracted honey is light. We quote: 1lb comb at 12@17c; extracted 6@7½c; beeswax, 22@25c. C-M. C. C.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Comb slow sale, though white clover is in good demand, with light stock. We quote: White clover, 17@18c; amber, 15@16½c; dark, no sale for; extracted in cans, 8½c; amber in barrels, 6½@7c; darker, 5½@6c. Prime yellow beeswax, 25½c.

D. G. T. G. Co.

S. E. MILLER.

G. H. MILLER.

1893.

MILLER BROS.

—Proprietors of the—

STAR APIARY,

Our motto, Good Goods and Low Prices,

—Breeders of—

ITALIAN BEES and QUEENS,

Manufacturers of

Hives and Bee Keepers' Supplies,

Catalogue free. Address,

Miller Bros.,

Bluffton,

Montgomery Co., Mo.

MAKE NO MISTAKE AND GET
DUVALL'S GOLDEN ITALIANS

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

Address

CHAS. D. DUVALL,

Spencerville, Md.

YES

Jennie Atchley

SAYS SO,

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

A. A. WEAVER,

Warrensburg, Mo.

ITALIAN QUEENS. The best of stock by the best known methods. Large, yellow and prolific. Untested, each, \$1.00; 6 for 4.50. Yellow to the tip breeders, \$2.00. Satisfaction

W. H. LAWS, Lavaca, Ark.

QUEENS FREE!

Do you want fine, beautiful, young and prolific Italian Queens that are yellow to the tips, and the finest honey-gatherers in the land? Then try my beautiful hustlers, they are very gentle and hardy. Can ship by return mail. I warrant all my queens purely mated. Prices: single queens, 90c; 3 for \$2.25; 6 for \$4; 12 for \$7.75. A tested queen free with every order for one dozen queens. I do this to get you to try my queens this season, as I know you will always hereafter be a customer.

Address

M. H. DEWITT, Sang Run, Garrett Co., Md.

The Progressive Bee Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company.

Vol. 3.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., MAY 1, 1893.

No. 5.

QUEEN MAY.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

Written for the Progressive Bee Keeper.

April has flown with her showers,
Into the days that have been;
Queen May with her beautiful flowers
And verdure, walks laughingly in.
She smiles and the old earth seems brighter,
As it drinks in the richness and bloom;
And the hawthorn is blossoming whiter
Exhaling delicious perfume.

With beautiful hand now she scatters
O'er the fields her rich treasures of grain;
And ruthlessly, wilfully shatters
The links of the cold winter's chain.
The rich corn will grow in her smiling,
The bee will sip sweets from the rose.
To store in the hive, as beguiling
The time by her soft buzz she goes.

Oh, beautiful, glorious Maytime,
More lovely than ever before,
As fair as our childhood's glad play time
In the dear happy days now no more;
From the bee as she toils 'midst the flowers,
We may all glean this lesson today,
To prepare for December's dark hours
While viewing the beauty of May.

Higginsville, Mo., April 24, 1893.

NOTES FROM THE STAR APIARY:

BY S. E. MILLER.

Drones in the Star Apiary April 10th.
Queen cells containing larvae on the
12th inst.

Bees in splendid condition for this
time of year. Some colonies have
brood in all but one or two frames.
Loss in wintering, seven per cent.

There is a man in Dowagiac,
His name I need not tell;
Says he, "Globose your honey,
Because it makes it sell."

L. F. Abbott, in American Bee Jour-
nal, speaking of alsike, says its roots do
not penetrate the soil like the tap root
of the large varieties of clover, but

spread out near the surface. Here at
Bluffton they do penetrate the soil. He
advises sowing twelve pounds of seed
per acre. Here we have a good stand
where five to six pounds per acre were
sown.

Frost last night. Twenty-eight de-
grees this morning; but a heavy fog
prevented much damage to fruits, etc.

How many bee journals we have at this day;
There's the Review and Gleanings and the A B J
The P. B. K. and the A. B. K.,
The N. B. K. and the C. B. J.,
The B. K. G. and the W. M. A.,
And across the Big Puddle, the B. B. J.
Just how many more I cannot say;
But soon I suppose there'll be a K. B. K.

Say, Jake Smith, (in Gleanings) I'm
afraid you are off your beat when you
try to wax humorous. Try another
lead. Wonder who Jake is, anyhow?
Gleanings, I'm afraid Jake is not a suc-
cess. Beg pardon. No harm meant.

Dr. Miller seems to be troubled by
queens passing through queen ex-
cluders. I wonder if the queens that
pass through are not some of his pulled
queens—pulled before they are ripe?
Say Dr., do you believe in pulled peep
chickens? With us, excluders exclude.

Some folks object to clipping queens'
wings, on the ground that too many get
lost in the grass when swarming. If
the apiarist is on hand, this need not
happen. If he is absent, there is a
chance of the queen (only) becoming
lost, but if she has her wings she can
fly to the woods with the swarm.
MORAL: Spare the queen's wings, and
lose queen, swarm and all. Then, a
year later, you may find the tree they
have gone to. Cut it, and take a wash
tub, two water pails, a tin kettle, and

a pint cup full of honey, and enough run off down the hill to sweeten a whole community. Oh, my!

I guess that will do, Mr. Higginville, or whoever is editor.

P. S. We don't know whether those Higginville fellows meant to play us an April fool, or not, but just the same, the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER came promptly to hand on the 1st. Bright as a new pin, and found to be exceptionally free from the errors usually found in a journal that has fallen into the hands of parties not familiar with journalism. We should like to know who is steering the craft, anyhow. It looks as if he might have been at the wheel before.

Bluffton, Mo.

HOFFMAN FRAMES NOT SATISFACTORY.

BY WILLIAM WILLIS.

From Gleanings in Bee Culture.

Six years ago last June I shipped from Kansas seven colonies of bees. They yielded honey abundantly, and it sold readily for 25 cents retail and 20 cents wholesale. As a natural consequence, nearly all the farmers caught the bee fever. Honey has gone down, and the bee fever with it, and their bees are fast passing into the hands of bee keepers. Last year was the first poor yield since I have been here, many of the farmers getting no surplus. I got 65 pounds per colony, spring count, and I know of no one else who did quite as well.

This part of the valley is sown mostly to alfalfa, with a few patches of red clover. Our main honey crop is from alfalfa, but where it stands mixed with red clover the bees work almost exclusively on the clover. The latter yields two or three good crops, but the tubes on the bloom are not nearly so deep as they are east of the range.

We cut all of our own supplies, except sections, make our own foundation, and are about able to paddle our own canoe by A. I. Root furnishing the paddles. This, I think, is quite an improvement over my first start here, when I bought fruit boxes to work into 2-lb sections.

We winter our bees on their summer stands, mostly in double walled hives, with floor large enough for outside cov-

er to rest on. I have done considerable experimenting on hives and frames on a small scale, but will not now ask space for a description, further than to say I have always used fixed distances, but not self-spacers like the Hoffman frame. I have a few, however, on the Hoffman principle; but when I want to take out only one frame (which is all that I wish to disturb, in a majority of cases), and that frame usually in the middle of the hive, I can have it out before I could loosen the follower of the Hoffman frame. I also fear the bees in this valley use too much wax for the Hoffman frame.

Montrose, Col.

SPRING PACKING.-- COMB AND EXTRACTED HONEY.

BY E. F. QUIGLEY.

The time for putting on surplus cases will soon be here. Do not try to get any comb honey from a weak colony. Better work them for extracted honey.

Everything should be done now to build up every colony strong early in the season. It has paid me to pack each hive with chaff or fine planer shavings, using old boxes on a winter case. But, if you do not care to go to the trouble and expense of cases for your hives, take off the cover, put a quilt or a thin board over brood frames, set an empty super on brood chamber, fill it with fine chaff or planer shavings, put on your cover, and you will be surprised how much better a colony will breed up.

Select the very best ones to store comb honey, using all other for extracted. I have known colonies to store thirty to fifty pounds in empty combs, while one just as strong worked for comb honey, never put an ounce in their super.

I use shallow combs for extracting. A case of them is put on at the commencement of clover bloom. As soon as the flow in such is so that they can build comb rapidly, these cases are removed to other colonies and a case of sections put on.

By putting on these empty combs at first, you start the bees to storing above the brood nest, which is very important just at the start, as some honey will be removed from brood frames below, giving the queen room to fill the combs. I have found the frames filled solid from end to end with brood in colonies worked on this plan.

With your brood frame in this condition at the commencement of the honey flow, you can count on a very large yield, if the flowers furnish the nectar
Unionville, Mo.

FARMERS AS BEE KEEPERS.

BY A. A. WEAVER.

Should we encourage farmers to keep bees? is a question we have frequently discussed at conventions, and as a general rule most bee keepers say no, because that would increase the supply of honey and consequently reduce the price. Again, others say it is not worth while as they will not give it the attention necessary to success, and will only fail and then condemn the bees and fault us for getting them into it.

Well, now in some cases this might be true, but will it justify us in selfishly withholding our influence and knowledge of the profession from them, and thus prevent them from enjoying this rich luxury? Now let us see what there is in the matter of reducing prices. In the first place, farmers have not time enough to spare, as a rule, to keep more bees than would supply honey for their own use. In fact this is about all they care for; consequently they would have no honey to put on the market, and as very few farmers will indulge in the luxury of honey if they have it to buy, we find that our honey market is not controlled to any noticeable extent by the common farmer.

We are frequently asked by farmers and others if we would advise them to

keep bees, when many others are making nothing but failures out of it; and we invariably answer yes. If you will give them your attention, and inform yourself on the subject so that you will be able to make a proper start, and then take care of your bees as you would of your cows and horses, they will surely pay you as good a dividend on the investment as anything you can keep on the farm.

In beginning it always pays to get the best. Go to your nearest practical bee keeper, and get one or two good colonies of Italian bees, and if they are not already in a good movable comb hive, get some of the modern make from your nearest supply dealer, and transfer into them. It will never pay you to fool with the old-fashioned box hive, as we frequently see demonstrated by those old fogies who don't know a good thing when they see it.

It is astonishing to see how ignorant the mass of people are about the little honey bee. Some time ago, a man who was a painter by trade and who was raised on a farm where bees were kept, came to my place, and seeing my bees, asked if they were the Italian bees. When I told him they were, he said that when the Italians were first introduced into Missouri his father sent off and bought a *king* and a queen bee, for which he paid \$25 each. Now of course he was simply lying about it, but you see he had not yet learned that there were no king bees. Many other similar remarks we hear, such as, How many eggs does the queen lay at one time? How long does it take her to hatch them? and How many queens does one colony have at one time? etc., etc. In conclusion I would say, let us ever be ready to teach those who desire to learn, giving them the advantage of our experience, and showing them as best we can the way to success, that they, too, may enjoy the product of the blessed honey bee.

Warrensburg, Mo.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

BY MRS. A. L. HOLLENBECK.

Oh, April is here,
 And winter so drear,
 To the northward has hied him away;
 In the blossoming trees,
 The hum of the bees
 We can hear on each sunshiny day.

Here and there is a hive,
 Where no bee was alive,
 With its music to welcome the spring;
 Like rich men's poor kin,
 The robbers call in,
 To inquire if they "left anything."

But we don't propose to let the robbers have what they left, but have put it all in those hives that needed a little help to put them in tip top shape for brood rearing.

Our winter left us with a sudden jump, just as it came; and with our last snow storm on March 27th, it appeared to give up all hope and die.

The bees had a little over a week to work on soft maple, being able to work some every day—something I do not remember ever seeing here before, as it is generally cold or rainy part of the time.

All our colonies that went into winter strong, have come out in fine shape; don't think I ever saw them stronger. Some of the weak ones gave up that life was not worth living, while others that were no stronger in the fall made it through all right, and have their frames full of sealed brood at present.

I have noticed that these little colonies having young queens that seem hardly worth bothering with to winter, sometimes make the best and strongest colonies we have, when they do survive the winter.

Last year I had one colony in particular, the weakest one I tried to winter, that made a live of it without any help except feed, and care in the spring to see they did not get chilled, that made the best record as honey gatherers of

any colony in the yard. They did not swarm, but just kept a "pickin'" all summer, filling their thirty-two sections once, while other bees were doing little or nothing.

Yesterday (April 10) I found sealed drone brood in some of the hives, but I don't expect to have a chance to test that self-hiver for a while yet notwithstanding, for although April has been favorable so far, May, perhaps, will be a repetition of last year.

The time of the year has now come when we all, if we expect to "get there," must "be up and doing, with a heart for any fate," and then, should the future hold disappointment for us, we shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing we have done the best we could.

Millard, Nebraska.

ADVICE TO A BEGINNER.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY,

Greenville, Tex.

DEAR MADAM:—

Please advise me when you put on supers. I am at a loss to know when to put them on. All the articles referring to same in the Bee Journal and Gleanings are from the colder climate and will not apply here. Our bees swarmed—the first on April 1st, and another today. We have put on some supers today. The hives are full of brood comb, and the bees are already making new honey from the fruit bloom. This is a very early spring here, and bees are a month ahead of last year. I would also like you to advise me in regard to queens. When to introduce them and how to tell when a hive needs a new queen. I am an amateur, last year being my first year, and as there is no practical bee keeper near, I am unable to inform myself here. We have the simplicity hive, and work for comb honey entirely. Our bees are Italian and seem to be doing well and working strong. In fact they have been working nearly all winter. Only a few days that they were not out. The only thing that I can see wrong is that some of them have burr comb. The frames seem too far apart,

and they have built crosswise, but are full of bees and honey. So I thought I would leave them as they are.

J. H. COMSTOCK.

El Paso, Tex.

FRIEND COMSTOCK:—The time for putting on sections is just about the same in all localities, as far as I know, and I always put them on as soon as the bees begin whitening the tops of the frames. But you can put them on as early as you choose. Unless honey is coming in pretty freely, however, they may gnaw down your stores or make holes in them, as they seem to want to be at something when there is no honey to be had in the fields.

We should know something of our honey producing plants, and *know* what it is that gives our crops, so, then, we may not wait for anything, but have our sections ready for the harvest. In all localities where I have kept bees, if the main harvest was cut off by some change in the weather, or otherwise, I have found the bees always have gathered enough to stimulate them till they would draw the starters out nicely, if they did not store any surplus.

The time to introduce new queens is when you see the old queen giving way. The bees usually supersede old queens in time, but not always, as we sometimes lose the use of a colony the whole season by old and inferior queens. Directions are nearly always sent with a queen by the queen dealer how to introduce. There are many ways, but the one most practiced just now is the candy plan. First, be sure your colony is queenless, then lay the cage on the frames, or, if you have flat covers, suspend the cage between two combs, and when you remove the little strip from the candy edge of the cage, the bees will release the queen by eating out the candy.

LOCATION FOR AN APIARY.

As several have asked me the best place to locate an apiary, I will here impart my experience in that line.

In this locality (North Texas) I find my bees do better, taking the season through, to locate them where they can have access to timber and prairie both—say near a stream of water at the edge of the timber, as here in this locality there seems to be something in bloom all the time, if situated so as to have range to timber and prairie.

In early spring our timber bloom, such as red bud, wild plum, oaks, pecans, ratan, and many other trees and shrubs bloom from February till June. Then comes horse mint on the prairies, which lasts till July. Then comes King Cotton until September. Then our fall bloom, flax weed and golden rod, and other fall blooms furnish honey until frost. So locating as above gives us a continuous honey flow the season through. But the spring flow is only sufficient to stimulate swarming, and plenty for brood rearing. But horse mint and cotton give our harvest.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Greenville, Tex.

SMOKERS.

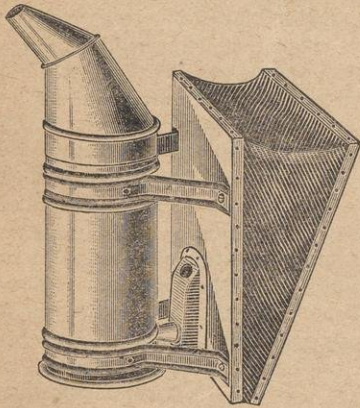
As the time is near at hand when all bee keepers will have to use a smoker more or less, we thought something on this line would be timely, and of benefit to those contemplating purchasing a good smoker. So we wrote to all the different manufacturers for a sample of their smoker and a cut of the same, and one day last week, instead of starting up our factory at 1 o'clock, we took one half hour in which to test them, with about twelve of our hands and the three bosses present as judges. The following opinion seems to be unanimous:

CRANE SMOKER.

This smoker was first brought to notice by W. Z. Hutchinson, in the Bee Keeper's Review, last summer. It is now manufactured by A. I. Root, of Medina, O. He writes: "We control the manufacture of this smoker, and manufacture it under royalty."

THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER.

The principal feature of the Crane smoker is a check valve which is ingeniously arranged in an air chamber, so that when the bellows is refilled with air after each blast, this check valve cuts off all communication from the fire box. Thus no smoke can get into the bellows, and the bellows is filled with pure air. The fire box of this smoker is well made, and has an asbestos lin-



CRANE SMOKER.

ing. This, the manufacturers claim, will keep the fire box from getting intensely hot. We believe it would under any ordinary circumstances, but in the tests we put it to it got hot enough to blister the hands. The principal feature of the Hill smoker is added also, i. e., the blast tube can be placed at a right angle with the bellows and the large end of the bellows is up as shown in the cut.

The above is a hot blast smoker, furnishes a large volume of smoke, and has a strong blast.

The bellows blocks or board of the one we have is badly warped, and we would suggest that the bellows be made narrower, or that the boards be cleated something on the style of the Bingham.

It is claimed by the friends of this smoker, that by keeping the smoke out of the bellows the leather will last longer, while the Indians tan similar leather with smoke to preserve it. Let

this be as it may, we have a Clark cold blast smoker that was manufactured by A. I. Root, nine years ago. It has been in use every season since, and the leather is good yet. We believe more bellows leather is hurt from getting wet than by smoke being sucked into the bellows.

The price of this smoker is \$1.75, or \$2.00 by mail.

BINGHAM SMOKER.



We wrote to the manufacturers of this smoker, and here is the reply: "We have been exceedingly busy, and are anxious to make some improvements before placing any more ads. Are aware we are very late."

We will say this much, however, that the Bingham smoker is the neatest and best proportioned smoker made, and if there is anything in having a smoker that will not suck smoke back into the bellows, then this smoker stands second best, as the blast tube is so arranged that there is scarcely any chance for smoke to be drawn back into the bellows.

One very important feature in this smoker is the shield which protects one's hands from coming in contact with the fire pot. This is also a hot blast smoker.

The price of this smoker, three-inch barrel, is \$1.50, or \$1.75 by mail.

HILL SMOKER.



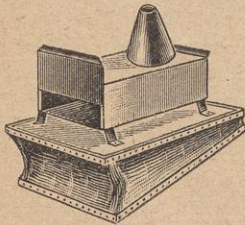
This smoker, as claimed by Mr. Hill, the inventor, is the least complicated of

all, is the easiest filled, easiest cleaned, is a cold blast smoker, will throw as large a volume of smoke, and will throw it as far as either the Crane or the Bingham, but will draw smoke back into the bellows.

One important feature of this smoker is the blast tube being at right angles with the big end of the bellows—a feature that is already being copied.

Price of this smoker is \$1.20 each, or \$1.40 by mail.

UTILITY SMOKER.



This smoker is manufactured by Lowry Johnson, of Masontown, Pa., and we must say that we “fell in love with it at first sight.” It has the strongest blast of any smoker we have seen, is well and neatly made, and is well worth the money asked for it. It also is a cold blast, and will suck smoke back into the bellows.

The price of this smoker is 75 cents, or \$1.00 by mail.

We can furnish you with any of these smokers at the price named.

All of the smokers herein described will burn most any kind of fuel. In the test we used chips.

These columns will be open in the June number for short articles on smokers. We do this that all may have a fair chance to correct any mis-statements which may have been made in this write-up.

SELF HIVERS VS. THE QUEEN TRAP.

BY HENRY ALLEY.

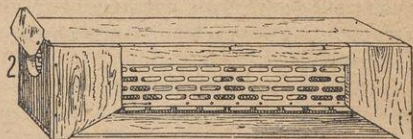
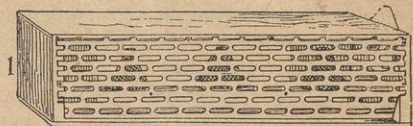
After experimenting nearly four

years with self-hivers in connection with the queen trap, I have arrived at the conclusion that a self-hiver is no great improvement over the simple queen trap, when the latter is used as a hiver.

While there are several automatic hivers that will hive a swarm of bees, when one issues, they are nevertheless no better than the queen trap that has been in use the last eight years.

The hiver is expensive. It is a fussy job to adjust them to a hive; and not one bee keeper in ten can properly adjust one of them to a hive in order to catch a swarm when one issues. The queen trap is easily and quickly placed in position, and is adapted to any style hive in use, without alteration of either hive or trap. All that has to be done is to give the bees around the entrance of the hive a puff of smoke and at once place the trap on, and the work is done.

When once a trap is placed at the entrance of a hive, no queen or drone can escape through it. If a swarm issues, the bees leave the hive in the usual way and circle around in the air. Not finding their queen, they return and enter the hive they issued from, and go to work the same as though nothing unusual had happened.



ALLEY'S NEW IMPROVED DRONE AND QUEEN TRAP.

If a swarm issues in the absence of the apiarist, the fact may be known by a cluster of bees in the trap. There may be more or less bees, according to the weather and time of day. If in the

middle of the day, soon after the swarm issues there would be a considerable number of bees with the queen. If towards night, and the weather is cool, there would not be more than a few hundred. When there is any great number of bees in the trap toward evening, it is a strong indication that there is a queen in the trap.

By the way, let me give the readers of the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER a description of the trap and how it is used.

The queen trap is a box 13 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. There is a division board inside which runs from end to end, and is secured about an inch above the bottom. In this board are three wire-cloth tubes, each having a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch hole in the apex, through which the drones and queens pass into the trap chamber. But no bees can pass down through these tubes to the hive. Once in the trap, they must find some other way out than through the tubes.

The entire front of the trap is covered by perforated metal. In case a bee happens to pass up through one of the tubes into the trap, it easily finds its way out.

In the back of the trap is another piece of metal which is set in from the surface $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. This arrangement permits all bees that get into the trap through the front to pass directly through the trap to the hive. Practically there are two entrances in the trap through which the bees can reach their hive.

With the old style trap it was possible to smother a colony when the trap was placed on the hive. With the improved trap it is impossible.

When a swarm issues through the trap, the queen is caught, and the trap is so arranged that she can return to the hive or remain confined in the trap, as the apiarist desires. Now, in case no further increase of colonies is desired,

the queen can remain in the trap and be cared for by the bees until the third day after the swarm issued. Then the same queen (or any other will do as well) may be re-introduced, (and it can be done safely by any of the methods commonly used for introducing queens), and no more swarms need be looked for from that hive till another season.

As soon as a queen is given the bees, she will destroy all the unhatched queens and queen cells as soon as she gets possession of the combs.

Well, now suppose it is not desirable to re-introduce the old queen, and the apiarist would rather the colony would provide itself with a queen in the natural way, proceed as follows:

Let the queen remain in the trap, and if no second swarm issues by the eighth day after the first one came off, none will be likely to issue. This may be positively known by examining the trap. If swarming has been given up, there will be several dead queens in the trap. When they are found, remove the trap so that the remaining queen can leave the hive and become fertile.

Now, suppose a swarm has issued and returned to the home hive, and the queen is found in the trap and the apiarist desires to form a new colony. It can be done quickly, as follows: In the middle of the first fair day, remove the hive the swarm issued from some ten feet from its old location, and put a new hive in its place. Now take the trap, queen and all, and place it on the new hive. All the bees returning from the fields will enter the new hive and soon settle down to work, and by night there will be a strong colony of bees in the new hive.

The above is the proper way to utilize the queen trap as a self-hiver. You see it is a self-hiver, or not, just as one desires. I claim that no self-hiving device can work more perfectly than the trap.

Wenham, Mass.

WHY BEE ESCAPES OUGHT TO BE OF GREATER CAPACITY.

BY R. C. AIKIN.

From the Bee Keepers' Review.

Is there yet room for improvement in bee escapes? The Porter seems now to lead, and I have no doubt is the best yet produced, yet I am confident we can and will have escapes as far in advance of the present Porter, as it is ahead of those of five years ago; and the object of this article is to aid the inventors. Will the Porters and other escape men please take note of the points I shall set forth.

The first condition necessary to the success of the escape, is to make the bees that are to escape feel that they are cut off from the queen. Suppose I set a super off the hive, but leave it within a few inches of the alighting board. Usually within thirty minutes the bees in the super realize that they are cut off from the colony. Perhaps some will remain separate from the colony for more than a half hour before they realize that they have lost their queen. But many will realize the loss in fifteen minutes, or less; so we will give thirty minutes as approximating the average time.

The loss discovered, the first act of those bees is to hunt every part of that super in search of the queen. After a thorough search of the super, they next hunt for an opening to get out. Of course they readily find this, since I have placed the super in the open air beside the hive, and they now take up their march for the hive.

Now, should the super be right on the alighting board, *i. e.* in direct communication with the hive and colony, the news of "the lost is found" is soon known in that super, and the bees therein will cease to "travel;" but if the connection is entirely broken between the colony

and super, great hustle will be made to vacate the latter.

Suppose the super has been placed on a board with a Porter bee escape in it, and set upon the hive. As described above, the bees soon realize their separation from the queen and colony—not separation alone, but a *complete loss*—and after hunting the super over they want to get out, and "want badly."

Now, friends, note right here, this: I claim that within an hour from the time of separation, the highest pitch of excitement is reached; but that from fifteen to thirty minutes will elapse before there is a *decided move* to vacate the super. I claim, too, that right at this time, just when the *intense* desire to find "mamma" has possession of the bees, is the time the escape should do its work. Right at this point is where the Porter fails, just as a small bit of a hole will fail to successfully hive a swarm. A large, free entrance will permit the swarm to rush in when the "excitement is on;" but the little hole takes so long that the swarm will settle down to quietude before they can all get inside. Just so the escape fails; the bees not being able to pass when the excitement has possession of them, they begin to "settle down to their fate," and thereafter will pass through very slowly. I believe that, after the first hour and a half to two hours, but few bees go out except as they want to take a fly or go to the fields.

We find, then, that the Porter escape lacks capacity, and I think I can make this very plain. Suppose a congregation of 600 people in a building—reasonable creatures, too, that know their wants and where they are going. They begin to file out, single file, through a narrow door with a spring behind it that compels each one to push for himself. How long do you think it will take them to vacate? I will just practice a bit by myself and find out. Well, I have just taken a walk, and find I took

100 steps per minute. Six hundred people in a solid line, bodies practically touching each other, would not take over fifty steps per minute and would vacate the room in twelve minutes. A line of bees can pass in single file through a hole at the rate of about 150 per minute, or 9,000 per hour. But to get through at this rate they must almost go on a run in solid file. Now I have watched bees passing through both cone and spring escapes, and I very much doubt their passing faster than an average of fifty per minute for any length of time. That means 3,000 per hour; 15,000 in five hours. A bee usually tries those springs from one to five times before she passes.

Now if a super contains many bees, it is almost a physical impossibility to free the super in the time of the usual excitement that arises upon the bees finding themselves separated from the queen, and, beyond that time, I think there will be no question that the movement will be very slow.

Now, friends, put these figures, and the statements of those who tried the escapes and reported, together; and see if I am not correct. Some report supers cleared in two to three hours. Such contained not more bees than could pass in that time. I made a trial escape (I had poor springs, however), having six or more openings. Over the springs I placed glass. Over this escape I put an extracting chamber—brood chamber hive—and watched the bees pass out. About one hour cleaned it out. Some of the springs worked poorly—were too stiff or close. Then, too, there was not more than one-third to one-half the number of bees in the chamber that is usually in an extracting chamber. The same escape on stronger colonies did not do the work in less than three to ten hours. The limited extent of my observations proved but little.

Give me an escape that makes the bees feel that they are completely sepa-

rated; that will allow and favor the passage of 10 to 15,000 bees per hour when they are *anxious to get out*, that will *keep* them out when they are out, and I will go out in the country in the morning with escapes, put them under extracting chambers before noon, and load the same chambers on the wagon and bring them home in the evening with but few bees—perhaps some of the tender ones—in them.

Now who will give us such an escape for this year's use? 1893 will show many improvements in appliances. Shall not the escape be one of them?

Loveland, Colo.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BEE ESCAPES

BY C. H. DIBBERN.

From Gleanings in Bee Culture.

Noticing what Mr. H. Alley says, and your comments thereon, on page 173, I am reminded that the general principles of bee escapes are not fully understood, and have never been thoroughly explained. It is true that it is generally known that in order to get the thing to work we must have an escape board, with an escape in it that will allow bees to pass out readily, but permit none to get back. But just why it is that bees want to get out under certain conditions and not under others, is still a good deal of a mystery. During the past three years I have experimented more with bee escapes perhaps than any other one man, and I think I can cast some light on the subject.

In the first place, it is the escape board that furnishes the inducement for the bees to *desire* to leave the supers, or, rather, to find their queen and brood. There is no attraction about the escape itself, as in the case of the fly trap. Place an escape board, without any escape or hole in it, under a super ready to take off, and the bees will soon become greatly excited, and will

pour out of a small knot hole to the outside, if no other exit is found. Now, if the super had been separated from the main hive by a single thickness of wire cloth, no particular excitement would ensue, and of course no bee escape would work. Now, in case the queen or young brood is present in the super, little excitement will be noticeable, and the bees will only partially vacate, perhaps, knowing that they have the means for continuing their existence indefinitely. It would seem that in case where bees are separated from queen and brood by wire cloth only, they are able to keep up communication, and do not seem to realize that they are really separated. This is perhaps the reason why some of the earlier escapes, made of wire cloth, did not prove very successful. The escape board is nothing very new, as it was used with the old Reese escape, and was also a feature of escapes patented in 1885 and 1860.

Now, as we have the cause in the escape board, the next step is the escape itself, and the principles involved. There are perhaps three classes or kinds of escapes now in general use: viz. those using springs, like the Porter and Hastings; those using pendants, like Demaree's and my Little Giant; and those using only shutes, without any obstructions, like the Larrabee and new Dibbern. All these escapes, however, have some features in common. The first is the well or place into which the bees pass after dropping through the hole or inlet, to escape. When bees find themselves in this small place, apparently cut off from both super and hive, they lose little time in getting to either one place or the other. As the hole through which they have passed is directly overhead, with edges projecting downward, they do not seem to find their way back very readily, and become more excited. In this condition they will readily pass through between springs, raise pendants, or pass

long distances through shutes. Now, if the entrance were by perpendicular walls, without the overhead holes, bees would not pass through even such delicate springs as in the Porter, but, after feeling the obstruction, would generally return to the super. It will thus be seen that the well is an important point.

Another feature of similarity is that all the escapes under consideration are placed horizontally in the board, all of which were present in my original escape, described Nov. 15, 1889, in the American Bee Journal, and after which all others have been patterned. It was Mr. Demaree who said in regard to my invention, that bees would not pass long distances in the dark. That is quite true, and is just the principle on which my shute theory depends. Under *ordinary circumstances* bees will not pass long distances alone through narrow passages, neither will they pass through springs or pendants. After the bees get into the well they are no longer under ordinary circumstances, and, to rejoin their companions, will travel long distances or pass through obstructions. The fact that they will not ordinarily do so is the main reason why they do not return through my shute escape, where no obstructions prevent them.

It is not an easy matter to fairly test bee escapes, as hives under apparently the same conditions will vary greatly, even with the same kind of escape. I have several times put the super on again, and made another test, in a day or two, with varying results. I have tried all the well known escapes, including some of my own that have never been published; and where escapes work at all, there is little or no difference as to the time required for clearing supers. During the last few years it has been my aim to produce an escape that should be more rapid than any now known; but while I have half a dozen patterns that will work as rapidly as any, I can not fairly say that they will do more. I have tried es-

capas with one inlet and four outlets, and *vice versa*, but one is no better than another in that respect. The cut of the Hastings, with a chance for four bees escaping at once, looks very nice, but it is no more rapid than the Porter, where a single bee seems to be examining the springs. I believe, however, that where one is in a hurry to have supers cleared, to put from two to four escapes on a board is a decided gain. This is my conclusion after making many trials.

There is one other point I want to make clear; and that is the distance required to make my shute principle a success. As I have shown when bees are isolated by getting into the well, they will travel any distance to regain the hive bees; but no such large escapes are necessary. When I first discovered that the principle would work successfully, I was using a sort of double honey board the full size of hive. I then commenced to cut down the size of the proposed escape, all the while making tests. I have now reduced the size to $1\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches, with not less than three shutes or gates. Such an escape is as simple and rapid as any escape now known. If a less distance or fewer gates are used, the bees will pass back through it, and, of course, it fails to work.

I long ago tried some such devices as Mr. H. Alley describes—holes punched through tin. Sometimes they work all right, and sometimes they don't. If Mr. Alley thinks it is not the jagged edges that keep the bees from returning, let him try round smooth holes. Drones in supers will effectually stop up such escapes. I have also tried his honey board theory, but found it "no good."

Milan, Ills.

Winter has long lingered in the lap of spring, but at last seems to have vanished in the dim abysses of the seasons gone forever.

FANCY POULTRY.

BY J. W. ROUSE.

There is a large and increasing demand for fancy poultry stock, and while the demand is much greater here in the west than formerly, the prices are so low that they are within reach of all. We wish to speak a few words in regard to eggs for hatching, as there is quite a demand for them. No one obtaining eggs should expect too much from them—that is, expect every one to hatch a chick, or every one that is hatched to be a first class chick. There are so many conditions to be met in order to give a perfect hatch, and to have all hatched first class, that it is impossible to meet all the conditions at once.

In the first place, one has to have first class stock to get first class chicks, and then the stock has to be well cared for. To show some of the conditions that have to be met to get all first class, we will name some of them.

The vigor and stamina of the stock must not be impaired in any way, which is impossible to maintain every day during the season, as some days they will be more vigorous than other days. Then, no bad hereditary blood must be in the stock. Rightly fed and cared for, with copulation complete in every case; and then after eggs are obtained for hatching they must be kept in a good condition—that is, not allowed to get chilled. In incubation eggs must be kept at the right temperature, and after the chicks are hatched, they may become runts by neglect, exposure by getting wet, or being kept too cold.

There are other conditions to be met to make a perfect success, but we deem this sufficient to show cause why all chicks will not be perfect. But these conditions named, and the difficulty to meet them, should not discourage anyone from trying, as even with all these drawbacks to be met, there are thousands of fine birds raised every year.

Then, again, no one can furnish eggs from first class birds for almost nothing, as the birds for first class stock are selected from a large flock, and only the very best chosen. They have to be penned and well cared for, and it costs time and money to get the best.

We would look with suspicion and caution on the one who advertises eggs for hatching for less than a dollar, and even at a dollar one, as a usual thing, need not expect very high class, as it costs too much to produce eggs at that price from first class stock.

If one should let all their flock run at large, as many do, and without selecting all nice first class birds, poor stock will be obtained from such. The best way to obtain good stock is to buy them already matured, but at any rate it pays best to get the better breeds, rather than the mongrel, in-bred, or run-down stock, as is usually found among the usual class keeping poultry. Get nice birds, and come to our next state show, and get some pointers on chickens. There you will learn more about chickens in a day than you would learn in years at home.

Mexico, Mo.

SOME KIND WORDS.

BY EDWARD E. SMITH.

The little box of goods came to hand in good order, but that other box with the foundation and separators never came at all. I got some foundation and separators from Rouse & Co., as it saved me a little time and freight. I have not got my money from the railroad yet, but expect to get it soon.

I enclose twenty cents for the Higinville hive cover. I am sorry I did not get all of that kind of covers, for I like them very much better than the flat cover.

Friend Leahy, I am afraid I have felt a little uncharitable towards you because of the delay of my goods, and

without cause, too, for I don't believe it was your fault, so I most humbly beg your pardon—and now let's shake hands (in imagination).


Say! Tell you what! The PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER looks nice in its new spring dress; doesn't it? I will try to get you some subscribers.

Bees have wintered well, with little loss in this locality. I have not lost a single colony. Have several weak ones, but think they will pull through with good care.

Fruit is in full bloom, but it is too cold today for the bees to work.

I want to say a word for the Amateur Bee Keeper, written by J. W. Rouse. It is a splendid book for a beginner, and very good for the money.

Carpenter, Ills.

[The first part of the above is relative to a box of goods that was shipped by us to Friend S. last December, and was lost by the railroad company while in transit. We have corresponded several times about it, and have sent three tracers, but have failed to locate it. Of course the railroad company will pay for the goods, but that is poor satisfaction, as Friend S. needed the goods and has been put to considerable inconvenience, and has got neither his goods nor the money for them yet. Thanks, Friend S. Here's our  shake. As far as we are concerned, we are the best of friends; and although you did write us some rather plain letters; we never thought hard of you, as we recognized that your position was rather a trying one.]

GLASGOW, MO., April 25.

My hives are chuck full already of young bees, and sections on. Never saw bees in better shape this time of the year. Wintered out doors.

HENRY SCHNELL.

WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

BY SOMNAMBULIST.

That the youth time of the year 1893 has arrived, none more thoroughly realize than bee keepers. The time alike in human life and in the history of each year, when hope reigns supreme. The season when enthusiasm, like the sap in the vegetable kingdom, reaches and permeates the whole system, and arouses our latent energies to renewed effort.

Probably the example everywhere set by Dame Nature in revivifying and arraying all plant life in new suits of green, incites mankind to more vigorous action.

Certain it is the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER hails us from a new residence, having donned an outside wrap of sweet primrose, and we find it surpassingly fresh and sprightly. Surely if a change of location would always insure such an increase of life and vigor, as in the case of the PROGRESSIVE, then we all had best, as slang parlance would express it, "get a move on us."

Not only improved in external appearance, but its type, while not too large, is restful to the eye and neat in appearance. Then, too, the great variety of contributions, by an equal variety of authors, in some of whom I recognize old friends, is more than usually refreshing.

Altogether there is quite a decided improvement. I have not forgotten the maxim, "A new broom sweeps clean," but will believe, (as I hope), at least until I know better, that the PROGRESSIVE will prove true to her name in every sense of the word. It is comforting to know it has found a lodging place with the king of supply dealers west of the Mississippi. No class has done so much for the advancement of bee keeping as the supply dealer.

Nothing unnatural about that. Who should have a greater interest in, or a greater desire to see the business in a flourishing condition? They are seldom caught napping. They see to it that the innumerable inventions, what matter whether practical or otherwise, are presented to and kept before the public, surrounded by a halo of most brilliant light, and the unsuspecting, unsophisticated bee keeper, moth-like, flutters around again and again, frequently getting scorched; but still he is led to believe they are a sort of an open sesame to success, and tries this, that and the other as long as he possesses a dollar, with no other results than the enrichment of the dealer's pockets, and the consequent impoverishment of his own.

But out of all his disappointments there is sometimes born thoughts which lead directly or indirectly, to real blessings. And just as easy as the word *impractical* is changed to practical by the dropping of a single small syllable, just so easy some of the apparently worthless inventions are improved upon and rendered useful.

By the way, how about that feather edge on the end bar of the Hoffman frame, for this propolis producing country? Would not a few cleanings about wear off this fancy finishing? Let's hear from those who *know*.

How many have had their attention called to the Higginsville dovetailed hive cover? "Sloping on top so as to shed water, and flat underneath in order to preserve the proper bee space." Isn't it a dandy?

Although the calendar terms this month April, the clerk of the weather, most probably being behind in his business, is still supplying us with high, most uncomfortably cold north winds, in true March style, thus furnishing the indifferent bee keeper with a fine excuse (as he thinks) for indolence and neglect.

I see Mrs. Atchley is down, teeth and toe nails, on loose bottom boards. Nail 'em on, nail 'em on, Jennie, by all means if you want to; but what is better still, use some of the many appliances to fasten them temporarily, so as to combine the two methods, with the advantages of both, in one hive. Why not?

Anyone wishing to send me a catalogue, or write me a letter, can address me at Naptown, Dreamland. If it does not reach me, I will let you know and you can send me another.

Naptown, Dreamland.

The Progressive Bee Keeper.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., MAY 1, 1893.

Texas is the leader in furnishing early queens, if the ads in bee journals are any indication.

The American Bee Journal is presenting many new faces of leading bee keepers to its readers.

Our printer, Mr. Mitchell, says that the Bee Keeper's Review is the best printed journal of all the bee journals.

Smoker manufacturers are all "catching on" to A. G. Hill's style and shape of smoker. Such is the fate of an inventor.

Henry Alley has decided that the self-hiver is impractical in the hands of most bee keepers, and recommends the drone and queen trap instead. A wise decision in our opinion.

A. G. Hill, of the Bee Keepers' Guide, uses and recommends a telescope cover like that used on Leahy's telescope hive. Bro. Hill has wintered his bees successfully for the last twenty years.

Say, Bro. Root, if you are going to send out self-addressed envelopes, why not send out a good No. 6 high cut? With those little low cut envelopes one is apt to get the contents stuck fast to the envelopes—especially if there is much contents.

The Bee Keeper's Enterprise is the name of a new journal that is to be launched upon the bee world May 15. It will hail from New Haven, Conn., and will be edited by Burton L. Sage. We wish Bro. Sage much prosperity with his new enterprise.

The house of J. T. Harness, our enterprising poultry breeder, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on the night of April 9th, while the family were at church. The loss is rather severe, besides inconvenience. Fortunately none of the pens of fine poultry suffered from the fire, as they were a good distance away, and the wind was in an opposite direction. For this Mr. Harness can be thankful.

We have sold more supplies during the last thirty days than we have ever sold heretofore in the same length of time, and a great part of the goods sold has been Higginsville hive covers and comb foundation. Friend Quigley writes: "I intend to throw away all my old flat covers and replace them with Higginsville covers." In the past two months we have used about a car load of lumber on these hive covers alone. We can surely say, Eureka.

On April 11th a fearful cyclone passed through this part of the county, about one mile west of this city. It played sad havoc with everything in its track. Six persons were killed outright, and a number of others more or less injured. Much valuable property was destroyed. Since then we have received many letters asking if we were among the unfortunate. We thank all

for their kind interest, and in our behalf are pleased to state that we escaped uninjured.

You will find two interesting articles on bee escapes in this issue; one we copy from the Review, the other from Gleanings. Read them!

We sold more than double as many queens in April this year as we sold in that month last year. Those that want queens in May will do well to read the "Special Notice," on page 55, this month.

Wonder what kind of hive that is at top of title page; it looks like the "Missouri Hive" if it wasn't for the cover. It (the cover) looks like one of the Root double-deck covers. Don't see what the artist put it on top for. The second hive from the top is the "Higginsville Hive."

Our bees, with the exception of two colonies, were put in the cellar about the 1st of December, and taken out the 3rd of April with 00 per cent loss, with a saving of about 6 pounds of honey per colony over those wintered on summer stands. So much in favor of a good cellar.

We are up with all orders at this date, (April 27th), and have 500,000 sections to draw from. Also a good stock of all kinds of other goods, but we notice that we are not manufacturing as fast as we are selling. Hence, late orders may be delayed some. MORAL: Don't wait until you need things before you order.

For the last four years we have sold about double as many supplies as we did the previous year. We do not know what the outcome will be this year, but up to date we have held our own, taking last year for a basis, with a very bright outlook for the future. When we consider that most of the other large factories have been shut down from two

to four months, with expensive machinery lying idle and their employees thrown out of work, we feel that the hand of a "kind Providence" has been leading us; and to show our appreciation of this prosperity we have raised the wages of the factory hands from fifteen to twenty-five per cent over what we formerly paid them, so that they can rejoice with us. For, are we not "brothers in the sight of God," and should we not share his blessings alike?

Rath für Anfänger.

With the June number we will commence another new department, i. e., advice to beginners, printed in the German language. We do this for the benefit of those sturdy Germans in whom we already recognize the bone and sinew of the rural districts. Although most of them understand and can read the English language, there are others who will be benefitted by this department.

It is the intention of this department to answer questions and give advice, as far as we are able to do so, and from time to time we will publish articles from the pen of some of the most successful apiculturists of this country.

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

Time and Place of Meeting

- May 2.—Connecticut, at Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. W. E. Riley, Sec., Waterbury, Conn.
- May 4.—Susquehanna County, at Montrose, Pa, H. M. Seeley, Sec., Hartford, Pa.
- May 4.—Allegany County, at Belmont, N. Y. H. G. Farnum, Pres., Transit Bridge, N. Y.
- May 18, 19.—South Texas, at Wharton, Tex. T. H. Mullin, Sec., Eagle Lake, Tex.

In order to have this table complete, secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.

Catalogues Received at this Office.

Charles H. Thies, Steelville, Ill., General Apiarian Supplies.

J. R. Barnhard, Ottawa, Kan., General Supplies.

Lowry Johnson, Masontown, Pa., General Apiarian Supplies.

W. H. Putnam, River Falls, Wis., General Apiarian Supplies.

W. H. Laws, Lavaca, Ark., Italian Queens, and Bees in Full Colonies.

CLOSING-OUT SALE

Of about 100 new and good-as-new bees—Standard make. Also foundation mill, extractors, &c., &c., at half price. Call on or address

MILTON CONE,
1213 Virginia Ave.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Some Kind Words:

Messrs. Leahy & Co., Higginsville, Mo.:

Gentlemen—Upon my request you very kindly supplied me with your catalogue at three different times, and perhaps wondered that I did not order anything. Now, my order was contained in that of my neighbor, Mr. Mound, and it gives me pleasure to inform you that the goods arrived some time ago and proved entirely satisfactory to both of us.

Yours truly,

R. Rieger.

Oakville, Mo.

Leahy Mfg. Co.:

Goods are very satisfactory, as they always have been from you.

Very truly yours,

Albert Arnold.

Newark, Ark.

Mr. Leahy—Heretofore I have purchased my supplies of other parties and received a good quality and fair dealing; but hearing of you very favorably through a Mr. Hertle, of Illinois, I have concluded to send to you this time. Mr. Hertle informed me that you were a religious man, and this also cuts considerable figure with me, as I am a preacher of the Church of Christ. In all kindness and Christian love, I am

Yours respectfully,

T. G. Phelps.

Sampsel, Mo.

Messrs. Leahy Mfg. Co.:

Gents—I am putting up my bee hives. I am getting along fine, considering the time I got them. I have hived 7 swarms in them up to date; none of them give

me any trouble. I received your Progressive Bee Keeper. Many thanks for it; it is good.

Yours truly,

George F. Lightsey.

Folk's Store, S. C.

Leahy Mfg. Co.:

Friend L.—PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER to hand. The way you start out it looks like you would make it hum. You surely deserve success.

Yours very truly,

J. W. Rouse.

Mexico, Mo.

Leahy Mfg. Co.:

Please send above goods (\$21.45 worth) as of Catalogue No. 13, to my address as soon as convenient. Goods received last season proved satisfactory in every respect.

Yours,

T. H. Emert.

Rossville, Kan.

Leahy Mfg. Co.:

Sirs—Find enclosed \$3.00 for queens. They came all O K and are fine, too.

Yours,

E. L. Carrington.

Maryville, Mo.

PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER for April to hand and is really creditable for the first number. Keep it up as begun and success is assured.

E. T. Flanagan.

Belleville, Ill.

Leahy Mfg. Co.:

Gentlemen—We have received the note-heads and envelopes and are well pleased with them.

Yours truly,

W. J. Stahmann.

Weaver, Minn.

Leahy Mfg. Co.:

Dear Sirs—The three untested queens you sent me last June came to hand in good order and I safely introduced all three of them. They prove to be very prolific, producing nice four-banded bees.

W. T. Alexander.

Udall, Mo.

Leahy Mfg. Co.:

Dear Sirs—My goods received in good shape and give you my best thanks, as the goods are of good quality.

I remain yours truly,

Hans Meyers.

Brantford, Washington Co., Kan.

Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.:

Parts of your Higginsville hive covers at hand, and we must congratulate you upon the idea. It has true merit.

Yours respectfully,

A. I. Root.

Medina, Ohio.

Hastings' Lightning Ventilated Bee Escape.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Mich. Sept. 17, 92.
"I have used the Lightning Bee Escapes you sent and find them certainly the equal of the Porter, and their superior for the reason that they will empty a super more rapidly."

Yours respectfully, J. H. LARRABEE.

"It is our opinion that you have the best Bee Escape ever introduced."

A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio

HONOLULU, Hawaiian Islands, April 25, 92.
"Please send me by return mail 5 Lightning Ventilated Bee Escapes. I have the Porter, and the Dibbern and they both clog."

Yours truly, JOHN FARNSWORTH.

Price, by mail, each, 20c. per doz. \$2.25.



"IT LEADS THEM ALL."

Read Testimonials of a few successful Bee-keepers.

Send for Sample and after a trial you will use no other.

Catalogue sent on application.

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y., March 20, 93.
"I shall take pleasure in recommending them as the best I have ever used."

Truly yours, J. E. HETHERINGTON.

"We believe you have an Escape that 'downs' the Porter."

T. PHILLIP & CO., Orillia, Ont., Canada.

"Your Escape knocks out all competitors."

A. J. LINDLEY, Jordan, Ind.

"They did not clog, and cleared the supers rapidly. In fact it is the best Escape I have yet used. I cannot speak too highly of it, and consider it a great boon to bee-keepers."

W. E. CLARK, Oriskany, N. Y.

M. E. HASTINGS, NEW YORK MILLS, ONEIDA CO., N. Y.

ARE YOU TIRED

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

THAT WILL REST YOUR EYES.

Burton L. Sage, New Haven, Conn.

TESTED

Queens are usually sold for \$2.00. I will explain why I wish to sell a few at less than that. As most of my readers know, I re-queen my apiary each spring with young

QUEENS

From the South. This is done to do away with swarming. If done early enough it is usually successful. It will be seen that the queens displaced by these young queens are never more than a year old; in fact, they are fine, tested, Italian queens, *right in their prime*; yet, in order that they may move off quickly, and thus make room for the untested queens, they will be sold for only

\$1.00.

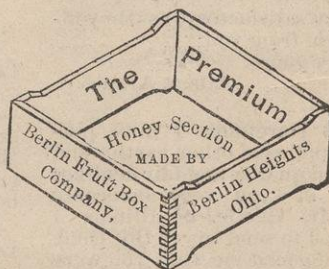
Or I will send the REVIEW for 1893 and one of these queens for only \$1.75. For \$2.00 I will send the REVIEW, the queen and the book, "Advanced Bee Culture." If any prefer the young, laying queens from the South, they can have them instead of the tested queens; at the same price. A discount given on large orders for untested queens. Say how many are wanted, and a price will be made.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

Golden Queens

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

Great Reduction in Prices.



We now sell our premium No. 1 one-piece sections at \$2.50 per lb; No. 2 at \$1.50. A liberal discount will be made on larger orders. Dealers would do well to get our

figures on sections and wood separators before buying elsewhere.

Berry boxes, baskets, and crates of the most approved styles at the lowest rates. Send for catalogue with *Reduced Prices*. Address as in cut above.

5-2t.

READ Send me your name on a postal card, and get my **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF DOVETAILED HIVES, SMOKERS,** and all kinds of Apianian Supplies, **CHEAP.** Tell me where you saw this advertisement. E. L. KINCAID, Walker, Mo.

OUR

Falcon Sections.

Better than any.
Cheap as many.



Our No. 1 Sections.

Equal to many.
Cheaper than any.

Any Size. Any Quantity.

At Any Time.

Also all styles

Hives and Bee Fixtures,

Cheap.

New Catalogue and Price List Free.

Samples of Falcon Sections for 2c stamp.

W. T. FALCONER M'f'g. Co.,

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

We will send to every bee keeper asking for our new illustrated catalogue for 1893, and copy of the American Bee Keeper, if you mention this paper, an elegant calendar free. Samples of the Falcon Section for a 2c stamp.

FIVE BANDED QUEENS.

THREE BANDED QUEENS.

NUCLEUS, COLONIES.

Supplies of all Kinds.

Eggs for hatching from B. Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorns.

Discount on early orders. Catalogue Free. CHAS. H. THIES, Steelville, Ills.

JENNIE ATCHLEY will be located at Greenville, Tex. for 1893 ready with Queens again. Either the 3 or 5 banded strains at the following prices: Untested, March, April and May, \$1.00 each, or six for \$5.00; June and after, 75 cents each, \$4.20 for six, or \$5.00 per dozen. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Also bee supplies of all kinds on hand. A steam factory especially fitted for making all kinds of bee fixtures. Write for prices.

JENNIE ATCHLEY, Greenville, Hunt Co., Tex. Please mention this paper.

Great Reduction

Sections at greatly reduced prices. Hives Shipping Cases, &c., at bed rock prices. Write for free illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

G. B. LENIS CO., WATERTOWN, WIS.

DO NOT ORDER YOUR SECTIONS

Until you get our Prices on

The "Boss" One-Piece Section

—ALSO—

Dovetailed Hives, Foundation;

And other Supplies.

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

J. FORNCROOK & CO.

WATERTOWN, Jeff. Co., Wis., April 1, 1893. 43

Have You Seen Our Big Blue Cat-

ALOGUE FOR 1893? Seventy illustrated pages. Sent FREE to any bee keeper. **BEE SUPPLIES** at retail and wholesale. Everything used in the apary. Greatest variety and largest stock in the west

E. Kretchmer, Red Oak, Iowa. Please mention this paper.

Hive }
Smoke } **Your Bees** }
Feed } { in Utility Bee Hives,
AND USE } { with Utility Smokers.
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Ann for special prices to dealers, and circulars Address, **LOWRY JOHNSON,** Masontown, Fayette Co., Pa.

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



DON'T DELAY. Send for our 1893 circular of Bee Keepers' supplies at whole sale and retail. **GOOD GOODS.** **JOHN NEBEL & SON,** HIGH HILL, MO.

THE REVIEW FOR 1893.

Will continue that feature that has made it so popular—the discussion of special topics. The “Extracted Department,” in which is given the best articles found in the other journals, will also be continued, and in its make-up E. E. Hasty will assist. He will have all the journals, and will criticise, condemn and commend in that inimitable style of his, what he finds worthy of notice in their contents. The REVIEW will also come in for its share of criticism, “Rambler” will furnish a series of articles on “Western Bee-Keeping: Its Needs and Necessities.” R. L. Taylor will furnish a series of articles showing how to secure the most honey with the least expense and labor. In short, no stone will be left unturned in filling the REVIEW with bright, fresh ideas that will be of value to honey producers. The REVIEW is \$1 a year, but if you would like to see a few copies before subscribing, send ten cents for three late but different issues, and this amount may be deducted from a year’s subscription, if it is sent in within a month from the time that the samples were ordered.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, - FLINT, MICHIGAN

In answering this advertisement kindly mention the “Progressive Bee Keeper.”

BEES, QUEENS, Smokers, Sections, Comb Foundation,

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

Apiarian Supplies AT BED ROCK.

Send for my 24-page, “large size” Catalogue. Address,
E. T. FLANAGAN, Belleville, St. Clair Co., Ills.

In answering this advertisement, kindly mention the “Progressive Bee Keeper.”

EGGS FOR HATCHING! FROM BEST KNOWN STRAINS!

**INDIAN GAMES,
BLACK LANGSHANS,
BUFF AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS,
LIGHT BRAHMAS, AND
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.**

Only the very best stock used. Send for catalogue and prices, or call and see our fowls.
J. T. HARNESS, Manager. | CRESCENT POULTRY FARM, HIGGINSVILLE, MO.
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**Bee Hives, Sections, Crates, Cans, Foundation, Smokers, - CHEAP,
FIVE-BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS.**

THE AMATEUR BEE KEEPER, a Book for Beginners, 25 Cents.

The Model Chicken Coop---RAT, CAT AND VERMIN PROOF.
(Ships in flat.) Catalogue Free.

J. W. ROUSE & CO., Mexico, Mo.

In answering this advertisement kindly mention the “Progressive Bee Keeper.”

Extractors. Extractors. Extractors.

More than ever. Better than ever. We are making a specialty of Honey Extractors. We make Novice’s 2 and 4 frame, Cowan’s Reversible 2, 4, and 6 frame; and Stanley Reversibles, 2 and 4 frames. Nearly all the Dealers handle these goods. Write for Discounts to the Trade.

Sawed Wood Separators Cheap.

Instead of slicing them, we now SAW them, They are dry, won’t shrink, and won’t roll up.

Root’s Foundation for 1893.

Made from **bright yellow wax**, and the workmanship unexcelled. For prices and particulars of all these goods, send for our **1893 catalogue of 52 pages, free.**

Address, **A. I. ROOT, MEDINA, O.**