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## **The progressive bee keeper. Vol. 5, No. 5 May 1, 1895**

Higginsville, Mo.: Leahy Manufacturing Company, May 1, 1895

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MAY 1, 1895.



PUBLISHED BY

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO  
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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

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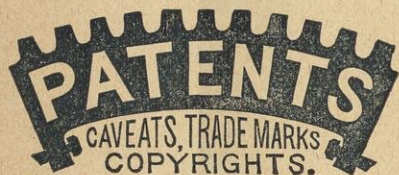
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## CLUBBING LIST.

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
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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:

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**Advanced Bee Culture**,—by W. Z. Hutchinson; price, 50c.

**A Year Among the Bees**,—by Dr. Miller; price, 0c.

**Manual of the Apiary**,—By Prof. A. J. Cook; price, 125.

**The A, B, C of Bee Culture**, by A. I. Root; price, 1 25.

Address,

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

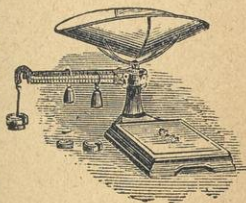
## UNION FAMILY SCALES.

**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.

26 page Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies sent Free on Application



**Leahy M'f'g. Co.**

# 1895.

## NEW CATALOGUE, NEW PRICES.



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*Hives, Smokers, Sections, Honey Extractors,  
Comb Foundation,*

AND ALL KINDS OF.....

### Apiarian Supplies at Bed Rock.

Write for Estimates on Large quantities. Send for my 24-page,  
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☒ Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

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### TEXT-BOOK ON BEES, FREE FOR THE ASKING.

The assortment of supplies has been carefully selected, so that we now offer only what are the latest and most practicable and useful appliances—all the "old styles" being eliminated. Our new machinery and general enlargements enable us to make the most and best goods we ever turned out. Send your name on a postal, and find out all about what we are doing.

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### SAVE MONEY.

It is always economy to buy the best, especially when the best costs no more than something not half so good. OUR FALCON SECTIONS are acknowledged to be superior to any on the market. The same is also true of our HIVES and BEE KEEPERS' SUPPLIES, of which we make all modern styles. OUR PRICES will be found as low as those of any of our competitors and in many cases lower, and you are always sure of getting first class goods. We also publish THE AMERICAN BEE KEEPER, a monthly Magazine (Fifth year) at 50c a year, invaluable to beginners. Large illustrated catalogue and price list free. Address,

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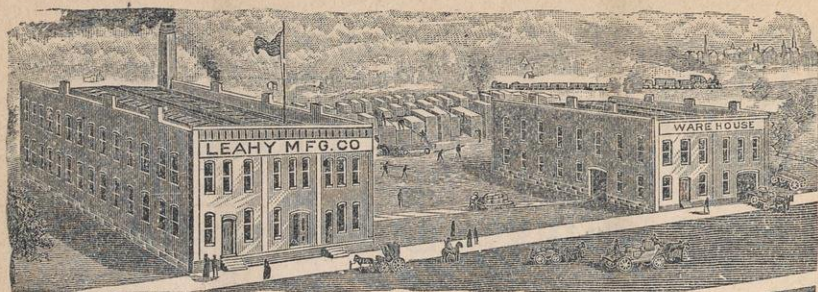
W. M. GERRISH, of EAST NOTTINGHAM, N. H. is our Eastern Agent. New England customers may save freight by purchasing of him.

☒ Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

### LISTEN HERE! 160-Page Bee-Book FREE

To every New Subscriber sending \$1.00 for the **Weekly American Bee Journal** for a year. (The book is "Bees and Honey" by Thos. G. Newman). Besides articles from the best bee-keepers, the Bee Journal now has 6 Department Editors—Mrs. Jennie Atchley in "The Sunny Southland;" "Canadian Beedom" by "Bee-Master;" "Questions and Answers" by Dr. C. C. Miller; "Notes and Comments," Ex-Pres. E. T. Abbot; "Doctor's Hints" on good health, by Dr. Peiro; and "Among the Bee-Papers" by "Gleaner," who gleanes the best from all the bee-papers each week. Space forbids telling more. Better send for **Free Sample Copy**, or \$1.00 as per above offer. ☒ **20-Cent Trial Trip** (3 months or 13 wks.) to New subscribers. Address,  
**GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 56 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.**

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## Largest Factory in the West.

COMPLETE STOCK....

Good Supplies and Low Prices, our Motto.

We are here to serve you and will if you give us a chance. A beautifully illustrated catalogue and a sample copy of the *PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER*, a live, progressive bee journal, sent free for your name on a postal card.

The "Amateur Bee Keeper," a 70-page book written expressly for beginners by Prof J. W. Rouse. Price, 25c; by mail, 28c.

Address,

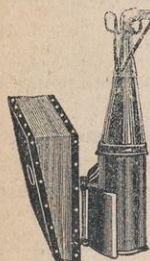
**LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO., Higginsville, Mo.**

## Old Reliable Bingham Smokers

—AND—

## Bingham & Hetherington Honey Knives.

Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife



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



Patented May 20, 1879.

**A**RE NOT new experiments for you to pay for and find out to your discomfort later on. With the single exception of inverting a Bingham bellows by A. G. Hill, Bingham has invented and patented all the improvements in Bee Smokers and Uncapping knives made within the last 20 years. We are not dependent on anyone for a single feature of value in bee smokers or honey knives.

Our Smokers and Knives have been the standard in Europe and America for fifteen years. No complaining letters have ever been received—but we have hundreds from the best bee keepers full of thanks and praise for our inventions. Nearly all the large apiaries in this and foreign countries use our smokers and knives.

The Little Wonder and Plain smokers have single coiled steel handles and narrow shields. The other three have doubled coiled steel wire handles and extra wide shields. The shields and handles are an amazing comfort when working. They protect the bellows as well as the hands. All Bingham smokers for 1895 will have right-angle movable bent caps, coiled steel wire handles, inverted bellows and direct draft. They burn chips or anything else and never go out. Sent post paid any where in the United States on receipt of price. Little Wonder, 50c; Plain, 70c; Large, \$1.00; Conquerer, \$1.50; Doctor, (the largest smoker made) \$1.75. Knife 80c; circulars and dozens or hundred rates, and Smokers and Knives by return mail. Address,

**T. F. BINGHAM, ABRONIA, MICH.**

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement

## HO! FOR KANSAS.

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

Address,

**P. J. THOMAS, Fredonia, Kans.**

Cedar Vale, Kas., February 18, 1895—Gentlemen: I just received a bill from Mr. P. J. Thomas a few days ago, and am well pleased with the same. The hives are dandies. I have been talking your goods up with bee keepers. What is the best you can do on twenty No. 1 "Higginsville Hives," to start with.

Respectfully,

**B. F. THOMPSON.**

# The Progressive Bee Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.  
FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company

VOL. 5.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., MAY 1, 1895.

No. 5

## A DANDELION'S SECRET.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

Yellow dandelions, growing in the meadows,  
Smiling in the sunshine half the morning  
through,  
Sparkling midst the grasses, knowing naught  
of shadows,  
With your golden faces turned to heaven's  
blue.

Tell me why you smile so, for your life is  
fleeting,  
Why you glisten brightly as you drink the  
April dew,  
Basking in the sunlight, ever gladly greeting  
One and all with welcome—life is short for you.

If the cows don't eat you, and you are not  
trodden  
By horse, kine, or sheep hoof, still you cannot  
stay  
Long within the meadows, deep with clover  
sodden;  
Though you love the grasses, you must die in  
sunny May.

Little fair-faced girlie, with your golden  
tresses,  
And your eyes aglisten with the violet's dark  
hue,  
Listen to my secret: Child, the hand which  
blesses  
You and shields you ever, guards the dande-  
lions, too.

True, I cannot linger in this pleasant meadow  
Haunted by the south wind, and the hum of  
busy bees,  
List'ning to the song-birds trilling in the  
shadow  
Of the leafy branches of the elm and maple  
trees.

But I am contented, trusting, smiling, dearie,  
'Tis a yellow dandelion's secret you have  
heard today,  
Smile, and lo! the sun smiles, and the cloudy,  
teary  
April skies will glisten in the warmth of blue-  
eyed May.

Higginsville, Mo., May 1, 1895.

## STAR APIARY NOTES.

S. E. MILLER.

FRUIT trees are blooming as if they  
meant to give us an abundance of  
fruit the coming summer, and the bees

are not slow to take advantage of the  
situation. They are gathering nectar  
in a business-like manner, and many of  
the strongest colonies seem almost  
ready to swarm.

Drones were flying April 4.

The indications at present are that  
the coming summer will be a prosper-  
ous one for bee keepers. Let us once  
more take courage, and prepare to care  
for a large crop of honey should it  
come.

White clover is more abundant and  
looks thriftier at this season than it  
has for a number of years past about  
here. Perhaps the long continued  
cold of last winter with a good cover-  
ing of snow on the ground will prove a  
blessing to bee keepers.

Look out for the intermission that  
comes between fruit bloom and white  
clover. I do not know how it is in your  
locality, but here there is a time in  
May when there is little or nothing for  
the bees to gather for from ten to fif-  
teen days. At that time there is usu-  
ally a lot of brood to feed, and the  
stores soon become exhausted when the  
supply from field and forest is cut short.  
As this brood is what will make the  
bees to gather the crop, we should not  
allow them to be stinted in food if we  
wish to have our colonies in good shape  
for the main flow of nectar, so be ready  
to feed should such a time come. Often  
there is a spell of cold cloudy weather  
when the bees can do very little work  
even if there is an abundance of bloom.

We thought the eight versus the ten-  
to-sixteen frame hive discussion in  
Gleanings had become convalescent,  
but it seems it is to take a relapse in-  
stead. Who knows where it will end,

or who will decide which side has come out on top?

Some people argue that two eight-frame stories are preferable to one sixteen-frame story for a brood chamber. Really now, I doubt whether there are many queens that require sixteen frames, but if it did take fifteen frames to accommodate a queen, I should certainly prefer them all in one story. Who cares to lift off the upper half of the brood chamber to see what is going on in the lower half? And is it not some of those same fellows who advocate the eight-frame hive to avoid the heavy lifting of the ten-frame hive, who would have us use two stories for a brood chamber, and thus cause us to do lifting that is not necessary? The first thing some of them know, they will have things so twisted up that they won't know which side of the fence they are on, and will have to climb up and join the man of "Straws."

Among the valuable honey producing trees of this season is the Judas tree, (*Cercis Canadensis*) commonly called red bud. The forests here are studded with the trees, and now, in full bloom, they add beauty to the landscape and afford an abundance of work for the busy bee.

The giant bees of India are still in India, and not in Kentucky, as was indicated by an article in a late number of the American Bee Journal and according to a letter published in *Gleanings* of April 1, it would seem as if some sharper had got "holt" of Mr. C. D. Holt and humbugged him, or else he tried to humbug some other people, and found it would not work. At any rate he says he is very much ashamed of having been mixed up in the matter. So would I be if I had advertised something that could not be found in America.

If you were going to buy a colony of bees that you expected to be a profitable investment, would you just look at

the color of the bees, or would you examine the colony as to strength and other good qualities?

A great deal of stress is laid on lifting heavy hives, as though it was a terrible task. My goodness! If lifting hives would cause them to become heavy with honey, I would not mind picking up hives and toting them all around the yard once a week.

Bluffton, Mo.

### WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

BY SOMNAMBULIST.

ALL nature seems to be in sympathy with the advanced woman, as she has of late again donned the bloomer costume, and with a vengeance, too. Was there ever such an abundance of fruit bloom? With the blue skies o'erhead, the warm sunshine and the passing showers nursing into new life all nature, the air laden with fragrance and filled to the uttermost with the thrilling songs of the feathered tribe and the happy, contented hum of the busy bees, what wonder the invalid, the delicate, the weaklings, as well as the strong, "rejoice and are exceeding glad," because of their renewed vigor, and pronounce, with one accord, these days divine? What wonder that with bee keepers enthusiasm rises to fever heat, and there remains until the season is numbered with the past? Perhaps 'tis well that at times we are visited by disappointment just to preserve our equilibrium. While this handmaiden is always an undesirable, hence an unwelcome, caller, just at this time we of these parts feel that she should pay her attentions to some other quarter, as it has been our task to entertain her for the past four years. We really thought we had served our time, but judge of our feelings, if you can, when we discovered we had not as yet reached the storm center of misfortune,

for on going through our out apiaries, we found one-third of our bees had decamped through the avenue of dysentery, leaving plenty of stores behind. Now this could hardly be called success, yet I am reading, or trying to read, most of the journals, and someone has recently averred they (the readers) were the successful chaps.

If it would prove a consolation, I should like to take Heddon's stand and lay the trouble at the door of apiarian literature, but I fear I should not believe it myself, feeling that the quality of the stores, (largely adulterated with honey dew), coupled with the severity of the winter, was most probably the cause of the depletion. Those still on hands are in extra fine condition, and maybe they will do well enough that "we shall be just as well off, except there will be more combs to look after," a part of the business that brooks no neglect, and an increase of empty hives will at least delay the supply man's sales and prevent us from testing the new fads, thereby rendering us yet a little more old-fashioned, when we did so much want to keep up to date. But that, in bee keeping, is almost as much of an impossibility as in the ladies' fashions.

Nowadays when the maiden wishes to purchase the very latest styles, the shopkeeper telegraphs for information, and requests her to be seated until the style has changed. And everybody wants the best, but what *is* the best? Have you ever been slightly indisposed? Did not each and every friend who became aware of the fact propose some remedy and recommend it as the best? And the very number of remedies that are each "the best in the world," renders the choice of one a perplexing problem. There is, however, one comfort, and that is, as each friend knows his or her remedy to be the best by actual experience, there's no danger of not getting the best in the end. So it

is with the hive business. No matter which you choose, you will in someone's opinion have the best.

In Gleanings April 1 we find, "Do not forget that now is the time to distribute the little pamphlet on bees and fruit among neighbors who are disposed to call bees a nuisance," and might we be permitted to add that information on spraying needs to be disseminated among the masses. In some parts of the country bee keeping is threatened with extinction on account of the careless, yes, criminal, use of insecticides. The Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y., has issued a spray calendar which will be of incalculable value, not only to gardeners and horticulturists, but bee keepers as well, and should be widely distributed. Not only should the journals devoted to general agriculture publish it, but those representing the special lines should give it to their readers. Many farmers are preparing for experimenting in spraying in this section this season, and it is greatly feared it will prove seriously damaging to bee keepers, as some when spoken to on the subject have said, "There's a law for the restraining of stock, let them keep their bees at home."

In the same number of Gleanings, Rambler's Missourian should have had both arms extended ready to welcome the world. However, he's a pretty fair representation. Nothing small about Missouri or her people.

R. C. Aikin, after his long rest, is coming to the front again with some telling work. In an article in the Review he tells us why there is more profit in raising comb honey than extracted, and claims that when we do get double the crop in extracted that we do in comb, it is always "at the expense of stores in the brood combs."

B. F. Averill. Howardsville, Va., in discussing the cause of bee paralysis,

says "to requene an apiary from a queen of continuously inbred stock, or to use her drone progeny in mating, will seriously affect the standard of health of the apiary for many future generations."

B. Taylor "distrusts the improved strains of bees, and fears the improvement has been accomplished at the cost of the very qualities that bees should have—vitality and endurance."

Speaking of endurance, isn't the work in the month of April enough to test the endurance of bee keepers? All the spring work common to all people, and the work peculiar to their calling combined, pushing, and demanding attention. If it isn't a hustling time, then excuse me. And this reminds me of Max O'Rell's observations on the American hustler. He says "the natural scenery in this country would be less extensively defaced with advertisements of liver pills, if we would imitate the French shopkeepers who take two hours' for dining with their families, instead of hanging out the sign, 'Back in Five Minutes'." Looks reasonable, now doesn't it? But then whenever we feel like acting on this or similar advice, our busy bees, always on the move, tireless toilers that they are, seem to say, "Look out and keep up, for we stop for nothing."

Amid all the bustle, any digression or little incident out of the common order of things is quite acceptable in the way of turning the channel of thought and worry, and thus affording relief and consequent rest from the continuous strain. For example, last week I had an application for work. He was very anxious for a job. Wanted to engage for all summer. "All right; you can just commence by cleaning up this very apiary grounds we are now standing near," and I drove on to other business. Next morning found the yard in exactly the same condition. "How

is this?" I said; "I thought you were anxious to make a little spending money." "Oh, it was so hot yesterday; but it's cloudy this morning, and I feel just like doing a big day's work." "Yes, I see clearly you will never make a bee keeper. Guess you had better not begin." This is a fair sample of the help which crosses my path. One fellow could work among bees—oh, yes!—they never stung him. No need of a veil—oh, no!—nor smoker, either, for that matter. He lifted all of one outside case from over a colony, when he very suddenly concluded he had business at the barn, and I've not had the pleasure of meeting him in the apiary since.

Yesterday I had a call from a colored uncle who greeted me with: "Maw'nin', Boss. Is yo' got any bees to sell? My mistus want to know what kind of bees you hab. She say when duz dey laigh? She hearn dat if dey laigh dem eggs in de maw'nin', dey perdooce distracted honey. *She doant want distracted honey, boss!*" As I couldn't take an oath with reference to the time of day the eggs were laid, I was compelled to lose this sale, but the amusement the good, gray-headed uncle afforded me was worth more than the price of a colony of bees.

As I was making the rounds the other day, I passed a woman who was making garden, who just at that moment was talking to some ladies on horseback. This much of the conversation I overheard: "I didn't know you had turned gardener." "Yes, I am exercising just like yourselves, the only difference being my kind of exercise is not quite so fashionable as yours." God bless her. Would that her kind were more numerous.

Were industry, economy, cheerfulness and contentment, our four cardinal points, and honor our polar star in every transaction of life, we should all be more prosperous and happy. Cultivating the faculty of seeing the beauti-

ful in nature and looking on the bright side creates contentment. Time never lags or grows dull with the industrious; hence, they, as a rule, are contented. Those who were dissatisfied with the north and this winter sought a home in the south, have been about cured of their discontent. So it ever has been and ever will be, and we may as well "let good enough alone," and simply study comfort, and learn how to make the most of climate and circumstances, just as our little bees do when we prevent their changing their location.

Many colonies in this section are making all preparation for a change at this time.

I once heard a veteran say we received benefit from fruit not more than once in fifteen years. Surely this is one of the years we have profited by it, and should all things prove favorable, locust bloom will bring swarming unless provisions are made to control matters. So don't be caught napping, but have the needed supplies on hand without fail, always remembering that "now is the day of salvation, now is the accepted time." Truly yours for business.

Naptown, Dreamland.

## A CHAT ABOUT THE APRIL "PROGRESSIVE."

DR. C. C. MILLER.

### HONEY PLANTS OF THE FUTURE.

THERE'S one member of the Miller family whose hopeful views are always refreshing. I mean S. E., whose initials may stand for "Somewhat Expectant." He rightly thinks that although some honey plants are being driven out, it isn't a dead certainty that they will be replaced by those that have no honey value. Who knows but new forage plants will be introduced which shall make the yield of

nectar greater than ever? I agree with S. E. that some of these fine days farmers may wake up to the fact that sweet clover is a friend and not a foe. If your stock won't eat it green, try it dry. I've seen a horse right out of pasture eat the dry stalks.

I was no little surprised the other day to see a sign up in front of a grocery, "Crimson Clover Seed," and another, "Alfalfa Seed." I didn't suppose alfalfa would even be tried in northern Illinois, but someone must want to try it, or seed wouldn't be offered.

*Lathyrus sylvestris*, or the flat pea, is another forage plant that may turn out all right, and it has a good name as a honey plant. The Russian sacaline has tremendously big things said about it, but the Iowa and Nebraska experiment stations are down on it. Prof. Bessey says plainly that it is a fraud.

### SIXTY-POUND CANS.

Somnambulist is all right in the view that a fifty-pound can would be better than a sixty-pound one for honey. But we are told by Gleanings that the sixty-pound cans are already on the market at very low figures just because they are so largely in demand for other purposes. So it might be that a fifty-pound can would cost even more than a sixty, for it is possible there could be no saving of material, and things cost more when made in small lots. But if fifty-pound cans cannot be had for any less price, I know of no law to prevent putting just fifty pounds of honey in the larger can. Do you? So if it's better to have fifty-pound cans, why doesn't that solve the problem?

### HAULING BEES.

On page 96 W. M. Barnum says, "Did you ever try to move a colony of bees, with combs full of honey, for any considerable distance? If so, you have probably forsworn the practice long before this." I don't know just what

might be considered a "considerable distance," but for years I've moved such bees as much as five miles, and have had no difficulty. From what Mr. Barnum says, I've no doubt that a case of trouble has come within his knowledge, and I can't help but wonder from what the trouble has arisen. Many a comb have I hauled that was full of honey, hauled it, too, on a wagon without springs, and never had one breakdown except from one cause. That one cause was giving the bees too little air on a hot summer day.

#### SHEEP IN THE APIARY.

Mr. Barnum wants reports from those who have tried sheep in the apiary. I've tried them, also horses and cattle. Horses gave the least trouble, and it always seemed a strange thing to me how they could get right in among the hives without being stung, although I have seen them stung sometimes. Cows move hives on their stands, sometimes pushing them clear off the stands, but sheep are the worst of the lot. I suspect they make trouble by rubbing against the hives, for I never saw them at it, only I found the hives pushed out of place on going to the out-apiary.

#### THE HIGGINSVILLE COVER.

The first time I saw the Higginsville cover, I pronounced it good, and haven't changed my mind. It certainly reduces very largely, where it does not entirely remove, the worst feature of the common flat cover, the warping and twisting. But there's no disputing the fact that when flat covers came in, we lost some of the warmth that we previously had with the quilt and the larger space over the bees. I can't help but think we might retain the advantages of both in one cover. Let there be a second cover of thin stuff beneath the Higginsville, with a half-inch space between, and we will have something very much warmer. Remember that it's much more important to have the

tops warm than the sides, for moisture condenses on the cover and drops on the bees. C. F. Muth insists that he wants no protection for winter except over the hives.

#### WHAT A BEE JOURNAL IS FOR.

There seems to be a shade of difference of opinion between the editor and T. J. Edwards as to the object of a bee journal, and I want to emphasize one point made by the editor. The man who expects to be benefitted by a bee journal without first learning something from a bee book, is working somewhat on a level with the man who should attempt to learn compound interest without first knowing the multiplication table. After you have thoroughly studied a text book, you will find there are still plenty of things to learn, and a journal will have much more interest for you than if you had no previous knowledge. If a bee journal were to repeat the contents of the text books, it would soon be without readers, and after you are a little more advanced, you will yourself object to having space taken with what you can readily find in the books.

Marengo, Ills.

#### BEE KEEPERS SHOULD BE READERS OF BEE JOURNALS.

More Facts and Less Theory Needed.—Prejudice and Ignorance Should be Eradicated.—The Higginsville Hive Cover has Come to Stay.

JAMES CARMAC.

READING the articles on the various subjects in the April PROGRESSIVE, a few thoughts suggest-

ed themselves as to the difficulty at this age of apiculture to conceive of a subject that has not been discussed in some form within the range of known facts regarding the habits of the honey bee. The average American is intensely inquisitive and anxious to profit by the ideas of others when obtained with little effort on his part. The country is flooded with literature upon every conceivable subject. Apicultural literature holds its own amongst them, many apiarists reading several journals, whilst the average reader on many subjects contents himself with less. Many traits of the honey bee are commonly known to all interested in the avocation, yet the hidden mysteries which hold the apiarist's intense interest, are those being theorized upon, and the themes of the writers are reviewed zealously by the seeker after an attainment whereby the occult movements of the insect may become manifest, and we placed in a position of more perfect master, should any discoveries be revealed to enable us to more completely control their workings. The fixtures by which we attempt to control them to our individual liking have for a generation been a fruitful theme, and, to date, is an unsettled controversy, and will continue to be until men duplicate one another in body and mind.

Yet these discussions are interesting and necessary to eliminate the faulty forms and awaken effort to improvements. By re-reading themes written on by divers persons, ideas escaping observation in an article written by one person, the same ground being gone over by another, the differently constituted minds are catered to, and the germ of an idea cultivated, to be grasped by the mind, and evolution of thought and action results. Thus good is dispensed, as the mind is stimulated by these exchanges, and a fact is the result.

The movable frame hive in its various forms is one of the facts which all apiarists concede, yet differ as to form and size, and methods of construction. Old things pass away; agitation brings new. Who would seek an animal skin today for a jug or a bottle? The time is fast passing when kegs and hollow logs, or the box with cross sticks, can be used for hives, and the day is passing when the Simplicity hive will find an abiding place other than the rubbish pile. The tenoned or so-called dovetail method of joining the corners of the hive, because of its superior strength, if properly constructed needs no iron frame to bring it to true form when driven together square.

Hive covers of the latest construction have come to stay. The Higginsville cover (so-called) is more than an evolved idea—is a fact—and one of those small improvements that give large results. With confidence we close the hive with them, resting assured that hot sun warps not, or winds short of cyclonic energy do not remove. The common flat covers on my hives go under the bottom, and will be replaced by the Higginsville cover as fast as increase demands.

These remarks regarding the dovetailed hive (so-called) and the Higginsville cover are due to articles written by the sage of St. Joe, and published in the January and March numbers of the American Bee Journal, pages 51 and 146. The attempt to disparage the dovetailed hive is amusing. His reasons as to its not being rightly named, are as ludicrous as though calling St. Joseph "St. Joe" would disparage that prosperous city. (Please see his exceptions taken of Dr. C. C. Miller's writing "St. Joe", said Miller writing about last fall's bee convention). The construction of the dovetailed hive is conceded by good mechanics to be a better philosophical and mechanical

construction than the halved joint on the Simplicity, and reasons, if they can be so called, against the improved Higginsville cover, are simpler than simplicity. The ideal mechanical appliances will yet be produced, but not soon. There are many seeking, and there is much yet to learn before we reach the Utopian condition in bee culture. More intricate research into the instincts and habits of the honey bee, if successful, may cause the construction of different appliances, that the apiarist may control at will. There must also be much learned by the apiarist regarding his environments, as to honey sources, climatic conditions, its effect on the bee at different seasons, etc., to advantage him in warding off unfavorable influences, as well as to assist to bring about favorable conditions. Climatic conditions vary with degrees of latitude and longitude, affecting the flora, leaving the observer somewhat isolated in the study of cause and effect in his locality, and those who claim to be well posted in bee literature and public teachers of the avocation, need to be close observers, or they will impart erroneous ideas. For instance, the declaration of the St. Joseph sage, that bees fertilize strawberries. What we want is facts, not opinions, in such matters, concisely stated. For instance, pages 92-3 of April PROGRESSIVE, by Somnambulist, regarding alsike clover.

Then the winter problem has not been definitely settled although hoodooed by some bee journals as to the amount of cold a colony can endure without death. It is claimed also by a writer in St. Joe that bees never freeze to death, but die of starvation. Here is an instance: March 27, 1894, a change occurred in temperature from fifty-four degrees above to twenty-four below zero, within forty-eight hours. Twelve hives facing west, all with brood in two combs, and the bees flying

freely before the change, with plenty of food, not a bee lived through the cold spell. Did they starve or freeze?

Another instance: This last February the mercury went down and registered twenty-seven degrees below zero. Seven colonies six on the northwest row and one on the northeast of the same row of hives, packed four in each winter case, did not fly, and have not to date. Plenty of food; all dry and clean; flew a few days before the cold change. Did they starve or freeze? I read the American Bee Journal, and he can answer in his department of that journal.

Theories cost too much for others to prove. If we could eradicate the ignorance and prejudice existing among ourselves, we would improve faster. Those tillers of the soil need missionary efforts amongst them in the direction hinted at by Somnambulist, as heretofore remarked. This might aid in our realizing in the depressed times a consequence of the destruction of wild flora by farming operations.

We have seen the folly of the golden bee craze in the loss during several seasons of every colony propagated from a golden queen. Many claimed they could gather nectar not within the reach of the Italians, but careful experimenting disproved that fallacy. Possibly the *apis dorsata* of C. D. Holt may amount to another craze to disappear like a soap bubble. It is time to save our dollars, as Doolittle, and give it to some other object than chasing phantom ads. There are always thimble riggers in all avocations to take in the unwary.

How about bee paralysis being propagated by southern queens, as it exists south and in California more largely than elsewhere? Is it safe to purchase from extreme southern points? If the disease proves contagious, may it be disseminated by such purchases.

The contents of the PROGRESSIVE is choice and readable. The size of your

waste basket but few know—perhaps more will as time passes.

Des Moines, Iowa.



## AMATEUR BEE KEEPERS.

J. W. ROUSE.

I HAD to smile in reading through the April number of the PROGRESSIVE of Mr. Edwards reading that journal for one year and getting so tangled up in bee keeping. I hope he will not think that I am making sport of him, but I wish to give him some instruction and friendly advice. He wishes information on a string of questions that to answer intelligently and fully would fill at least half of the PROGRESSIVE at a time, and run all summer.

I believe I have seen all the questions he asked answered from twenty to fifty times, in a shorter or longer way, in the bee journals in the last few years. It is too much repetition to keep going over these all the time. While they are new to a few new subscribers, they are old to most readers of bee papers.

When I caught the bee fever, I sent for a bee book, and after reading it through I then went about sixty miles to see a bee keeper. I there saw and had it demonstrated before my eyes what I had been reading about. I had such a bad case of the fever that the next season I went about one hundred miles, as you know, Mr. Editor, to see another bee man, and then developed into your prediction as stated in April number of the PROGRESSIVE, page 105.

No one should expect to start into the chicken, cattle, sheep, or any other business, with as little knowledge as most persons do in starting bee keeping, and make any success at all in the

business, and where books are written on these subjects, fully explaining how to proceed, one should most certainly avail oneself of these first. One might not be able to make a thorough, practical apiarist by reading only, but by reading and practicing, and best of all, observing practical apiarists, the desired knowledge is soon gained.

I wish to say to Mr. E. that I still have hopes that he will become a bee keeper, as his case is hopeful by his asking questions. But he is progressing slowly, keeping bees for over a year and not knowing how to find a queen long before this. If he has not learned yet, I would advise him to visit a bee keeper and learn how. As to so much seeming confusion in bee journals, one must remember that different localities may take different management. Then men have different notions how to do things. No two men farm just alike, yet the general principles of farming are the same.

Now I have not told very much how to do what Mr. E. wished to know, but I would advise him, with all others without the desired information, to procure books relating to the business, and study them, and then go see a practical apiarist, and thus learn more in a very short time than one could work out by himself in years, perhaps. Then take one or more bee journals, as I believe all the veterans take three or four, and some, more, and must do so to keep up with the procession. At the price at which bee books may be obtained, one should certainly get one, or even several of them, and thus be able to post up in a very short time, unless he has just got a very slight touch of the bee fever and has just started to keep a few bees, and thinks he can make a success of it because he sees someone else do so, when he has not made the proper preparation for it.

Mexico, Mo.

## FEEDING BELOW THE BROOD NEST.

C. W. DAYTON.

HAVING received questions from two of your subscribers relating to my article on feeding from below, I would say that my feeders are simply squarely constructed tin pans, thirteen inches long by nine inches wide, by two and one-half inches deep, and hold about one gallon when filled to one-half inch of the top. The pan is divided into two apartments, one two and one-half inches wide, and the other six and one-half, by a tin partition reaching down to within three-eighths of an inch of the bottom, which space is left for the passage of feed. The larger apartment is kept protected from drowning bees by a wire-cloth screen attached to a suitable rim and resting within the pan. In the small apartment are six wooden slats, spaced three-eighths of an inch apart for the bees to travel down upon to get the food. These slats are made of wood separators. One separator split into parts makes two slats, and the slotted projections of the separators furnish legs to maintain its position up above the floor of the pan to permit the flow of food between all the slats. That is, for the feed receptacle. After this comes the arrangement of the hive.

Of an ordinary section super one end is changed into a hinged door. This end is to be placed toward the rear of the hive. Use no special hinges, but take out all the nails but one on each side so that the end board of the super may be revolved on the pivoted nails so as to admit the pan below it. Provide a bottom board for this super, and place the hive, together with its bottom board, upon the prepared super. Thus the super becomes a hive stand. Bore two three-fourths inch holes in

the bottom board of the hive for the bees to come down into the apartment to get the food.

Then the brood nest is contracted to ten combs  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  inside measure. This is a small flat brood nest. My super for the sections to be filled contains the sections in single-tier wide frames with wood separators nailed to their sides. Separators tend to the exclusion of the queen, and also gauge the weight of the full sections. Sections  $1\frac{1}{4}$  wide come the nearest to one pound of any width. Compelling the bees to traverse across the brood combs before entering the sections is favorable to white cappings and by this arrangement they are the whitest of any way I know of. The wide frames should have slotted tops and bottoms, so that the bees can come in contact with no part of the sections except the edges of the openings. The wide frames are clamped by means of following board and wedge. It is necessary to begin feeding slowly, in order to allow the queen to get all the brood combs filled with eggs. At first feed about three pounds per day; later double the amount. I use no excluders or honey-boards, but see that the spaces between the top bars of brood frames are not more than one-fourth of an inch wide. Let the passage leading from the brood chamber down into the feed apartment be as far to the rear as possible, as this will prevent the bees clustering in the feed chamber so much as they otherwise would. I fed over a ton of good honey the past season to complete sections, and also several hundred pounds of unsalable honey was fed over and over again to obtain drawn combs, and the above is my ideal method. It is one thing to get bees to take an amount of stores, but it is another to have it stored cleanly and perfectly in salable shape, and with the least waste, and retain the bees in disposition to continue the work.

In feeding a quantity of dark bitter honey to draw foundation into full combs, it cost about one cent per section, and the combs were of the whitest kind. When the combs were completed enough to begin to cap, the honey was extracted from them, and then the empty sections placed upon colonies to be cleaned. Then when a short sudden dash of sage flow came, these combs were filled as quickly as extracting combs. The feeding also built up many colonies into the best of condition to take advantage of the honey yield. This improvement in colonies was worth several times the cost of feed, but where extracted honey or sugar costs six cents a pound and comb honey sells at fourteen cents or less, there is little or no profit in the business. It may seem as though there was a "spec" in it, but I feel sure when it is tried once, it will be abandoned.

Florence, Cali.

## NEBRASKA NOTES.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

THE great drouth is broken. For more than a year the state of Nebraska has suffered for rain. All the summer of 1894 was warm and dry, with very little moisture. The summer and autumn were followed by a winter as devoid of snow as they were of rain. All winter long the public roads were as smooth and hard as an asphaltum pavement. Farmers began preparations for spring work early, as the month of March was warm and everything favorable for work except the want of rain. March 31st brought rain and snow, which was general over nearly all the state. Here the storm lasted two days, and put hope into the heart of many a despondent one. Not only the farmers and gardeners suffer

from the drouth. Everyone has felt its effects. The rain has put new life into everything. People take hold and work with a will. The faces that looked glum in spite of the best efforts to appear cheerful, now wear a look of hope that needs no forcing.

Today (April 6) we are having another grand rain. Small grain that is already sown is almost sure to make a crop now. Grass is starting nicely, and the short rations of the cattle and horses can soon be pieced out with green feed. The worn clothing of men, women and children will soon cause little trouble because it is so thin.

The maples and willows have already awakened from winter sleep, and opening their blossoms, furnished to the bees their nectar and pollen. The orchard trees show swelling buds, and the springing flowers will soon send their honey-scented fragrance in search of the bees that are now being nursed through the hours of infancy inside the hive.

Bees carried the first pollen about March 15th, and brood rearing has been going steadily on since.

Bees that were fed last fall have come through the winter well. All of our bees sent out a good force of pollen gatherers March 15th. Since that time two colonies concluded to change hives, and united with their near neighbors, sugar candy being too dry and hard a food to suit them in spring weather.

One of our neighbors who didn't feed his bees, reports a loss of two-thirds of his colonies in a yard of fifty or sixty colonies.

Nebraska is to be known as the "Tree Planter's State," and the golden rod is to be the state flower, it is said. Should we not be a honey-producing people under these conditions? Many of the trees planted are honey producing trees, and the golden-rod, notwithstanding what is said to the contrary, yields

us a superior quality of light honey here.

Circumstances have brought home to my mind lately the fact that in whatever walk in life we may be situated, it is well for us to learn to make the best of circumstances. To take whatever of good or value we may have at our disposal, and make of it the most we can. It may be far from what we would prefer, and seem scarcely worthy of our notice; still while we earnestly try to do our very best, the unwished-for duty may grow to be a holy work of love, and the dusty, tedious sands we tread in our daily toil may hold for us riches far greater than those we had hoped to gain by climbing heights for which we longed, while the coveted treasures for which we thought to travel far, we find lying at our very feet.

Millard, Neb.

## HOW TO OBTAIN LOTS OF BEES FOR EXTRACTING TIMES.

J. J. TEMPLE.

I WOULD venture to give my plan for securing this desirable result, if I could be assured of immunity from *hasty* criticisms from some hasty critic that maketh hasty hits to vanquish all those small fish that are so unfortunate as not to be able to swim in the upper strata of the sea of literary excellence. I would be muchly mortified to have my apicultural glim extinguished before it had acquired enough self-sufficiency to cast a shadow.

Ahem! Please have patience. I am subject to the hiccoughs, and so great an intellectual effort to keep up with the procession brings on a spasm. But what say you? Yes? That is kind indeed to make a target of oneself for a friend that is no kin.

Well now to my plan: It is not new, for I see that others have hinted at something similar. Bees, bees! more bees! a hive chock full of bees! must be our motto, if we would attain success. Mr. A. I. Root says he never saw a hive too full of bees for him, and I would rather undertake to winter a large swarm of bees on fifteen pounds of honey than a small swarm on the same amount.

Now if more bees is what we need, it is quite important to know how to secure them. I have been quite successful in this, in the following way:

As soon as the weather has become settled and warm, so there is no danger of the brood being chilled, I go to the very strongest colonies first. I take out a frame of brood with adhering bees, and a frame of honey from the lower box, and put them in the second box, substituting frames of comb or foundation for those moved from below. This gives the bees below something to do, and it encourages the queen to exert herself to restore the brood chamber to its former condition. I fill the second box with frames of comb, or foundation, or with starters.

In about two weeks, if everything is moving off lively in both boxes and there seems to be a superabundance of bees all around, I take two frames of brood and a frame of honey, if they can spare so much, from the lower box, and put it in a third box, fill with foundation, and place it on top of the other two. I do not molest them again till time to extract. If it is a good season, I extract from second box once, and from third box twice. The queen will usually remain below, but if she goes above there is always enough combs without brood for me to get the lion's share of the surplus.

It must be remembered that it will not do to scatter the brood and bees in this way unless the weather is warm and the colony is very strong.

Lewisville, Tex.

## EXPERIMENTS FOR AMATEURS.

WILDER GRAHAME.

SOONER or later to every amateur comes the desire to experiment; to do something no one else has done in the hopes of finding out something no one else knows. This impulse has such a laudable ambition back of it that it seems unfortunate that sound judgment is called upon to discourage such proceedings. Even the amateur not unjustly claims a right to exercise his own originality and thought. The question, however, very often becomes a choice between sacrificing the originality and sacrificing the bees.

Possibly, though, this tendency to branch out needs to be re-directed rather than restrained. All honorable characteristics have a purpose, and there is certainly nothing dishonorable in independent research. At the same time there is no denying the fact that any bee keeper without experience to direct his enthusiasm, is pretty apt to do his bees more injury than good with every attempt at introducing some new feature into the hive. Let him remember, too, that every failure in bee keeping injures the business a little by bringing it a little more justly under the ban of ill-repute.

But there is a sufficient field into which the pent-up enthusiasm in the cause of knowledge can be poured. Let the experimenter lay aside his tools and crude devices and take himself into the fields of observation. Cultivate new plants, in search of new honey producers; study the relative value of the old ones. A wet season is best met with a certain variety that in a dry time would be valueless. What is the best producer in the dry period? What climatic, soil, and other conditions are the most favorable to the honey flow?

These and scores of similar questions may frequently be settled as well by the amateur as the professional. At all events no harm is done. The experimental field for the amateur is boundless; but let it consist mainly in work with the eyes and brain, allowing the applied work of the hand to await maturer judgment.

## OVER PRODUCTION OF DRONES.

JOHN N. PATTERSON.

"Give me liberty to know, to think, to believe, and to utter freely, according to conscience, above all other liberties."

EVERYONE well knows that as soon in the spring as the bees gain any considerable honey from dandelion, apple, or other orchard trees, they commence to rear brood very extensively, according to the constitution of the different colonies.

It is almost certain that at this season and later there will be many colonies which persist in rearing enough drones to supply a neighborhood, and this, too, right in the face of all our "scientific remedies."

How does it come? Why cannot we prevent it? It comes by the bees being seized with a desire to swarm—at least they seem to look forward when they may be able to do so—and their instinct bids them that they must have drones to meet the young queens. They then deliberately go to rearing drones by the thousands. This desire is not prevented by using full sheets of foundation in the brood frames, for they can raise just as many in worker cells. It is not prevented by close spacing, for I have seen the bees gnaw the opposite comb out of shape to make room for the capping and drawing out of the drone cells. I have even seen the

drones reared in very close spacing, where the poor fellows would have their heads covered with the opposite comb, and when you would remove the frames they would look like so many brown babies in cradles, while part of their little cradle would be adhering to another frame.

I admit that the theory of using full sheets of foundation in the brood frames with close spacing, is partly correct, but not nearly so much so as it should be for the greatest prosperity of the apiarist in finance. With the most exact spacing I have been able to make, there was always too much drone brood just before swarming time.

A colony with a queen anything over a year old is always the worst in this respect. You might say, "Supersede her with a young one." This would prevent it to a considerable extent, but considering the trouble and expense, this slight remedy would be much more serious than the over-production of drones.

And again, with hives side by side, I have observed that the colonies which contain the host of drones are always the roomiest (ten-framed) hives. This might be accounted for in many ways, but for the fact that they are generally raised in worker cells.

Now this seems, from a reasoning standpoint to be contrary to the natural law. One would invariably think that the smaller the hive the greater the desire to swarm, consequently the greater number of drones. Nevertheless, with all this philosophy, I have begun to consider this a point in favor of eight-frame hives. How is it? Am I wrong, or am I right?

For several years I have practiced mowing the heads off of the drone brood with a sharp knife. This is much better than to have your hives crowded by these gluttons. It does not take but a few minutes to go through a hive, and

this need not be done more than once in three weeks.

England, Pa.

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## OUR LETTER BOX.

From the Land of Flowers.

**T**HINKING you would like a few notes from this part of the bee-keeping world, I shall try and give you a brief description of the situation here.

This seems to have been an unusually hard winter and spring on bees here, for each time they got well started to brood rearing, there came a freeze, killing all the flowers and chilling large quantities of brood, so they had to carry it out. A freeze February 13 killed the orange groves to the ground, and the loss of the orange bloom at this time made it necessary to feed granulated sugar by the barrel.

On the whole, this seems to be a good country for bees, but it is heavily stocked—almost to the over-stocking point. Messrs. Alderman & Roberts have about 1300 colonies. Tom Daniels has about 600 colonies, and about three miles below me, situated on the bank of the Chipola river, is the apiary of Mr. D. R. Keyes. The neat, well-painted hives, and shade trees of live oaks and pines, make this a lovely place to work with bees, and Mr. Keyes has about 200 colonies, mostly Italians. Next comes the apiary of Mr. J. B. Hunter, who, besides working with bees, makes our honey barrels. His apiary numbers about 200 colonies at present, and is run for extracted honey. Mr. H. believes in a bee for business, whether black or yellow or cross-grained.

My own apiary, the Carniolan bees, are to have a show this season, and if they do well, will use no other kind, and so far the outlook seems to be encouraging for them.

But to the beginner who buys queens, let me say right here: Take nothing but queens raised from imported mothers, in yards where there are no five-bands or bright yellow bees. I have

tried such for years, and have found most of the objections urged against them to be true, especially the robbing traits. They are inveterate robbers, but sometimes they happen to be good gatherers, but on the whole imported stock is safe.

In about a month I can tell you how the different races compare for comb honey. I have had several swarms, three coming out March 25. We are having a light flow from ti-ti.

R. L. TUCKER.

Wewahitchka, Fla.

E. T. FLANAGAN.

**T**HE accompanying cut is a picture of Mr. E. T. Flanagan's home apiary taken March 30, 1895. In the foreground you will see Mr. F. and five of his bright-eyed little ones. The party holding the Higginsville smoker is Mr. F.'s assistant from Iowa, and, I am sorry to say, for unavoidable reasons, Mrs. Flanagan and the youngest Mr. Flanagan were not taken.

Mr. F. was born in Belleville, Ills., February 19, 1837, and married Miss Lily R. Mithoff, of New Orleans, October 1, 1884, and has six children, three girls, as shown in the picture, and three boys, two of which you can see. The one in his arms he calls his *bee* boy, and is as fearless of the bees as most people are of so many flies.

Mr. Flanagan began his career as a bee keeper with two box hives in 1878, and a short time passed before he had a serious attack of the bee fever, for when he procured the two box hives he little dreamed of anything beyond a little honey for his own use. But a short time elapsed, however, before, in partnership with Dr. Illinski, of Cahokia, Ills., he had 1000 colonies in Simplicity hives, and in connection with his having one of the largest apiaries in the United States, he has probably

had more experience in migratory bee keeping than any man up to date, all of which he has carried on successfully with the exception of unavoidable circumstances, such as the loss of 300 colonies at New Madrid, Mo., caused by a steamboat taking fire. He runs principally for extracted honey, as his location has only fall flowers for surplus honey. But his main occupation is in raising and selling bees and queens, he having sold as many as \$6000 worth of bees in one year. He has sold several car-loads at a time. He runs four out-apiaries at a distance of nine to fifteen miles from the home apiary, and owing to his large experience of migratory bee keeping and out-apiary work, he long ago, or in other words was among the first to discard the Simplicity hive. He now favors for his own use a ten-frame dovetailed hive, and an eight-frame for selling, and like many more of our best bee keepers, prefers a leather-colored Italian or first-cross hybrid. He generally keeps from 300 to 500 colonies, and has tried all the races of bees except Punics, and he gave as high as \$35 for a Cyprian colony and queen. He has imported bees for years, but believes we now have as good bees as in Italy.

Mr. Flanagan's father died while he was young, and owing to a defect in his father's title to property, all was lost. This left him, without any education or money, to care for himself, and it is in justice to him to say he did not get one year in school all told, and yet his well written articles have been read by thousands of wide-awake bee keepers, and valued, too. It is plain to see their value: First, his large experience; second, he is a man of truth, and not theory, for all he writes is that which he has tested. He is a lover of flowers, poetry, and all classes of good literature. He has a happy family and home, well cared for, is always bright and cheerful, and is exceedingly generous,

well posted in the Bible, and a follower of the Word. I only regret that space is so limited. He travelled over Texas in an early day, and many are the stories he has told me, on our trips from apiary to apiary, of deer and wild turkey hunting.

In referring to the picture again, let me say, when these fruit trees were in bloom it was one of the grandest sights I have ever seen. His place is well stocked with the choicest of fruit of all kinds, among which are pears he originated himself. And now, kind friends, if you want to find a kind mother, a loving father, a happy home and little ones, call where you will get a hearty welcome, at the home of E. T. Flanagan. Remember the history of Mr. F.'s life has been called for for publication and refused several times, and that this is against his will, or desire, or knowledge of its contents.

DOUGLAS D. HAMMOND.

Malone, Iowa.

The above is such a good description of my friend and brother bee keeper, of his home life, his originality, of his fearlessness in large undertakings, his morality and generosity, that I cannot add anything along that line but to say I know it to be true. I remember too well the helping hand, the encouragement that Mr. Flanagan gave to me years ago when I went to him to find out something about the mysteries of bee keeping. The first bee book I ever read was generously loaned to me by him. From this book, and from his kindly advice to me at the beginning, I trace my first steps to my present success, if success it may be called. Mr. Flanagan and I have "talked bees" in that grove when those trees were small, but the trees have now grown into a beautiful grove—they mark the glorious enterprise of the man who planted them there. They bloom and give fragrance to the air, and the bees hum among their branches. Mr. Flanagan and I have grown older, but with each year I know our friendship has grown stronger. May he live long to enjoy the fruits of his labor, is the wish of his friend,  
R. B. LEAHY.



ROSE HILL APIARY, BELLEVILLE, ILLS., E. T. FLANAGAN, PROPRIETOR.

### A Word from Colorado.

PERHAPS you saw the account of the young lady who wore so tight a pin-back a few years ago that she only set on one corner of the chair, and of the old granger lady who remarked, "Well, I'll adorn, too." Well, that is the way with me in the bustle of the last few days.

The last few days has found me on the fly to keep pace with the work in the apiary. After thirty-three days of such excessive cold weather that I did not have a bee out—a thing I have never before known here—then with the mercury up to summer heat, you may know how lively the bees were, and if you had only seen the dead bees carried out. While I have had the less number—I have had no dead swarm thus far since last August—of dead swarms, yet the amount of dead bees in a hive are two to one of former winters. But the colonies seem to be in good shape, strong, active and frisky. I think many swarms will die from now on of the careless apiarist, owing to a lack of stores, as many of the swarms have used up four-fifths of their stores, and the waste—one-third of the season is to come for the consumption of stores.

About the only new thing under the sun—the bee sun—is a disease in the Rochfoss Bros.' apiary in the shape of a trembling disease. They are thorough bee men, and if there is any way to head the disease off, they will do it. It was only noticed in the early blooming season, but so contagious that every swarm took it.

Oh, yes, there is another new thing in the shape of a nigger in the Tenth General Assembly of Colorado. Woodpile, said nigger, is trying to do away with the foul brood law. The only excuse is because it costs too much to pay the inspector \$4.00 per day, while said nigger gets \$7.00. In the name of

Billious Nie, I would express, "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel."

P. S. The only difference in the inspector and the nigger is, the inspector works and the nigger don't.

Let me close this letter by asking the question: "While so many of the breeders of queens are trying to breed light yellow and five to eight bands, are they trying to breed out dark comb makers or dark section comb honey makers?"

Denver, Colo., Feb. 28, 1895.

### Well Pleased.

The goods ordered on the 1st. inst. is just at hand, all O. K. The material is just simply splendid—don't think it can be excelled by any factory, and you may expect other orders. My bees did not swarm last year and I thought I had enough hives left over to do this season. But swarms are issuing right along now, so I do not know how many hives I shall need. Please ship as soon as you can, as I may need them soon.

Yours truly,

REV. J. M. TALKINGTON.

Searcy, Ark.

### Good Prospects in Utah.

Our bees are booming here at present as we have much tree and fruit bloom. Last year we had an unusual wet season for this country; of course we cannot predict what this season will be, but the indications at present point to a very dry one. We do not depend on rain here to grow crops; when we have enough snow to keep up the mountain streams we are all right. I would not advise a person to settle on any land in this western country where he cannot get water to irrigate, because the chances are that in many instances he would find himself minus a crop.

E. T. LOVESY.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

## EDITORIAL.

A LITTLE bird has told me that there will be a bee journal hailed from Beeville, Bee County, Texas, in the near future.

S. E. Miller predicts a good honey crop for 1895. I predict the same, but I am afraid to say so. Did you ever notice that supply dealers are the first ones to predict a good honey crop?

Beeswax is coming in quite lively now; we still have room for more, and will pay 28c in trade for good wax delivered at our railroad station, for the next thirty days. Put your name on the packages you send, so we can tell who it is from.

Referring to what Dr. Miller says on page 120, we herewith show out of the "Higginsville Ventilated cover," manufactured by The W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co. In a recent letter they write thus:



"Should you wish to use a Ventilated Cover we think you will find this to be an excellent one. Some, you are doubtless aware, advertise ventilated covers, but we believe this one is much better than the ones they manufacture. It retains all the advantages of the Higginsville Cover, as it can be tiered up in the same way, and if there is any advantage in having a so-called ventilated cover, this certainly accomplishes the purpose."

The month of April has produced excellent weather for the bees. There has been some rain—apparently just enough—no high winds to speak of, and nearly every day has been warm enough for the bees to fly and store honey, and they have made a surplus off the apple bloom. This is something I have never experienced before.

Speaking of apple bloom just reminds me of something: Neighbor Matthews paid us a call last week, and as he has some 30,000 young apple trees and 40 or 50 colonies of bees, I asked him if his bees were storing surplus honey, and if when the trees grew older he would not get barrels of honey from this source. He said, "Yes, provided we could have such beautiful spring weather every year as we have had this," but further remarked that the juice the bees extracted from the rotten apples in the fall of the year was detrimental to the bees for winter stores. So what we have been expecting as a blessing in spring

will only prove a forerunner of a "winter of discontent."

There has been quite a controversy going on in Gleanings of late, as regards the size of hives. Those favoring an 8-frame hive have produced good argument in their favor, while the 10-frame advocates have brought out just as good points for the 10-frame hive. Now let me tell you the kind of a hive I prefer. I prefer a hive that will hold ten frames, and a follower board. With such a hive I can contract to six, or enlarge to ten frames to suit circumstances, by simply sliding the follower board and putting in or taking out the frames. I use more hives with only eight frames in them than I do with more, yet if I were going to establish an apiary now, I would not buy 8-frame hives.

**Golden Beauties** and three-banded Italians. Bred for business. No better; guaranteed, 75c each; ½ dozen, \$3.75; 1-frame nuclei, with untested Queen, \$1.75; two-frame nuclei, \$2.25. Write for prices on large orders; also, for breeding queens.  
**P. J. THOMAS,**  
Fredonia, Kas.  
5-4t

## WHY NOT

send your orders to W. H. Laws for Italian Queens?

### The Best is the Cheapest.

For beauty and business you can't beat them. The leading bee keepers of the U. S. are my customers, and all praise them. I breed either the Golden or Leather-colored strains.

### Prices Reduced

to suit the times. Fine breeders always on hand, \$2 to \$3. Untested, 75c; 3 for \$2. Tested, \$1; 6 for \$5. Address,

**W. H. LAWS, LAVACA, ARK.**

## FOR SALE...

### Good Extracting Combs.

I have 335 good and straight L frames of comb @ 8c. F. O. B. Smithville, Mo. (Clay County.)

Some are wired, and all have been used long enough to be substantial.



**J. M. AKER,**  
SMITHVILLE, MO.

Bert Canterbury,

Breeder of—Silver and Golden Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Partridge Cochins and Dark Brahmas. Fine Cockerels for sale, from \$1. to \$1.50. Eggs for hatching \$1. per 13, \$1.75 per 26. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address.

**Bert Canterbury,**  
*Higginsville, Mo.*

## NEBRASKA QUEEN.

A monthly journal devoted to bees and horticulture. Price, 25 cts a year. Sample copy free. Address.

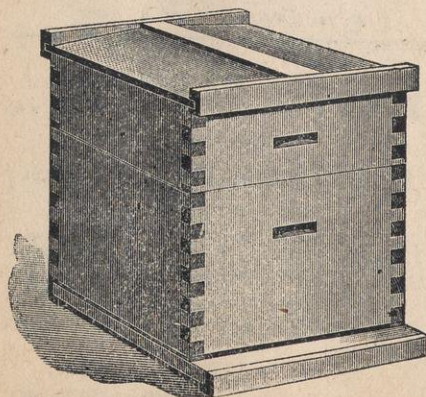
*Nebraska Queen, - Auburn, Neb.*

**PURE ITALIAN QUEENS BRED FOR BUSINESS**

Select Tested Queen, after April 1.....	\$	2	50
One .. .. .		1	25
Three .. .. .		3	75
Six .. .. .		7	00
Twelve .. .. .		13	00
One Untested .. .. .		1	00
Three .. .. .		2	50
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Twelve .. .. .		9	00
After July 1, each .. .. .		75	

Catalogue of Bee Supplies free on application

**O. P. HYDE, Lampasas, Texas.**



THE HIGGINSVILLE HIVE.

**Golden** Bred for business. **Queens,**  
Large & beautiful.


Equal to all; superior to many.

Untested, May, 70c each; one-half dozen, \$4.  
Tested, \$1 each. Fine breeders, \$2 each. Extra select, straight, five-banded, breeding Queens, \$4 each.

To new customers I will send one **Golden Queen** for 50c.

I will also handle this season a line of the Leahy Mfg. Co.'s supplies for bee keepers. Prices cheap. Write for prices. Address.

*E. A. SEELEY, Bloomer, Arkansas.*

 P. O. Money Order office Lavaca, Ark.

**E. KRETCHMER,**  
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Sends FREE his catalogue of 72 illustrated pages; describes Everything Used in the Apiary Best Goods at Lowest Prices. Delivered to your railroad at either Chicago, St. Louis, Atchison, Kas., St. Paul, Minn., Des Moines, Iowa, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and other places. Capacity, one car load a day. Write at once for his catalogue. 3-3t

## A New Departure.

## The Bee Keepers' Quarterly

tain 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

*Notice to Bee Keepers and Dealers.*

I have one of the largest Factories in the West, devoted entirely to the manufacture of Bee Keepers' Supplies.

Having made arrangements with the inventor to manufacture the "Higginsville Hive Cover," I will place it on all hives sent out this year, unless otherwise ordered.

Write at once for large illustrated Catalogue for 1895, giving full description and prices of Higginsville Hive Covers, Dovetailed Hives, Sections, Frames, Supers, Crates, Boxes, Foundation, Smokers, Extractors, etc.

Write for prices on large quantities.

Please mention the "Progressive."

E. L. Kincaid

Walker, Vernon County, Mo.



**MY CAT** catalogue will interest you. **HIVES, SECTIONS, FOUNDATION, SMOKERS,** and everything that bee keepers use. Prompt, Cheap, and Low Freight Rate.

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162 Massachusetts Avenue,  
2-1y Indianapolis, Indiana

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### *The Practical Bee Keeper,*

Bright, Reliable, Honest! Pure in tone. Practical from cover to cover. Published monthly; fifty cents per annum. Sample copy on application. The "Practical" and one genuine five-banded Golden Italian Queen for \$1.

### *The Practical Bee Keeper,*

Tilbury Centre, Ontario, Canada.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## Golden Queens! From Texas.

My bees are bred for business, beauty and gentleness. Safe arrival and reasonable satisfaction guaranteed. G. W. Barge writes from Union Center, Wis.: "I have one queen you sent me last season that gave me 112 lbs of fine comb honey and 25 lbs extracted this season '93." Untested queens, \$1. J. D. Givens, Lisbon, Tex.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## Canadian Bee Journal.

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

**GOOLD, SHAPLEY, & MUIR CO.,**

**R. F. HOLTERMANN,** Publishers,  
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Please mention the "Progressive."

**Headquarters in Mo. for Root's** goods. Can supply you with all the fixtures used in an apiary. Best goods at lowest prices. Catalogue free.

**JNO. NEBEL & SON. HIGH HILL, MO.**

## Southern Home OF THE Honey Bee.

3-6t

Where you can buy Queens as good as the best, guaranteed free from paralysis or money refunded. Reared from either a straight 5 banded or Imported mother.

Untested, before June, 75c each; 6 for \$4.00; 12, \$7.50. Tested, \$1.00 each; 6, \$5.00; 12, \$9.00.

After June 1, untested, 50c each; 6, \$2.50; 12, \$4.50. Tested, 75c each; 6, \$4.00; 12, 7.50.

Good breeders, \$2.00 each. Straight 5 banded or "faultless" queens, \$2.50 each.

Bees by the pound, 75c per lb. Circular free. Address,

**HUFSTEDLER BROS., Clarksville, Tex.**

Please mention the "Progressive."

## 25 CTS.

Send 25c and get a copy of the

### Amateur Bee Keeper,

A book especially for beginners. Address

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

### 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

### 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,**

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## The "Boss" One-Piece Section

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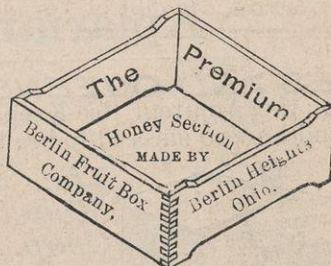
## Dovetailed Hives, Foundation

AND OTHER SUPPLIES.

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

**J. FORNCROOK,**

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WE have a large stock of **SECTIONS** now ready, both No. 1 and No. 2. Write for special prices on winter orders in large or small lots, including all other supplies. Also Berry Crates and Baskets made up or in flat.

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Please mention the "Progressive" when answering this advertisement.

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

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**Second Edition Just Out.**

Many new features added, and the book brought fully up to the times. The first thousand sold in the short space of two years. All beginners should have this book.

**What Others Think of This Book.**

Friend Leahy:—The Amateur Bee Keepers are here. Thanks for promptness. They are very nice. It is certainly the finest small book for bee keepers now printed.

Geo. W. York, Chicago, Ill. November 24, 1894.

A book for beginners is something often called for. Mr. J. W. Rouse, of Mexico, Mo., has written a book of seventy 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, 25c; by mail, 28c; "Progressive Bee Keeper," monthly, one year, 50c. We will club both for 65c. If it not convenient that a beginner would like to know. It is well illustrated, and well printed by R. B. Leahy, of Higginsville Mo.—*Bee Keepers' Review*.

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

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

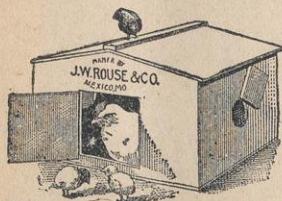
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## Latest Improved Hives

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## Apiarian Supplies.

**BEES AND QUEENS.** Everything cheap. Send 25c for the Amateur Bee Keeper. It will tell you how to begin and how to succeed in bee keeping.



**The  
Model  
Coop.**

**RAT, CAT AND  
VARMINT  
PROOF.**

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

Eggs for hatching from S. L. Wyandotte, B. Langshans, \$1.50 per thirteen; 26. \$2.50. C. C. B. Leghorns, \$1.25 per thirteen; \$2.00 per 26.

Catalogue free, but say if bees or Poultry Supplies, are wanted or both.

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

# DO YOU USE TOBACCO?

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

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

**Would You Like to be Cured?** If so, call on your druggist, or send us one dollar, (\$1.00) and we will send you, postpaid, by mail, a box of COLLI'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

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

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

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

Coulterville, Ills., Oct. 18, 1894.

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

EDGAR & EAST, Druggists.

Chicago, Ills., December 7, 1894.

Colli Company, Higginsville, Mo.: Gentlemen—I had Mr. Vermillion, the agent of the Chicago & Alton railroad at your place, to procure for me a box of your "Colli's Tobacco Antidote," and have taken it with wonderful success. I have some friends here that want to use it. I have tried several of the leading drug stores here, and can't find it. If it is on sale here, let me know where as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

W S GRAY.

(Room 27, Dearborn Station)

Conductor C & G T R R, Chicago, Ills

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

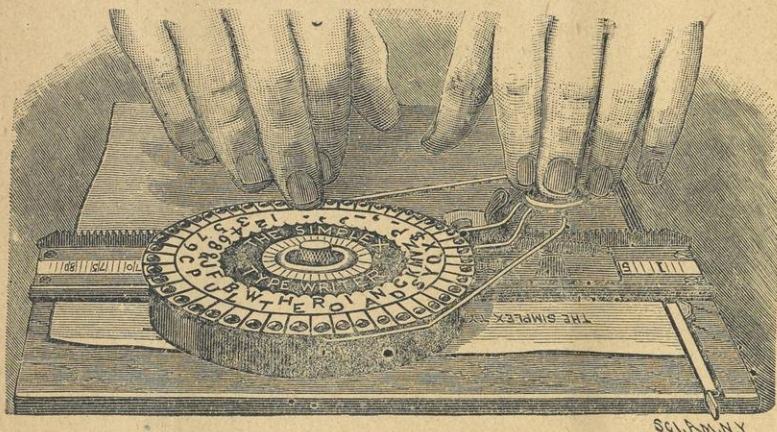
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CHEAP TYPEWRITER EVER  
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Is Rapid and Does Good Work. Is Easy to Operate. Is Handsome. Can be  
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THE LATEST OF THE BEST TYPEWRITERS. THE CLIMAX OF IMPROVEMENTS. THE  
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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  
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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.

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

B. F. Bishop, Morsey, Mo.

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

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

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