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## **The progressive bee keeper. Vol. 4, No. 1 January 1, 1894**

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

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JANUARY 1, 1894.

# PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL  
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND  
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

MUNN & CO. CLEV. O.

PUBLISHED BY  
LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO  
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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

## ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

## Golden Queens From Texas.

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

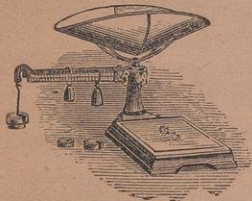


### BARNES' Foot and Hand Power Machinery

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

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

## UNION FAMILY SCALES.



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

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

to ship, about forty pounds.

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

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

26 page Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies sent Free on Application.

# QUIGLEYS SPECIALTIES.

## GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS:

My own strain of beautiful hustlers after honey. They are gentle and hardy. Four years of careful breeding and testing has shown them to be superior to nearly all others. They will be improved for 1894.

## QUEEN CAGES.

Every breeder should send for sample and prices of the best shipping and introducing cage on the market. Prices low. Sample for 2c stamp.

## BEE SUPPLIES.

Best goods at lowest prices. Send a list of what you want. Will make special prices, and ship from Higginville, Mo., Red Oak, Iowa, or Medina, O., and allow a big winter discount. I promise you prompt shipment, fair treatment, and to save you money.

## BEE BOOKS.

Post up this winter. Books are prepaid by mail.

Amateur Bee Keeper, (for beginners), by J. W. Rouse.....	\$ .25
Langstroth, revised, by Dadant.....	1.00
A. B. C. of Bee Culture, by A. I. Root.....	1.25
Queen Rearing, by G. M. Doolittle.....	1.00
Advanced Bee Culture, by W. Z. Hutchinson.....	.50
A Year Among the Bees, by C. C. Miller.....	.50
How I Produce Comb Honey.—Hilton.....	.05

## PURE BRED POULTRY.

S. C. Brown Leghorns, Black Langshans, and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Eggs for hatching, for sale in season. Correspondence solicited. Our young stock has free range of our ten acre farm, insuring strong and healthy chicks.

## OUR CATALOGUE

will be ready in January, 1894, giving prices and description of all goods we sell. Send your address for a copy.

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

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S. E. MILLER G. H. MILLER.

1894.

# 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

Will Pay

\$200.00

Success in Bee Culture will pay \$200 for 500 new subscribers if received before January, 1893.

Send 10 CENTS silver for your own subscription

one year, sample copies, and circular, telling how to get it.

Burton L. Sage, Highwood, Conn.

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

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

and for special prices to dealers, and circulars

Address, **LOWRY JOHNSON,**  
Masontown, Fayette Co., Pa.

Please mention this paper.

MAKE NO MISTAKE AND GET

## DUVALL'S GOLDEN ITALIANS

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

Address **CHAS. D DUVALL,**  
Spencerville, Md.

Please mention this paper.

## JUST SPLENDID!

MR. H. ALLEY:—

The Queen I got from you last fall is just splendid. She is the best queen in apiary of 150 stands. I would not take \$10 for her.

**JOHN A. PEASE,**  
Morovia, Cal.

Price of such Queens, \$1 each.

**HENRY ALLEY, WENHAM, MASS.**

Please mention this paper.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SIMPLEX TYPEWRITER.

We have for a long time been trying to obtain some useful article—an article that every man, woman and child could make use of with pleasure and profit to themselves; and yet one that we could offer for a club of ten subscribers for the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER. We believe we have found such an article in the Simplex Typewriter. This Typewriter seems to be a whirlwind within itself. To see it is but to fall in love with it; and there is nothing that we know of that a parent could purchase that would afford their children more delight and benefit than one of these little wonders. The Simplex Typewriter Company informs us that they have sold 300,000 of these Typewriters in the first ten months of their manufacture, and we do not wonder at this, when we consider the price and the excellence of this machine. Although our first shipment was very large, it is about exhausted, and we are compelled to make an order of another hundred.

To show our faith in this machine, we will say that, should you purchase one of us, and do not like it, you may return it to us, postpaid, and we will refund your money. By buying in very large quantities, we are enabled to offer this Typewriter at \$2.50; or we will club it with the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER for \$2.75; or for ten new subscriptions accompanied by \$5, we will send the Typewriter free. If you are not able to get this number of subscribers, then send us five subscriptions and \$1.25 extra, and we will send you a Simplex Typewriter. In all cases when it is clubbed with the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, the Typewriter will be sent postpaid, free, unless you should order other goods from us at the same time, in which case we will send it by freight or express. We have more than enough testimonials on the merits of

this typewriter, to fill a page of this journal, (one of which is from that veteran bee keeper, Mr. E. T. Flanagan, of Illinois), but for want of space, we omit publishing them. See description of typewriter elsewhere in these columns.

**ORDER YOUR SUPPLIES EARLY.**

We will give five per cent discount during the month of January, on all supplies listed in catalogue No. 14. All who have not got this catalogue should send for it at once. "A penny saved is a penny earned," and we know of no easier way to earn a few pennies this winter than by saving them in discounts on early orders.

**SECOND HAND FOUNDATION MILL FOR SALE CHEAP.**

We have on hand one six-inch Root foundation mill, for which we will take \$8. This mill is as good as new, having been used but very little, and is a bargain at the above price, as it originally cost \$13.50.

**A CHEAP EXTRACTOR.**



Having purchased an apiary in which several different kinds of frames were used, we had to make a special size extractor in order to extract the honey. This extractor will take a frame twelve inches wide, and the regular Langstroth in depth, has a twenty-inch can all nicely Japanned, and side gearing, like the above illustration, and will

hold sixty pounds of honey below the reel. Such an extractor usually sells for \$8, but as this has been soiled a little, we will take \$5.75 for it.

**SECTIONS AT COST.**

We have an over stock of sections of the following size: 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/8, and 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 2-inch, and to reduce the stock we will sell these sizes at \$2.25 per 1000 for No. 1 white, and \$2.00 per 1000 for No. 1 Cream.

**3000 CLOSE END FRAMES.**

We have 3000 close end frames, size 18 1/2 x 9 1/2 outside measure, just the right size for the dovetailed hive. We will sell them at \$1.20 per 100, as long as they last.

**CLUBBING LIST.**

We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

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

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

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

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

**A Typewriter Free.**

If you will send us ten new subscribers to the **PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER**, at 50 cts. each, we will send you, **FREE** postpaid, one Simplex Typewriter.

If you will send us five new subscribers, at 50c each and \$1.25 extra, we will send you a Simplex Typewriter, postpaid.

Now, boys and girls, this is your chance to get a good Typewriter. Free.

See description of Typewriter on another page.

**A CRANE SMOKER, FREE!**

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

Address, LEAHY M'FG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

# The Progressive Bee Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company

VOL. 4.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., JANUARY 1, 1894.

No. 1

1893-1894.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

**I** STAND by the grave of the old year,  
And look down the aisles of the New;  
The poor fellow died in the cold here—  
The old year so loyal and true.  
The new year lies fair-faced before me,  
The winds hail his advent with glee;  
Yet I look at the gray cloudlets o'er me,  
And think of the year '93.

It was brightened with beautiful visions,  
And gladdened with memories dear,  
And marked with some noble decisions.  
As to how we should live the new year,  
But I saw him vanish forever,  
And the snow heaped his coffin-lid o'er;  
He has gone, to return to us never—  
But welcome to you, '94.

Your face is as welcome as summer,  
Fair summer with song birds, and bees  
And ravishing charms for each comer,  
Who rests 'neath her leaf-covered trees.  
You'll bring them all back to us smiling—  
The leaf, and the bird, and the bee,  
But back from the shore of the ages before  
Returns not the year '93.

Goodbye to the old year, its sorrow  
And sadness has faded away;  
Let's forget in the hopes of tomorrow,  
The clouds and the griefs of today.  
Then welcome, oh, snowy-caped new year,  
More welcome than bright years of yore,  
Most gladly I smile to see you here—  
Thou happy, sweet-faced '94.

Higginsville, Mo., December 15, 1893.

## NOTES FROM THE STAR APIARY.

BY S. E. MILLER.

**W**HAT can bee keepers do in winter? Why they can make repairs on the house, barn and chicken house, prepare fire-wood for next season's use, take the axe, maul and wedge, and knock out the posts that he will need in repairing the

fences early in the spring, and straighten up things generally. Yes, if he runs a farm along with the apiary. (as I believe many bee keepers do), he can grub out that piece of scrubby timber and make the land yield something more valuable. Or he might purchase an incubator and raise chicks, as we are now do—trying to do, but as our first hatch was not an entire success, we will not boast any just yet. I believe all of the above mentioned are profitable, even if one does not see the money coming in from the improvement made on the farm.

Some of the "Stinger's" stings seem well directed and penetrating, while others fall wide of the mark, and take little or no effect. Don't try to be too funny, Mr. Stinger. I have never yet discovered anything funny about a sting, unless some other fellow was the one stung. Now I suppose I will be stung next, but then you know bee keepers are used to that; so sting away.

The report of R. L. Taylor on feeding back, page 227, December PROGRESSIVE, is valuable to all who contemplate producing comb honey without having a lot of unfinished sections left, over each entrance. Don't fail to read it, and profit by it.

The Editor of Gleanings (one of them) seems to think he should be highly flattered because he and another editor of a bee journal sat near together at the Chicago convention, without making wry faces at one another. That's right Mr. Editor. You are a good boy.

The Ways and Means committee in preparing the proposed tariff have not neglected bee keepers. Honey, which under the existing tariff, bears a duty of 20 cents per gallon, is to be reduced to 10 cents per gallon—equal to nearly 1 cent per pound.

Brother 'bee keepers, most likely by the time this number of the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER reaches you, the year of 1893 will be a thing of the past. Some that were with us at the beginning of the year have been called to their final home. We will have passed through the festivities of the holidays and will be entering into a new year. Let us all try to lead better lives during the coming year than we have in the past. Let us not lose an opportunity to learn more of our chosen pursuit, and to profit by what we have learned in the past poor season. And let us remember that while it has not been what we might have wished for, we should yet be thankful that it is as well with us as it is.

Bluffton, Mo.

### WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

BY SOMNAMBULIST.

**H**APPY New Year to all.

The turning over a new leaf period has arrived. We are ready for it in dead earnest. For the last three years we've been sitting on the top rail watching the clouds go by, and who is there that's not ready to have the leaf turned? But ye editor wants to find work for us all now, and requests each and everyone to offer suggestions, so as to leave no loophole of escape for the disinclined. As no man need be ashamed to take a suggestion, and it hurts no man to impart information, please someone find time to sit down and write him what *he* might be doing. I see he is thinking of turning agriculturist. Good! and all of us might now plan for next season's campaign, and order the necessary supplies, etc. Now maybe that's just what he's up to. Get us all to work that we may spend our hard earned dollars with him.

Profitable employment for those having 75 to 100 colonies. Why, bless you, if there's the right kind of stuff in a man, he usually finds paying work without having the same pointed out to him. But dodging work has become with many a ruling propensity. Not long since we had a caller during a bitter storm just after nightfall. He craved shelter until morning, when he would gladly do anything to repay us. On the arrival of morning we set him to carrying in wood. Jnst think of it—he actually carried in two sticks at a load. See-

ing him so weak, we placed before him breakfast, which certainly must have been appetizing, judging from his repeated calls, and as soon as he had completed this latter job, which apparently called forth all his latent energies, he informed us that he would be going on to seek work. I sincerely hope none of the patients for whom you wish us to prescribe, are of this class. All such rank with the incurables, and 'twould be like casting pearls before swine." Above all, never nurse discontent, but spit on your hands and tackle adversity.

"I never like to see a man a rastlin' with the dumps,  
Cause in the game of life he does not always catch the trumps:  
But I can always cotton to a free and easy cuss  
As takes his dose and thanks the Lord it isn't any wuss;  
There ain't no use o' kickin' and a swearin' at your luck—  
Yer can't correct the trouble more'n you can drown a duck  
Remember when beneath the load your sufferin' head is bowed,  
That God'll sprinkle sunshine in the tail of every cloud."

Didn't A. L. tell us in December 1st Gleanings, "We oftentimes reap our richest blessings when we undertake some fancied hardship"? Teaching the district school rarely collides with apian work, and it is very doubtful if another industry can be found with more school teachers in its ranks. Granting the remuneration is often small, are there not, oftentimes other considerations than dollars and cents? Who shall estimate the possibilities of a teacher's influence on a community? It also affords a fine opportunity for polishing up the intellectual being? And pardon me, but is it not too often the case that in grubbing after the "root of all evil," this better part of ourselves is grossly neglected. If not strong enough to take a part in such an active field, why not write for some of the numerous journals? Only don't all commence at once so as to sweep us who are in the field into oblivion. It's like everything else under the sun—commence at the bottom and work upwards. But working upwards—aye, there's the rub. I find: but ringing in my ears I hear:

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

It has always seemed to me a bee keeper should make a first class fruit tree agent. The raising of fruit and rearing of bees seem so readily to coalesce. The study of either necessitates some knowledge of the other. A good bee keeper would be interested in all

pertaining to perfect and imperfect blossoming and fruiting, thick and thin skinned varieties, etc. He certainly would be capable of imparting intelligent and valuable information never dreamed of by the ordinary agent. He could, and probably would, do grand missionary work in behalf of bee keeping as well as horticulture. Anyway, he who is instrumental in the introduction of fruit in any country, should be considered a public benefactor to not only the present generation, but to all future posterity. If one only possessed natural tact to enable him to become a good salesman, there are a thousand and one labor saving contrivances which need only to be seen to insure a sale, and the need of which is sadly felt in many a home, awaiting the coming of the right man to handle them.

The owning of a few cows that come fresh in the fall will furnish remunerative employment during the long winter. And by having your poultry house comfortable and warm, you might reap a few dollars from your hens. On far too many farms the outbuildings are anything but comfortable, and even the house where mother and little ones have to put in their time, is sadly in want of repair, and the ordinary comforts which make life worth living.

Reader, if any of this strikes you, where could you spend your time more profitably than in correcting this state of things? Then the fences need overhauling, re-setting, etc.; but supposing you are in the beginning of life, and have no home to look after—then employ your winter months in getting one. If without means, there are many places where you can lease timber land, build a log house, and with your own hands hew out a home which the rich might well envy. Only throw your spirit in it, and half the battle is won. The labor of love is no task. That the world at large honors and respects all such noble efforts was clearly dem-

onstrated by the exhibits at the World's Fair. On every hand could be seen the old fashioned log cabin, from the diminutive model to the largest size. The pioneer cabin, in front of which stood the devices once used for obtaining clothing from flax. The New England home, where you could see a spinning wheel three hundred years old, and get you a good old fashioned dinner for 25 cents. The "old time store," built in double style, with porch or entrance between either room, a half-story above, and a porch for the loungers in front. Here you could step in and buy anything you wished, from a fine-toothed comb to a harrow. So go in young man and woman, and carve out a home in the same manner your forefathers did.

One of the greatest curses of today is that the young folks think they should start just where their parents left off. Have the courage to think and act for yourselves, but not in such ways as to be of use only to yourselves. Interchange of thought and interchange of service—without these, human society and civilizing progress are not long possible.

In timber countries there is no lack of winter work. The clearing of the land and converting the raw material into rails, posts, cord wood, railroad ties, telegraph and hoop poles. I once knew a *woman* who shaved telegraph poles as fast as her husband could fell and deliver the same to the railroad, and this in addition to her household duties.

Many of the most honored and stalwart men of our country have begun life in the woods, and made their first start swinging the axe. Does their lowly origin in the least dim the lustre of their fame? No; rather is the brilliancy enhanced.

One of Missouri's wealthy and influential citizens, of my acquaintance, delights in telling of the days when he



and his brother were rail splitters, and the lady of the house was disposed to snub them on that account. Suffice to say, they and the lady have long since reversed positions.

Mayhap some are so situated that they could, to advantage, pack and deal in ice. I have in mind some who have amassed fortunes in this business, whose beginnings were as insignificant as you can imagine.

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

Some bee keepers sell and deliver direct to the consumer, the packing and delivering occupying a greater portion of the winter. They have their regular customers the same as the milkman, and in addition to honey, carry butter, eggs, and other farm products, which they buy of farmers, making regular trips to gather the same. See? Besides securing profitable employment for themselves, they are a blessing to both producer and consumer; and thus all things work together for the common good of all. Verily, "he that hath a trade hath an estate, and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honor."

If you possess inventive genius, you might pattern after that heartless dad who rigged up a funny monkey that danced when a big crank was turned, and put it upstairs in the barn for his boy. The crank turned hard, but the boy kept the monkey dancing pretty much of the time, until he found out that the crank was connected with the grindstone and "pop" was sharpening everything on the place.

Do you live on the farm? Then there is no end to winter work. Have you warmly blanketed the roses, asparagus, rhubarb, raspberries, etc., with a liberal coating of manure? Just at this time not a few farmers are driving their stock miles each day for water when a few days work last winter constructing ponds would have insured them water all the year round. On a farm in this

vicinity there stands the tower and remains of a wind pump, which is so out of repair as to refuse longer to do its duty. The owner has considerable stock; and four children, two girls and two boys, ranging from 8 to 14 years of age, pump by hand from that same iron pump all the water that stock gets. If any of you have tried such work, you know their task. There is only a half barrel tub for all the stock to drink from; and the way that thirsty stock crowds around that tub and those defenseless children, makes one's blood boil with indignation at the reckless man who will permit such hap-hazard doings on his place. Not long since, a valuable horse had his eye kicked out by a mule; but the mother of those children was only rejoiced that her little flock escaped the blow. The outlay of a few dollars, and a little labor, would relieve that mother of a terrible strain, enable the stock to have all the water they needed in peace, and the children's time could be more profitably employed, with no risk to limb or life. Excuse this little digression—our lives are made up of little things.

How many bee keepers have been damaged by the fences being out of repair, or have had their poultry stolen, for want of either good houses, or locks on the same. In the winter we can profitably employ ourselves laying out our plan of action for the ensuing year. Many an ingenious contrivance, which will probably be of benefit to us all, will have its birthplace at some winter fireside. We might employ ourselves profitably in looking over our books and comparing notes with other years, and ascertaining if we are advancing, or are like the thin, angular woman who wears a low-necked dress—unable to cover up our deficiencies.

When first I noticed that ye editor wanted us to treat on winter work for this month, I called the attention of my lady assistant to the fact.

"Goodness gracious!" replied she, "he never wanted you to hunt up work for the women folks, for there's heaps of it always in sight for them—yes, mountains, whose tops are lost in the hazy distance. They never need a monitor to point out their work.

"Man's work is from sun to sun,  
But woman's work is never done."

is an old adage, but it loses none of its truth with advancing years.

Woman's winter work! Were I to give you a very much curtailed list of the odds and ends, ins and outs of woman's winter work, it would seem one vast conglomeration, and were you to attempt the assortment and classification thereof, I expect you would need to order a front room in some insane asylum, so I spare you. But as to men's winter work, easy enough to tell about, easy enough to understand, with no danger of unbalancing either the weakest or strongest mind, and, withal, seems easy enough for them to do. It consists mainly of sitting around and having a good time, telling yarns, smoking and chewing tobacco." (Here I thought, but I did not say it—oh, no!—the ways of woman are past finding out. She rails against the male sex for chewing ten cent plugs of tobacco and expectorating on the sidewalk, yet she wipes up that same sidewalk with a twenty-five or fifty dollar gown. As I intimated, I was too polite to interrupt her—decidedly so—and she continued):

"Maybe those folks he's hunting work for are on the order of

"Zach Bumstead (who) used to flosserfize  
About the ocean and the skies,  
And gab and gas from morn till noon  
About the other side the moon,  
An' 'bout the natur' of the place  
Ten miles be-ond the end of space;  
And if his wife she'd ask the crank  
Ef he wouldn't kinder try to yank  
Hisself outdoors an' git some wood  
To make the kitchen fire good,  
So she could bake her beans and pies,  
He'd say, "I've got to flosserfize."

And then he'd set and flosserfize  
About the nature and the size  
Of angel's wings, an' think, an' gawp,  
An' wonder how they made 'em flop;  
He wondered ef yer bored a hole  
Right through the yerth, f'um pole to pole,  
An' then sh'd trip and stumble through,  
The best thing you had oughter do.  
He'd calculate how long a skid  
'Twould take to move the sun, he did;  
An' if the skid was strong and prime,  
It couldn't be moved to supper time.  
An' w'en his wife 'ud ask the lout  
Ef he couldn't kinder waltz about  
An' take a rag and shoo the flies,  
He'd say, "I've got to flosserfize,"

But ef his wife sh'd ask the gawk  
Ef he wouldn't kinder try to walk  
To where she had the table spread,  
An' kinder git his stomick fed,  
He'd leap for that ar kitchen door,  
An' say, "Wy didn't you speak afore?" "

Well, did I ever! If I had only known she was loaded up for me in that kind of style, but I did not, and she seemed to think as I had asked her for assist unce, I was bound to accept such as she had on hand. But just wait until she catches me napping again, will you? I shall certainly try to row my own boat, at least for awhile.

My dear PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, allow me to congratulate you. I see you quoted in some of the very best agricultural journals; in fact, whole articles are reproduced in the same. I also see quite a number, in sending in renewals to agricultural journals, are clubbing with the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, all of which gladdens my heart. May your highest ambitions for '94 be realized.

Naptown, Dreamland.

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### ROSE HILL NOTES.

BY OBSERVER.

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I'LL tell you one test of a good bee paper—it is that you read every word of it, just as soon as it comes to hand, and wish there was more of it. Friends, am I not right?

Friend Alley says, "Let your bees swarm; they'll do better if you do." Granted; but will he tell us how to run a half-dozen out apiaries, miles apart, all swarming at the same time, and no competent help? No doubt he'll growl out, as he has done on former occasions, "Drone traps, drone traps;" but "honest injun." Friend A., will it work on a large scale? I seriously doubt it.

Friend York, in a recent number of the "Old Reliable," has your humble servant laid away in "Rose Hill Cemetery." Not much, Friend York, if we can help it. We have no special desire to be laid on the shelf just yet—not even in a place with such a beautiful name as Rose Hill.

Don't you think, Friend Miller, of the Star Apiary, that you are just a "leetle mite" hyper-critical asking Observer if the queen fills the cells with eggs or brood? I guarantee you, and everyone else that read that article, understood me perfectly; and is not that the main thing, Bro. M.? Don't strain at gnats and swallow camels.

Bro. Miller, you give yourself away when you want to know what sort of queens Observer has, that so many go through the queen excluders. How? You say you have never had more than two or three to go through. How many colonies did you have? If only twenty-five to forty colonies, the same proportion to 400 is more than I had and more than I like; and enough in my mind to do away with much of the alleged benefits the escapes are said to confer, and I warrant Observer's queens are as large as the average.

Friend Alley brought his guns to bear on Ernest Root in regard to the so-called Golden Carniolans, but Ernest dodged and ducked, and got away again, as usual. How is it going to end anyway? Will Alley capitulate in the end, as he did in regard to the Punics? We'll see.

C. W. Dayton is away off when he says white clover and basswood are so near alike they cannot be told apart, (see December PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER). Did he ever see any pure basswood honey? If so, and he cannot tell them apart, he is certainly a poor judge of honey.

Mrs. Atchley, in a recent number of the American Bee Journal, in speaking of a contemplated raid on a lot of wild bees in some live-oak trees, recalls to mind so vividly, my first bee hunt and the cutting of my first bee tree, and not so very many miles either from where Mrs. A. now resides. How I would rejoice, (if they were now as then) to see those glorious rolling prairies, with their millions on millions of wild flowers of every hue, dotted here and there with "motts" of live oak and other timber. The great flocks of wild turkeys along the creek and river bottoms, the great pecan trees loaded with nuts in their season, the thousands of deer and hundreds of wild horses, all of which I have hunted and chased in the days of "Auld Lang Syne"—days never to return. I wish it were in my power to visit Mrs. A., and see how time has changed things down there since the good old days "befoh de wah, sah." Perhaps I shall, sooner than I now anticipate.

Rose Hill, Dec. 25, 1893.

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### WHAT CAN BEE KEEPERS PROFITABLY DO IN WINTERS?

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R. C. AIKIN.

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**T**HIS topic is one that cannot be answered directly. Some men are rustlers, full of ideas and devices, ever ready for an emergency, and always find employment. Such need no suggestions, for their

fertile brains always lead them out of difficulty. But there are those who have not adaptability; such may be benefited by suggestions.

I have always argued that each family should be very largely self-supporting. W. Z. Hutchinson and others have argued for specialty in business. Specialty is O. K. when one can afford to be a specialist; but the person who is a specialist to such a degree that he or she cannot do but *the one* kind of work, is entirely *too* "dependent." One may be a specialist to the extent of following the one thing as a pursuit in the main, but should have some other means of getting a living when the *specialty* fails. A bank account, or other means of support should always be "on tap" as a *safe-guard* when needed.

Just what this side issue must be can only be determined by circumstances and the individual interested.

The question is, "What can we profitably do in winters?" but it is all the same whether we discuss the questions under that head, or under the head of "Remedies for poor seasons," as the Review had it in the December issue, 1891. The former is to be desired as a means of adding to our "account;" the latter as a *necessity* if we have no account. So to answer the question for the necessity case, is to answer for the other.

The man who has much stock, with perhaps out apiaries, will have little time to devote to anything else; but such a man is supposed to "lay up" money good years, and rest up and improve his business when poor years give him leisure.

The question then amounts to this: The frugal—who lay by for a "rainy day,"—and the "man of means," need nothing aside from their business to occupy the "winter months;" but the man

whose apiaries are not sufficiently large to keep him occupied his entire time, must have something to fill in.

Now in the support of every family is a whole lot of small items of expense. If we keep account of every item, we will find that these little things often make up the larger part of the expense. If we can reduce these items, it means more of our *summer work* left in our pocket, or *saved*.

Many will not keep poultry, cow, pig, or even have a garden. Such may be busy all summer and idle all winter. When idle we spend more than when employed. If we have no cow or poultry, we pay out cash for milk, butter and eggs; and then do not have enough of these to satisfy us; but if we can produce these things in abundance, the cost of living is very much reduced.

A flock of poultry almost invariably pays for their keep and care, when half cared for; a cow ditto. Now I know of no better way to "profitably" employ the leisure of winter, than by caring for some poultry and one or more cows. I say *caring* for, not simply keeping. The average kept hen or cow pays *no* "profit;" it is the *well kept* that pay.

When the bees are resting, i. e., the winter months, is just the season of the year when butter and eggs bring the best prices. So when the bees are "laid by, *push* the hen and cow. Two or three dozen hens and one cow should supply all the eggs, milk and butter needed by an average family. Two or three dozen more hens, and another cow, should furnish enough profit to keep the whole lot; thus leaving the product used in the family as clear gain. There will not *seem* to be much gain in raising the milk and eggs, for we eat so much of the product; but the fact remains, that while but little cash has been taken in, the consumption of these products has *lessened the consumption of other things*,

and so lessened the outlay of cash received for the honey crop. A dollar *saved* is a dollar *earned*. If we can only sell enough butter and eggs to pay for the feed of the cow and hens, we are ahead all we use of their product.

Mr. Editor, I consider these two things the most profitable that can be engaged in by the masses of bee keepers as a winter employment. Some may be situated so they can do some "winter gardening;" some perhaps can occupy their time working up trade and selling out their honey crop.

If you have time in summer to do your *bee work*, including the fitting up of supers and hives, but have not time to care for the cow, poultry and garden: fit up the supers, etc., *in winter*, and have the cow, poultry and garden, and *care for them*. Better have these, and fewer bees, than more bees and *not* these. The vegetables, etc., cannot be purchased for the cost of raising.

During the winter is the time to plan your system of management for the next season. Note wherein you failed the previous season, and study in the light of experience and testimony of others, how to improve—*not change*—your system.

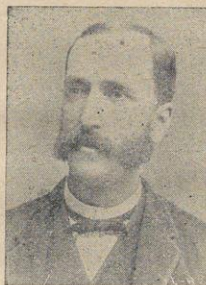
There is much for everyone to do for the bettering of mankind, socially, politically and morally. Pecuniary profit is not the only profit we should strive for. I think more time should be spent socially; visiting and receiving visits, posting up on politics and matters in general. Time spent in these ways, and in doing something to improve the morals of the community, ought to be time "profitably" spent.

While visiting the sick, and looking after morals, etc., you may have some spare time; use this time in making conveniences for the house and business—things you would otherwise have to pay cash for or do without. Whatever you do, *do it well*.

Loveland, Colo.

## WHAT BEE KEEPERS CAN DO WINTERS.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.



**B**RO. LEAHY has asked me to say what bee keepers can do winters. This is a practical question. Work with the bees ceases with warm weather. In some localities it

ends with the white clover or basswood honey flow, with the exception that the bees must be prepared for winter. Then there is no more work until spring. Real, active work with the bees does not last much more than one-third of the year, and even during this one-third there is constant work only part of the time. Now what shall the bee keeper do the rest of the time?

It is evident that it must be some employment that can be dropped during the busy time of the year with the bees, and one that can be followed during the winter. Of course, a great deal, in fact, almost everything, depends upon the bee keeper and his surroundings. One extensively engaged in the business, with several out apiaries, may use a good share of his time in preparations for another season, in selling his honey, and in study and recreation. His income from the bees would be such, or ought to be such that he would not be compelled to follow any other calling. This class of bee keepers is small, and the object of this article is to try and help those who have only the home apiary and would like to use their spare time to the best advantage.

I know of one man who buys and sells honey during the "slack" time of the year. He keeps a large number of bees, but when the season is over he goes on to the road and sells honey. By this I

do not mean that he peddles from house to house, although I know of some who have made that very profitable, but he visits dealers and sells his own honey; then he buys of bee keepers and sells to dealers. He keeps track of who has honey and who has not, learns prices, and where there is a good market; in short, makes a business of "jobbing" honey. Now this man is fitted for this business, but some other man might not be. Someone else might be fitted for retailing. I have heard Dr. A. B. Mason tell of two men and a woman who made money selling honey at retail in large cities. One man went around with a sample and a map of the city, and took orders, marking on the map where sales were made. The other man helped the woman melt and prepare the honey, and delivered it, from the map which the other man furnished him.

Before going further it may be noticed that there is a difference between a pursuit that may be followed in connection with bee keeping, and one that will furnish work during the winter. For instance, a man may raise winter apples, if he has a farm where the conditions are favorable, and the work of caring for the crop will come after the busy season with bees is over, but it will not furnish employment in the winter. Before coming to Flint, I owned a twenty-acre farm, and had commenced setting it out to apple trees of winter varieties. I intended to plant the whole farm to an orchard. The idea was to utilize the farm in such a way that the work would interfere the least with the bees. There was a creek and some low land upon one side of the farm. This I used as a hog pasture, and the hogs would have been used to eat up the windfalls.

The raising of grapes would interfere very little with bee keeping, but there would be no work from them in the winter. The keeping of a dairy and making a specialty of winter butter,

would furnish work in the winter, and not interfere with bee keeping. I attended a dairymen's convention last winter that I might furnish a report of the proceedings for the Country Gentleman, and as I saw how many nice points there were in profitably making gilt edge butter and getting a gilt edge price for it, I really felt that I should like to make butter.

The time was when a man might rig up a foot power saw, or one run by horse power, or he might have a small engine, and make hives and section boxes during the winter to sell in the summer to his neighbors, but, except in a few instances, this is no longer profitable, as the larger factories make these things so much more cheaply than the small manufacturer possibly can do it. A man can sometimes add to his income by dealing in supplies, and making hives, shipping cases and the like. There is a bee keeper in this town who deals in supplies, furnishing the local bee keepers with their sections, foundation, etc., and making their hives, and his trade has reached as high as \$1,300 a year. He also buys honey and ships it to commission men.

If one has the qualifications, teaching district school in the winter, or having several classes in writing, or singing, one each night in the week at school houses, combines very well with bee keeping, and furnishes work in the winter.

Of course, not very large wages can be made at it, but cutting stove-wood is something that can be worked at to advantage in the winter. When I was in my "teens" I cut and sold many a cord of wood, and you may smile if you like, but I enjoyed it, and would enjoy it now. With a good sharp axe, well "hung," there is pleasure in chopping, in learning how to strike to the best advantage, in seeing the blade sink into the yielding timber and the chips fly. And then the exercise—what an appetite it gives one for dinner. Then

there are some other things. I do love the woods, to enjoy the soft yet fresh color of the bark on the trees, the moss on the trunks, the swaying branches outlined against the blue sky, the rustling of the beech and oak leaves still clinging to the branches—yes, and that fragrant, “woody” smell that comes from the carpet of fallen leaves. If I could earn as much money as at any other work, I would as soon chop wood from now until next spring, as do any kind of work with which I am acquainted.

Canvassing, going from house to house and soliciting orders for some useful or ornamental article, then delivering it later, is an employment that works with bee keeping to a T. It can be dropped at any time, and taken up again with no loss. From the time that I was 18, until I was 27, this was my principal employment, and I presume I might write quite an instructive article on “How to Canvass.” I always treated everyone politely, and did not try to force myself or my wares upon them, and, with very few exceptions, I was treated with politeness. The reason why “agents” are so generally disliked is because, foolishly, they are offensively persistent in their efforts to induce people to patronize them. I never urged a person to purchase; in fact, I doubt if I ever asked one to buy. I simply showed what I had for sale, said that I was taking orders for it, explained its beauties or usefulness, and allowed my listener to buy or not, as he or she saw fit. If the answer decision was against me, that ended the matter. If a man is asked to buy as soon as an article is shown, he will almost invariably say “no,” and having said no, he will not change it to “yes,” even if he does change his mind. Canvassing is a good school, in which there is an opportunity and a need for studying human nature, and for keeping the wits at work. To illustrate: I

one day started out soliciting subscribers for some paper, the great inducement to subscription being the choice of one of three large pictures mounted on canvas. I worked all day without getting an order. At almost every house I heard this: “I have more pictures now than I know what to do with. Most of them are not yet framed, and I am going to frame what I have before I get any more.” Here was an idea; why not sell picture frames? The next day I went to Flint and secured an assortment of moldings, cut into pieces about four inches long, fastened them to a strip of stout cloth so that they could be rolled into a bundle, and then started out over the same route, and offered to “frame those pictures.” Some of the ladies smiled to see me take them at their word so soon, but this put them in good humor, and I came home at night with orders for \$14.00 worth of frames, sold at a profit of forty per cent. I worked a week taking orders, and secured about \$75.00 worth. I then took the orders to Flint, and while the frames were being made, I went out in another direction and took another lot of orders; then while these frames were being made, I delivered the first lot. I worked at this for three years, and averaged \$2.00 a day, clear of all expenses. In the summer I traveled in the country—in the winter I visited the villages that I could reach by railroad. I worked two years selling sewing machines and knitting machines. I think I should like selling fruit trees, but I have never tried it. There are enough things to sell, and each must judge for himself as to what is best adapted to himself and his surroundings.

There are many bee keepers of experience who might earn fair wages in the winter by writing articles on bee keeping for agricultural papers. All practical bee keepers who read the agricultural papers know that much of the bee matter is of very poor quality.

It is furnished by men who have had more experience in writing than in bee keeping. If men of experience would write more generally for the agricultural press, they would do themselves, the pursuit, and the public, a benefit. They need not write "boom" articles that will induce everybody to rush into the business, but give such instructions as will lead the farmer bee keepers to use better hives and methods, and put their honey on the market in good shape, and sell it for a fair price, instead of giving it away to the detriment of themselves and others. The public could be informed in regard to the healthfulness, deliciousness, and medicinal properties of honey; that bees do not sting except near their hives; and how troubles from them may be avoided at candy stands and when canning fruit in the fall, etc. More attention is being paid to apiculture than formerly, and many agricultural journals have a bee department, while others would start one if their attention was called to the matter in the right way. Perhaps some would be deterred from attempting anything of this sort from a lack of education. Many articles in agricultural journals are from people who have scanty book knowledge, and the editors are accustomed to put such matter in readable shape. I don't expect that everybody can write for the press, any more than everyone will try to make a living cutting firewood, but I do know that there are many bee keepers who might earn good wages writing bee keeping articles for the agricultural press, if they would only give it a trial. I do not mean that all one has to do is to send an article to any agricultural journal and it will be at once accepted and paid for, but if what is written is worth anything, and the one who offers it will continue to try one paper after another, he will eventually find a market for his wares. My first writing on apicultural

topics was for our local, weekly paper. I wrote a series of fifteen or twenty articles, and tried to make them interesting to the general public. I received no pay except a little advertising space, whereby I was enabled to sell a few hives, but I made a firm friend of the editor, and gained a little experience and confidence. By the way, the articles were published by the same paper that now does my press work. I little thought in those days that I should sometime stand in the press room of the office and see the forms glide backward and forward, printing a bee journal of my own. My next writing was for *Gleanings*. I remember that I received \$3.00 for the first six articles sent. Then I sent six more and received \$10.00. Then I began sending articles to the agricultural journals, asking them if they would be pleased to have me continue to send articles and what remuneration I might expect if the articles proved acceptable. The *Country Gentleman* was the first paper to accept my contributions. How well I remember the letter that came, saying that they would be glad to have me send in articles on bee keeping, and that I would receive three dollars per column for all that proved acceptable. If I should now send an article to the *Century* and receive \$150.00, I doubt if my joy would be so great. Since then I presume that the *Country Gentleman* has paid me more than \$1,000 for correspondence. I have also earned considerable writing for other journals, but I do not write for them now as I did, simply because I have so much writing to do for my own journal.

I beg pardon for talking so much about myself, in what may seem like an egotistical way, but it seemed as though I could best help my brother bee keepers by telling what I had successfully done during the leisure months of our beloved pursuit.

Flint, Mich.



### DIFFERENT PURSUITS THAT CAN PROFITABLY BE CONNECTED WITH BEE KEEPING.

J. W. ROUSE.

**I**T is sometimes a puzzle to many to know what to do in connection with bee keeping, or to fill in the time when not occupied with the bees, for while a very profitable return may be gained by keeping a large apiary, or good results obtained even with a small number of bees, still there is a large portion of time that might be profitably employed doing something else.

Again, bees sometimes fail to produce a crop of honey, so that one depending on their product for a livelihood may need something, or some other employment, for a remuneration to tide them over a failure in the honey crop. I have no panacea or king cure all to offer in every case, but wish to throw out a few suggestions that might become useful and profitable to some that may need it.

Small fruit culture might be combined with bee keeping, as a great deal of the work the small fruits need would come in in such time as the bees would not require it. If the gathering of this fruit should come in when the bees require attention, one could easily secure help to gather the fruit. As a profit of from \$200 to \$600 per acre may be obtained from this source, one may find it very advantageous to grow small fruits if they can secure a market for them.

Then, others might rather have apples or other larger fruits, and have them come in in the fall after the work with the bees has ceased. Almost all persons may find this a profitable business, if they have sufficient room to get out a lot of trees of such varieties as will make merchantable fruit, for unless one should be in close proximity to where a large amount of merchantable apples were produced, one might

find some difficulty in disposing of the crop, as buyers would hardly come for a few, when they would go a long way to get a large quantity. This has been a great difficulty in many instances, that one does not produce enough to pay. A crop of apples may bring from one to two hundred dollars, or more, per acre, and one having an apple, peach or pear orchard, may still have small fruits between the trees, and also find room to keep the bees.

In my tour over Missouri this winter with the State Board of Agriculture in their Farmers' Institute meetings, I found two persons who were already engaged in combining fruit culture with the bee business, and many more who expected to do so. One of these persons told me that he had thirty-two acres of ground, and forty acres of it in fruit, and then had four acres left for a pasture, besides plenty of room for the bees, and nothing crowded either. He might even keep some poultry on the same thirty-two acres, and still not have been crowded.

It is a shame to our western people and country that there is not enough fruit produced here for our own consumption. We have to send back east to get our supplies in canned goods, that are produced on land that costs from two to four times what it does here in the west. We could produce and can the fruit here if we would just go to work at it.

The poultry business might be found very profitable to combine with bee keeping. It is a business which, for many years at least, it is impossible to overdo. In 1872 the United States imported 6,000,000 dozen eggs, and in 1882 13,000,000 dozen. While other commodities may be produced in such quantities as to run the price down, the fact remains that the more poultry and eggs that are produced—especially here in the west—the higher goes the price, as the more in quantity produced, the better inducement there is to prepare

for shipping them by dealers in poultry.

A bushel of corn, or its equivalent, (I do not recommend feeding much corn, only to fatten), with what forage they usually get, will keep a hen for one year, and should produce twelve dozen eggs; so that three and one-tenth pounds of corn will produce one pound of eggs, while it takes five and one-third pounds of corn to produce one pound of pork. So one bushel of corn, or, rather, its equivalent in other and better feed, if fed to a hen for eggs, and the eggs sold at 12½¢ per dozen, will bring \$1.40; while if fed to hogs, and the hogs sold at 5¢ per pound, would bring \$0.52.

There may be large profits in hatching early chicks in the winter months, with incubators—as it is the early bird that catches the worm, so it is the early chicks that bring the highest market price.

There are many other pursuits that may be employed profitably, and we would very strongly advise all persons to do considerable head-work—that is study up their needs and circumstances and, whatever they undertake, to go at it intelligently, for while one may work very hard, they may make poor success; while another may not work so hard with their hands, but by working with both head and hands they may succeed well.

Mexico, Mo.

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### SOMETHING MORE ABOUT TEN FRAME HIVES, WINTER- ING BEES, ETC.

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MARION MILLER.

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**I** NOTICE some of the correspondents of the PROGRESSIVE are in favor of the ten-frame Langstroth hive. Now I wish to give my testimony in favor of the ten frame hive. I have used both the ten and eight frame for the last ten years, and

I must say that my bees come through the winter in better condition in the ten frame hives, and that without division boards, than those that were wintered in eight frames, in the same yard, with the same kind of stores, and both sizes of hives protected from the cold weather in the same way.

The way that I account for the good wintering qualities of the ten frame Langstroth hives in my apiary, is the fact that the colonies are considerably larger than in the eight frame, and those in the larger hives generally have an abundance of good winter stores, while the small hives are generally light in stores.

When it comes to the honey harvest, I can get more surplus honey, either comb or extracted, out of the ten frame hive, than I can out of the eight frame, from the fact that the ten frame has more honey gatherers.

Now I am writing from my locality, and the ten frame hive suits the locality here; while the eight frame might be better suited to some other locality. Where one is always about sure of a fall honey crop of heartsease or buckwheat, the eight frame hive may do well, but here we are never sure of a crop of fall honey, so that one's colonies must have a hive large enough to lay up part of their winter stores during the white clover harvest, or else the colonies must be furnished with stores from some other source, which means sugar syrup. While I prefer syrup made from granulated sugar, to winter bees on, it is not best to let people see us using sugar syrup, because there are always, in every community, people who are very quick to circulate damaging reports, especially if they just don't like that bee keeper.

I have just discovered something better than the Hill device for putting over the brood frames when preparing the bees for winter, and that is just to take one or two old wooden separators,

bow them up in the middle, and stick the ends down on the inside of the hive, at both sides, between the sides of the hive and the outside combs. If you don't want so much space above the frames, just cut your separators a little shorter. If two are used in each hive, and placed about one inch apart, it leaves the nicest place for the swarm to cluster that you ever saw. It beats all devices, sticks or corn-cobs that are usually laid over brood frames when preparing bees to winter out of doors.

Le Claire, Iowa.

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### NEBRASKA NOTES.

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BY MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

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**W**INTER is here with us in good shape. The bees have been confined to their hives since November 9th, with not much prospect for them to have another flight. We got them housed in the shed and gave nice and dry, and live in hopes.

During the stormy winter days and long evenings, I enjoy looking over the big pile of books and papers which have accumulated during the busy months of summer, when a hasty glance through them was perhaps all I could find time for.

During the first winter of my bee keeping experience, what would I not have given for such a pile of information to feast on. (Can we not save our papers, and when we are done with them, give them to someone less fortunate, who may learn much from their pages?) But I was obliged to first learn where there was such a thing as a bee paper published, and then was not much better off, as I had no money to subscribe for one. The agricultural papers which came to our home, were eagerly searched for advertisements of any kind concerning bees, and finally

the name of a dealer in bee keepers' supplies opened the door from darkness into light. But it did not come very fast—every stray beam had so much darkness around it that progress was necessarily slow. To one familiar with all the mysteries of the hive, the ignorance and blunders of the uninitiated are often quite amusing; but to the beginner who does not know worker comb from drone comb, or sealed brood from sealed honey, and has never seen a queen or queen cell, it is quite a serious matter. To learn all these things, I applied myself as soon as warm weather made it possible to handle the bees.

I managed to raise enough money to subscribe for one journal devoted to bees before the end of the year, but not in time to help me much through the summer.

I got lots of stings and learned many things from my little teachers; lost one swarm, caught two; then lost one for want of a queen—it being a second swarm I suppose—and finally in the fall found something was wrong with one of the old swarms. The hive soon became full of moths. Determined to be rid of the moths, I cut out the comb, and burned the whole business. This hive, too, was queenless, and had I only known enough to put in a frame of eggs or young brood from one of the other hives, I might have saved both of the swarms I lost.

At the close of the season I had just as many bees as when I started—two swarms—and this year a little honey, perhaps ten pounds. I knew what brood was, had found the difference in drone and worker comb, and made the discovery of a queen cell; but that unseen majesty, the queen, was still a stranger to me. During the season I got a smoker and had learned much by its use, but must confess I was still a little afraid of the bees unless I was well protected by veil and gloves.

The gloves I first used were of wool, and the way the bees did use to fight them makes me smile sometimes when I think of it now. Any woolly material appears to excite them, and if you wish to get along peaceably, wear something else beside woollen clothing when working with bees. I find something light colored generally best. A light, loose jacket to put on if my dress is thin, and a pair of long gloves or mittens, (mine are home made, white, and have a rubber around the top to hold them around the sleeve so the bees can't crawl up my arms,) with a piece of mosquito net for a veil, over my hat or bonnet, make up the necessary regalia.

Of course the smoker and a woman's ever ready weapon, the butcher knife, to pry loose frames, etc., go along.

Millard, Neb.

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## OUR LETTER BOX.

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**Y**OU say, what shall be the next special topic for the PROGRESSIVE? I for one, say let it be on Comb Foundation for brood nest and for the sections. Does it pay to use foundation? If so, what grades are the best suited for surplus and for the brood nests.

I for one, say it pays and a big profit at that. This summer I put 150 empty sections in as many different caps and left them there until a part of my hives was three tiers high, and out of the 150 I got forty finished sections, thereby losing 110 pounds of honey. If I had had foundation in all sections, I would undoubtedly have had them all completed.

Shall we use full sheets of foundation in brood nests, and sections or starters only?

I am satisfied that it pays to use full sheets instead of starters, but then am I not wrong. I don't know. Who does?

Who makes a success in producing comb honey without using foundation?

If anyone does, I would be pleased to know how it is accomplished. Some claim to do so, but I cannot.

It's an old saying that bees won't go to the upper story while there is comb to build below, but you can put me on record as saying that is another one of the mistaken notions about bees, as I have had them storing honey in the cap, and have empty space in the brood nest, by the use and non-use of foundation, with queen below doing her duty.

I will give my experience for the past two seasons in the above before long.

Now, Mr. Editor, get a hustle on yourself, and give us something good about the use of comb foundation, as I have a great deal to learn, and I am not alone in the boat.

Seigert, Ind.

E. W. MOORE.

Friend Moore.—As you have suggested it, we will make the March number of the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER a special number for the discussion of Full Sheets vs. Starters, and anything else about foundation that our friends wish to touch upon.

The PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER for November and December have been received, and read with much interest. The journal is all that its name implies, and some that are older (I will not say wiser), might do well to imitate, thereby advancing the cause and interest of bee keepers.

You may enter my name as a subscriber for the PROGRESSIVE. I shall send in an order for some supplies next month.

I enclose an article published in our local papers in September. If worthy a place in your columns and of any advantage to both industries, you are at liberty to use it.

With many kind wishes for the success of your business, I am truly yours,

H. C. FINNEY.

Council Grove, Kas.

Thanks, Friend F., for your kind words. The article referred to is entitled, "The Honey Bee and Horticult-

ture." It will appear in the February number.

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I should have reported bee keeping in the "Kingdom of Callaway" ere now, but we apiarists are in such a deplorable condition as to have nothing to report. That many colonies will never again see the return of sweet, vernal spring is an indisputable fact—all for want of stores. I have fed mine and fixed them up for the winter. Now dear friends, please don't neglect your pets. A dollar's worth of white sugar will feed them through the winter if properly protected.

The PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER propounds the query, "Who will prepare a bill for our next legislature, providing an experimental station for apiculture?" Well, we are making an effort for the nomination of Prof. S. P. Beaver for that office. He is a practical farmer, apiarist, school teacher, and president of the farmers' county alliance; and if we are successful, we shall answer the above query.

To beginners I would say, protect your bees from cold by packing them with straw around the outside of hive, by using a box at least six inches larger each way than the hive. But by all means take care of them—they will pay you some day as in days of yore.

Fulton, Mo. D. R. PHILLIPS-

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I would have written before, but the outlook for a crop of honey was so unfavorable I thought best to wait and see what the fall would do for us. I am sorry to say it is no better. This is the second year in succession we have made a complete failure. I have eight colonies; do not keep bees for a profit. I like to work with them, but such seasons as the past are discouraging. Our city has a population of 8,000. I live in town, but those living on the edge or out a mile or two, have had no better luck. We winter our bees outdoors

without loss. We pack the top of hive in old rags or chaff pillows and reduce the entrance to about an inch. They come out all right in spring.

There are several parties around town who keep bees, some as high as 150 colonies. They have made quite a success of bee keeping in the past. I have been quite successful, making as high as 75 to 100 pounds to the colony. There has been little swarming this or last year. I had none. Some parties round town had a few. Any information you may desire in reference to the bee business, I will gladly send you.

JOHN HAYDEN.  
Hopkinsville, Ky., Nov. 30, 1893.

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The fall flow of honey was very good in this vicinity, causing the bees to swarm as late as the 6th of September. I hived a fine swarm on that date, on empty combs, and they stored plenty of honey to winter on. I extracted as high as fifty pounds per colony of fall honey, and the bees are in prime condition for winter.

Is it a fact that late hatched bees will not winter well, or is it theory. I have some that were hatched in October and November from one of Doolittle's extra select tested queens. They look like lumps of gold, and I shall watch them closely and see how they winter. I am inclined to think it is theory, but am not positive. Will wait and see how they do. My brightest bees are the best workers, and so says my neighbor Vines. The brighter the bees, the better they work. A. L. BEDFORD.

Dougherty, I. T.

The above is a very good testimonial for Bro. Doolittle. Friend Bedford, late bees, or bees hatched late in the season, always winter the best.

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Will you please tell me how and what to feed my bees on this winter, should it be necessary for me to feed them, as they did not swarm until late. I am

afraid the young colony will not be able to live on what honey they have made. Will you please give me a little information as to what would be best to do with them this winter, as I am a very inexperienced hand with bees; but am very anxious to bring them through the winter. J. M. MACKEY.

De Graff, Kan., Nov. 25, 1893.

Friend M.—In reply to your letter will say that if your bees have not enough stores to winter on, they ought to be fed now until they have at least twenty-five pounds to winter on. Granulated sugar makes a good syrup for this purpose. Use two parts sugar and one part water; bring to a boil, and it is ready for use. In this climate bees should not be fed syrup in winter. A better way to do is to give them some frames with sealed honey.

The PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER came to hand in due time, and I candidly must say that I was much pleased with its get-up, and after looking over its pages I was greatly surprised to see the strides the editor is making in getting up a first class journal—a journal second to none. It surely is progressive. I admire your way of allowing all to be heard in its pages, and being partial to none. You also have a skilled hand in administering medicine to those that are sick and needing care, in the way of formic acid (stings) when needed. JOHN CONSER.

Sedalia, Mo.

Enclosed you will find 75c, for which send me an untested Italian queen bee. I lost one of the queens I got from you in introducing. She was released all right, and I thought safe until yesterday, when I examined and found no queen and no brood. I gave them a frame containing eggs to see if they start queen cells.

I like the way you sell queens, simply tested and untested. If one has Italian bees, I can't see why there

should be so much difference in the queens. The other three queens I purchased of you are laying and all right. The bees of one are hatching—five banded fellows. If I had purchased this queen of A. I. Root, she would have cost me \$2.50 instead of \$1.50. Many thanks for prompt and fair dealing. H. C. LOGGINS.

Howth Station, Tex.

Your card and sample copies received, and you can see what interest I have taken. I started this spring with not one colony of bees—now I have ten.

I will give you the fruits of your sample copies. I have all of mine out, too. There are a great many bee keepers in this county, but the most of them have lost all interest in their bees. I am trying to arouse some of them.

I see in the PROGRESSIVE that you offer a queen as a premium for three subscribers. I want next spring two of your tested queens—one that I can show to my bee keeping friends. I shall do all I can for you. You may send me a few more copies if you can.

Mt. Vernon, Ind. A. E. SMITH.

Friend Smith has sent us about twelve subscribers to the PROGRESSIVE, and to say that we are thankful doesn't half express our gratitude.

### TESTIMONIALS.

I received the typewriter the 13th of November, and am very much pleased with it. I will recommend it to all as a first class typewriter. W. F. BISHOP.  
Morsey, Mo.

I received goods ordered of you recently, and find them all right. I found places for everything. The Higginville covers are the thing. I am greatly taken with the telescope hive, as it will be so nice for winter.

Respectfully yours,  
JOHN A. VANDEVENDER,  
Lexington, Ill.

Your book and letter received and I am well pleased with the book, "Ama-

teur Bee Keeper." Many thanks for sending the PROGRESSIVE. I will try and help along the good work.

Altoga, Ind.                      ANDREW CROOK.

Please send me another catalogue as I gave mine to a friend, thinking it might lead to the sale of some of your hives. They are the best hives I ever saw, and go together as though they were made for that purpose.

J. T. DOTY.

Jamesport, Mo.

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## The Progressive Bee Keeper.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

R. B. LEAHY,            :-:            :-:            EDITOR.  
E. F. QUIGLEY,       -            ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., JANUARY 1, 1894

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A happy New Year to all.

Have you turned over that new leaf?

Now is the time to form good resolutions, and the year of '94 will be a good time to keep them inviolate.

It would not surprise us to hear of a car load of beeswax being shipped from Beeville, Bee county, Texas, from the number of bee trees the Atchleys are cutting.

The Review for December, 1889, discussed, "What will best combine with bee keeping in winter?" A number of correspondents mention dairying as being profitable for winter employment.

The proposed new tariff bill reduces the tax on honey to ten cents per gallon, (old rate, 20 cents). Our extracted honey may have to compete with Cuba, with her nine months out of a year honey flow.

Henry Alley says he has found someone to drop a bomb in the camp. "Rearing queens on a stick." (See January, 1894, Apiculturist). We suppose somebody will give the Doolittle method a raking over.

It has been nearly two years since the name of the Missouri Bee Keeper was changed to PROGRESSIVE, yet we have

calls for sample copies of the Missouri Bee Keeper. How long do you suppose those old advertisements will be answered? Here's a point for the amateur advertiser.

We are wintering a number of colonies with two queens to the hive. The object is to have the extra queens next spring and to see if we can get more bees than with a single queen.

The new style Alley queen and drone trap is much better than the old one. A swarm issues through just as if there were nothing there. It is now the best swarm controller of any arrangement we know of.

We have always favored open sided sections, but have never had a super that was satisfactory to use them. We shall try them again with the new scalloped wood separators. We believe this style section better than those with two openings. Only a fair trial will convince us that we are mistaken.

That old veteran, Dr. E. Gallup, is taking a turn at trying to down the light or golden colored bees. We don't consider a man who has been out of the business for years, very good authority. The Dr.'s method of rearing queens, as given in the American Bee Journal, shows that he is not posted on modern methods.

Henry Alley says in the November Apiculturist that bees winter better if the combs are divided and one half put above the other, making a two story hive half the width of the regular hive. We have wintered some small colonies in this way, and know that large ones do better than when they are all in one brood chamber.

We wonder who judged the apiarian department of the St. Louis fair last October. The awards read: "Best colony Italian bees in one frame observatory hive, \$10." It would be hard for most people to judge a colony by one frame and adhering bees. We notice there are no exhibits by Missouri bee keepers. The premiums were quite liberal and were captured by Iowa and Illinois parties.

We can boast of our improved implements, but when it comes to getting an extra force of workers to gather the

harvest, we are not much advanced over the bee keepers of half a century ago. Work to get big early swarms, and we will hear less of the failure of the honey crop. Let's have some good articles on this subject.

Some bee keepers have written us to know how Golden Carniolans differ from Italians as to color, etc. Will say that we have asked several visitors to tell which colonies were the Carniolans, but none could pick them out. The ones we have look like three banded Italians.

The Nebraska Bee Keeper wants to know why so many queens are small and apparently worthless after shipment through the mails. The queens were worthless before they ever were in a shipping cage, Bro. Stilson, that's the reason why. The mails are often blamed for the poor quality of queens when it is the breeder's fault.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Famous Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ills., manufacturers of the Champion Incubator and Brooder. This firm is perfectly reliable and honorable, their goods have a world-wide reputation, and as the setting hen is getting to be a thing of the past, farmers and poultry raisers will do well to send for a catalogue, which is mailed free on application.

It has just occurred to us that we have not said very much about our own journal, as is customary with most editors at the winding up of an old year. We notice some of them are making great promises for the future. We have none to make, realizing the fact that our experience is but nine months old, and that

"The heights by great men reached and kept,  
Were not attained by sudden flight,  
But they, while their companions slept,  
Were toiling upward through the night."

We expect to toil on, and will strive to please, and to give "value received;" and should anyone, after taking our journal a year, think that he has not received his money's worth, we will always stand ready to return the amount received. We do not want something for nothing.

## TO OUR PATRONS:

With this number we enter upon our missions of love and peace, good-will and helpfulness for another year. We have abundant reasons for thankfulness for the blessings of heaven, which came to us so lavishly during the passing days and months of the old year, now buried in the grave of the past. We feel humiliated as we think of the benefactions of high heaven, and our frequent murmurings at the hardness of our lot, and our indifference to the claims of fellow mortals. This is a good time for us to stop in our headlong rush after material and perishing things and look into the face of the future.

The year we are entering on, with its joys and sorrows, its pleasures and miseries, can be made happier to each one by a more diligent attention to duty; a more careful searching after knowledge and a more earnest devotion to truth.

In the good old Book, the Rock of eternal truth, there are some wondrously excellent counsels given, that if heeded how happy we all would be. For instance: "Be kindly affectionate one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another. Be at peace among yourselves, admonish the disorderly, comfort the fainthearted, support the weak, take care that no one return evil for evil." If we could have a community that would govern itself by such principles as the above, what happiness would be ours, and what blessed companionships we have here, as we struggle to be just and honest. We earnestly believe this condition of things is possible where this a willingness of mind.

It is our hope that the pages of this journal, shall, in its monthly visits to the homes of our patrons, bear messages of good will, and counsel that shall smoothe the path for weary feet and drive dull care from aching hearts.



# The Review for 1894.

As the occasion demands, the Special Topic feature, that of bringing together in one issue the latest views of the best men upon some one topic, will be continued. In the Extracted Department will be given the most valuable articles to be found in the other journals. Hasty will continue to give, each month, about three pages of his inimitable "Condensed View of Current Bee Writings." R. L. Taylor will write each month under the head of "Work at Michigan's Experiment Apiary." Next summer, in company with his camera, the editor expects to visit a large number of bee keepers, making extended trips through Canada, the Eastern, Middle and Western States; and the Review will contain Illustrations and descriptions of the bee keepers visited, their homes, families, apiaries, implements, methods, etc. The principal Correspondents are successful, practical men, most of whom have numbered their colonies by the hundred, and sent honey to market by the ton, and who can write from experience, articles containing information of real benefit to honey producers. In short, the Review will strive most earnestly to stand in the Front Rank, to publish advanced ideas, to be interesting, enterprising, wide awake, up with the times, and of such a character that no practical bee keeper can afford to do without it. Price, \$1.00 a year. The Review and "Advanced Bee Culture" (a 50-cent book) for \$1.25. New subscribers will receive balance of this year free. Three late but different issues of the Review for 10 cents.

**W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.**

Please mention this paper in answering this advertisement.

## SECTIONS!

We have just completed several new and expensive automatic machines that will turn out sections that in point of quality can not be excelled. They are sanded and polished on both sides, and are of an absolutely uniform thickness from end to end. Samples and prices in quantities on application. Speak quick if you want to lay in a stock of these fine sections, as our stock of lumber is low.

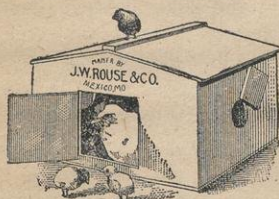
**A. I. ROOT, MEDINA, O.**

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Write at once for prices, if you want extra good fowls and chicks for little money. Enclose stamp, and address,

**J. T. Harness,**

BOX 224.

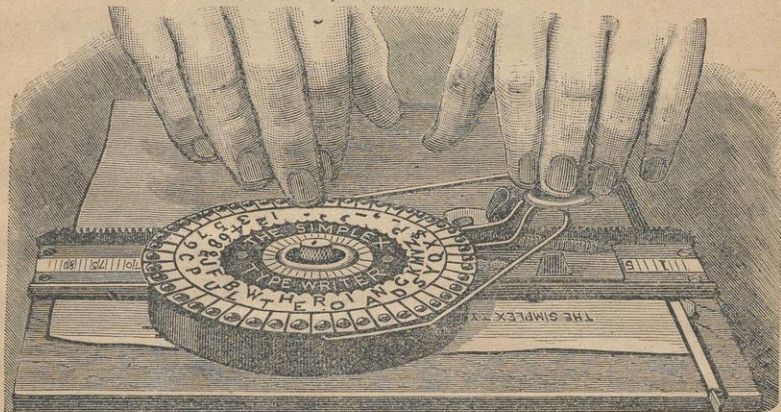
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FOR TRAVELERS.—The size and construction of the "SIMPLEX" particularly adapts it for use on cars and steamboats. It will go into a box 5 inches wide, 9 inches long, and 1½ inches deep. Can be CARRIED IN THE POCKET or put into a valise. Orders written with the "SIMPLEX" cannot be misunderstood. The machine WEIGHS ONLY ONE POUND, BOX INCLUDED.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The "SIMPLEX" will be hailed with delight by BOYS AND GIRLS. It will improve their spelling, and teach proper punctuation. It will encourage neatness and accuracy. It will print in any colored ink, violet red, green, blue or black. It will PRINT A LINE EIGHT INCHES LONG, and admit any size letter paper. The printing is always in sight. A USEFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING NOVELTY, AT THE PRICE OF A TOY.

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.

FOR THE HOME CIRCLE AND KINDERGARTENS.—Mothers and teachers will at once appreciate the immense assistance afforded by the "SIMPLEX" in teaching children the alphabet. A child can operate the machine WITHOUT INSTRUCTION, and once interested, half the work is done. It prints all the capital letters, all the figures, and the necessary punctuation marks.

### EXTRA POINTS.

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

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

It has no ribbon to soil the fingers.

Letters written by it can be copied with a letter press.

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.

Mr. E. T. Flanagan, of Belleville, Ill., writes: "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."

Price of Machine in plain pine box, \$2.50. 25c extra for postage.

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# 3

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

What Others Think of this Book-

Leahy M'fg. Co.: Gentlemen: We should be glad to help you out with the book. It is one of the nicest jobs of printing we have seen. R. & E. C. Porter, Lewistown, Ill., Feb. 29, '92

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

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

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

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Are the best. The best is the cheapest. Price, with other goods by freight or express, \$1.00. By mail, \$1.15. Address,

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# 3 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Until February 1, 1894.

Hives, Smokers, Sections, Honey Extractors,  
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—AND ALL KINDS OF—

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Send for my 24-page, "large size" Catalogue. Address,

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LIGHT BRAHMAS, AND  
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"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."

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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 the as the best I have ever used."

Truly yours, J. E. HETHERINGTON.

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

"Your Escape knocks out all competitors."

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