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The progressive bee keeper. Vol. 3, No. 12 December 1, 1893

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

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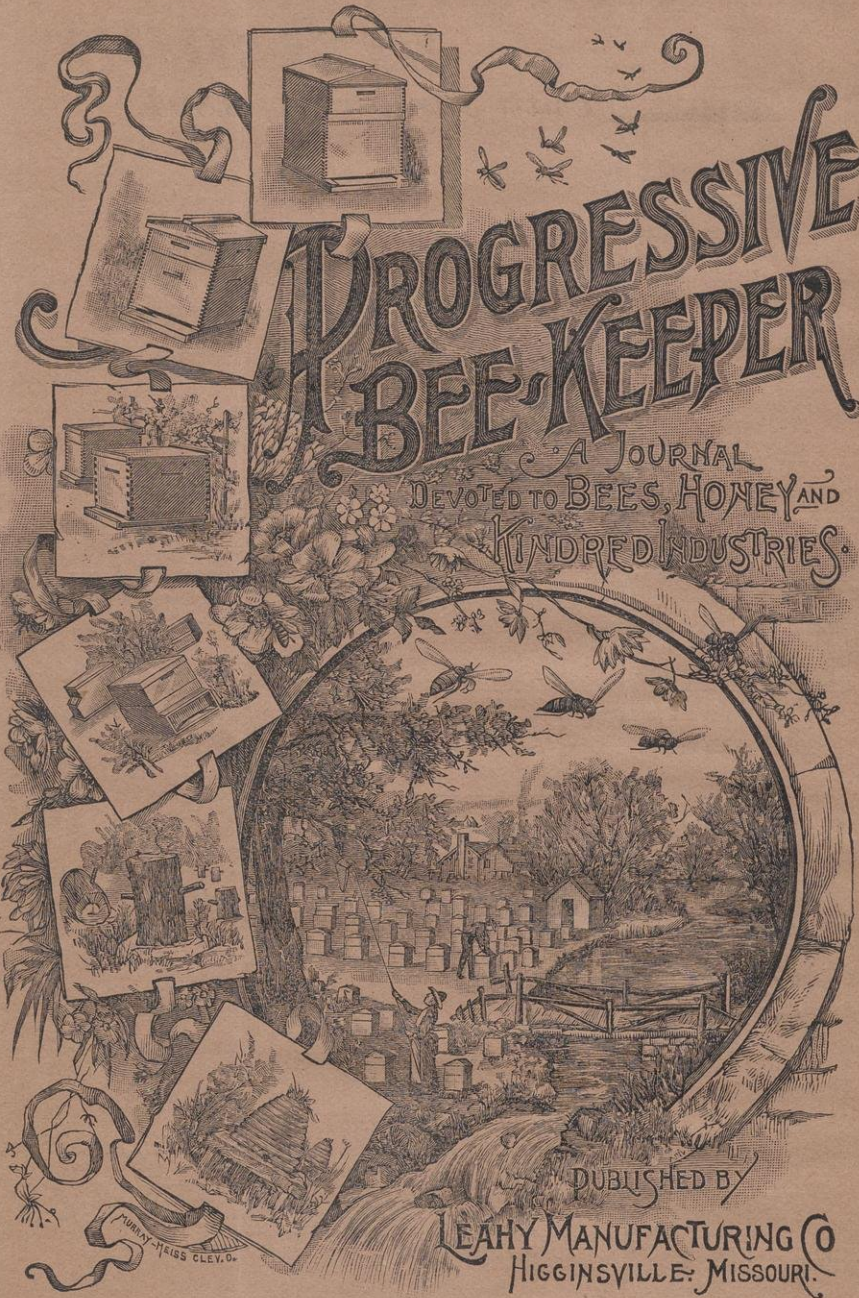
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DECEMBER 1, 1893.

PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.



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.

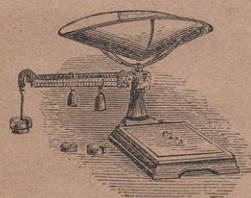
My bees can not be surpassed for business, beauty and gentleness. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Untested queens—March, April and May—\$1 each. **50 Tested Queens** for early orders, \$1.50 each. Order early. Send for price list. **J. D. GIVENS, Bx 3, Lisbon, Tex.**



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.

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

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

to ship, about forty pounds.

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

LEAHY M'F'G. CO.,

26 page Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies sent Free on Application.

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 Higginsville, 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.

S. E. MILLER.

G. H. MILLER.

1893.

MILLER BROS.,

—Proprietors of the—

STAR APIARY,

Our motto, Good Goods and Low Prices.

—Breeders of—

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS,

Manufacturers of

Hives and Bee Keepers' Supplies,

Catalogue free. Address,

Miller Bros.,

Bluffton,

Montgomery Co., Mo.

Will Pay

\$200.00

Success in Bee Culture
will pay \$20 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

Smoke

Feed

AND USE }
Utility

Your Bees

in Utility
Bee Hives.

with Utility
Smokers.

From Utility
Feeders.

FOUNDATION FASTENERS.

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 oth-
er good qualities. Do not fail to see descriptive
circular before ordering elsewhere. Queens
ready to ship promptly from March to Novem-
ber. 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,

Moravia, 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 arti-
cle 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 sub-
scribers for the PROGRESSIVE BEE
KEEPER. We believe we have found
such an article in the Simplex Type-
writer. 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 Sim-
plex 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 won-
der 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 sub-
scriptions accompanied by \$5, we will
send the Typewriter free. If you are
not able to get this number of subscrib-
ers, then send us five subscriptions and
\$1.25 extra, and we will send you a Sim-
plex 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.

SUPPLIES FOR NEXT SEASON'S USE.

To encourage early orders, we offer the following discounts on bee keepers' supplies, that are intended for next season's use.

Eight per cent for December, 1893.

Five per cent for January, 1894.

The above discount is based on Catalogue No. 14. If you have not this catalogue, we will be glad to send it to you, as it is our latest edition.

We know of no better way with which to make ten per cent on your money within the short space of 90 days, than by ordering your supplies now and saving this amount.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

RULES FOR GRADING.

The following rules for grading honey were adopted by the North American Bee Keepers' Association, in Washington, and, so far as possible, quotations are made according to these rules:

FANCY.—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain, or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood.

No. 1.—All sections well-filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 24.—There is a fair demand for extracted and comb honey in the small way, while demand from manufacturers is uncomfortably slow. Stocks on hand are large. Extracted honey brings 5@8c on arrival. Comb honey, 12@16c in the jobbing way. Demand for beeswax is fair, at 20@23c for good to choice yellow.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Honey market more quiet, especially so on the white or best grades of honey, there having been a large crop of that and a short crop of dark. Our market: White comb, 13@14c; mixed, 12@13c; dark, 11@11½c. Extracted, white, 7c; mixed, 6c; dark, 5c.

H. R. WRIGHT.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 20.—The supply of comb and extracted honey is good. The demand for white comb and white extracted honey, fair. We quote: No. 1 white comb, 15@16c; No. 2 white comb, 13@14c; No. 1 amber, 13@14c; No. 2 amber, 10@12c. Beeswax, 20@22c. CLEMOMS-MASON COM. CO.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Fancy comb honey 15c.—Most of our receipts sell at 14c. Extracted sells at from 5@6½c per pound. Beeswax, 22@24c. Demand has been good.

S. T. FISH & CO.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 20.—The demand for honey is good, while the receipts are large. One pound, white, 15c; one pound, amber, 13c; extracted, white, 7c; amber, 6c; dark, 4½@5c. Beeswax, 22c.

HAMBLIN & BEARSS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20.—A somewhat improved trade will develop in honey now that cold weather has set in. Stocks are well held at the old prices. Comb, 10@15c; extracted, in cans, 6½@7c; extracted, in barrels, 4@4½. Prime yellow beeswax, 22½c.

D. G. TUTT GROCERY CO.

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		1.0
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	1.01	1.30

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

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. HOLTERWANN, Publishers,
Editor. Brantford, Ont., Can.

The Progressive Bee Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company

VOL. 3.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., DECEMBER 1, 1893.

No. 12

DECEMBER.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

Grim specter drear, with snowy locks,
And bare cold arms of pallor white,
Standing amid the woods and rocks,
Stern and foreboding to the sight—
Who art thou? And we hear him say,
(In icy tones we all remember):
"I am the brother of fair May
And June—the year's last born, December.
Oh, cruel month, what hast thou done
With all the flowers and buds and leaves?
Why hast thou veiled the kindly sun,
Till rarely earth his smile perceives?
Where are the birds whose witching strains
Were heard amid leaf-bowered trees?
The golden corn and waving grain,
And clover—haunts of honey bees?

The birds have flown to far-off lands,
In sunny tropics now they thrive,
In cellars and on summer stands,
Are placed the cozy dovetailed hives;
Within those hives (so I've been told)
Are treasures rich and rare to see,
Fair combs of honey, bright as gold—
The labor of the busy bee.
Thou grim, gaunt month, thou canst not harm
The little workers warm and still—
But on the cold and wind-swept farm,
The stock all shiver, numb and chill:
The fowls are standing drooped and cold,
One foot beneath the downy breast,
And one upon the ground to hold
The body from earth's icy crest,

But, ah, there is a happy thought,
Consoling to the saddest heart,
The winter cold, with hauteur fraught,
Will in a few brief months depart.
Yet it has joys and pleasant times,
Gay sleigh rides, parties, romps and skates,
What listening to the Christmas chimes
The while the fair faced new year waits.
Ah, yes, December, welcome here.
We'll greet you, though you are forlorn,
For in your reign one long-gone year,
The Christ at Bethlehem was born.
Then stay with us a little time,
We'll love you though you are severe,
And when the bells at Christmas chime,
We'll turn to greet the glad new year.

Higginsville, Mo., November 28, 1893.

NOTES FROM THE STAR APIARY.

BY S. E. MILLER.

Dr. Miller, in "Straw Straws," says Hasty, in Review, seconds Phin's dictionary in objecting to the use of the word "hatch," as applying to anything except hatching from the egg, instead of "hatching" brood, "emerging" brood being the proper term. He's undoubtedly right, unless a better word than emerge can be suggested. Correct, Dr., and now who will suggest the "word."

Page 202, PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, "Observer" says, "So many queens * * * fill the frames above with brood." Does she fill the frame with brood, or lay eggs in the cells? Which?

See what Dr. Tinker has to say, page 829, November 1st Gleanings.

We have a method of rearing queens which is a kind of cross breed system between our own invention and some other fellow's. The queen reared by this method have proved as a rule to be large, fine colored and prolific, but we are not going to brag about it until we have tested them further.

If you want a first class, front rank bee paper for only fifty cents a year, and not a snide something that calls itself devoted to bee culture, etc., subscribe for the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER. Were it not that my own writings appear in it each month, I should not hesitate to pronounce it the best fifty-cent bee journal published in the United States. Missouri is fast coming to the front in the production of many articles, and why not in bee keeping and bee journalism? Stand up

for Missouri! But whatever you do, don't brag and try to make the world believe that Missouri is the only state in the union, like those fellows out in — west.

The Bee Keepers' Enterprise now comes out under the name of Success in Bee Culture. It might now be called a "New Enterprise." The publisher appeals to his bee keeping brethren to give him a boost in the way of subscription and advertising patronage, in order that he may build a suitable printing office. We wish the publisher every success with the Success in his "New Enterprise."

E. France has no use for bee escapes, and does not wish to have any use for them. Has never tried them, etc. He doesn't express himself in these words, but that's the way we take it.

Bro. Observer, in commenting on the same, says Friend France is more than half right, and goes on to say that so many queens get through the queen excluder and fill the frames above with brood. Hold on, Bro. Observer, what kind of queens have you anyhow? We have used queen excluders zinc for years past, and to the best of our recollection, know of only two or three queens passing through and going above, and even these may possibly have passed between the side of the excluder and the hive. In our humble opinion, queens that have been properly reared will not pass through properly made queen excluders.

From the description given by J. B. Dann, page 226, of his bee disease, I would consider it the nameless bee disease, or bee paralysis, instead of dysentery. At least the symptoms given by him correspond more nearly with the first named disease, except that he does not mention the black, shiney bees that are generally present when they are affected with paralysis. As to the cause, I presume he is correct. He does not say, but I presume the weather there was cold and wet up to July, which generally favors the disease. The disease usually disappears with warm, settled weather and a liberal honey flow, and no doubt feeding liberally of wholesome food, together with favorable weather, would cause the disease to disappear. Many recommend feeding salt, in some form, as a cure, but in my limited experience I have not noticed that it does any good.

Bluffton, Mo., Nov. 22, 1893.

WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

BY SOMNAMBULIST.

"When the golden rod is blooming, and the leaves turn brown and red,
While the bullfrogs are a booming, and the bats fly overhead;
When mosquitoes cease their rhyming, and the birds to southward flee,—
You will find the old 'coons climbing up the big persimmon tree.

Then your knots of pine are lighted, and the dogs with pleasure howl,
Till they scare that poor benighted bird of wisdom, called the owl;
Then, regardless of all chiding, to the swamp the dogs run free,
And they find the old 'coons hiding up the big persimmon tree."

Oh, ye of the practical sort, don't turn up your noses and sniff the air to denote your superiority, and cry, "Stuff and nonsense," for if you will only exercise that most admirable ingredient of your character denominated patience, to search down deep enough in this chaff pile, you may find something sufficiently practical for even Henry Alley himself.

The above quotation served as a remembrancer of one of the most delightful drives I ever experienced. Same was taken on our return trip from the late State Convention. The road led up and along the edge of a divide, which was several hundred feet above a comparatively level country, which stretched out in an expansive map below us. There were meandering, variegated, brush-fringed streams, golden corn and emerald wheat and meadow lands, comfortable farm homes, not a few of them surrounded by modern conveniences, and well cared for stock. Neat white churches, whose spires ever pointing heavenward served to remind us that we had not as yet reached that promised land. As we drove down the declivity, we wound through a sleepy village clustering among and clinging lovingly, as it were, to the rock-ribbed sides of the eminence. As we gazed on the scene and gave to it a reluctant, lingering farewell, we felt all the force of Byron's lines:

"It is a goodly sight to see
What heav'n hath done for this delicious land"

But I've wandered far off. What I started out to tell was that on this divide was a fine persimmon grove of from ten to twenty acres, all persimmons—not any other variety of trees intermingled. Wouldn't it be a sort of bee keepers' paradise?

"The horticulturist of the future will be an entomologist. He will not indiscriminately

war upon his friends. His knowledge of insects will enable him to discriminate between insects beneficial to horticulture and the deadly foes that wreck his hopes of profit. Science will help us to success."

This assurance, so cheering and comforting comes from no less important source than the Rural World, and is just as encouraging to the bee keeper as to the horticulturist. And this is by no means the only source from which emanates assistance. All along the line the agricultural journals, like light-houses on dangerous reefs, have thrown out their search lights, and where all before was gloom and thick darkness, now is flooded with light equal to the mid-day sun. And, really, the day seems not so far distant when the intelligent farmer will not only cease to raise objections against, but offer inducements for the planting of an apiary on his soil.

"Science will help us bee keepers to success. Let the masses but understand the importance of the proper pollination of plants in whose fruitage all are interested, and the tables will be turned. There are four agents by which pollination is brought about—winds, insects, animals other than insects; and water. Wind pollinated flowers are widely distributed, are inconspicuous and odorless, with abundance of pollen, easily carried by the winds, and have large stigmas, the intended receptacle of the pollen. Examples are hops, hemp, rag-weed, the cereals, along with many trees, elm, box elder, butternut, hazelnut, oak and pine. In coming in contact with these plants when in full bloom, one's clothing is oft-times covered with pollen. Not so in insect and bird pollinated flowers. Their pollen is scant and their stigma small. They have bright colors, sweet odors and a sweeter drop of nectar at the base of each floweret to entice the winged marriage priests their way. Apples, peaches, pears and plums; raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, etc., are examples of these. They are visited by many insects, flies, beetles and bees. The honey bee on account of its persistency and activity is the most important. Should rains, strong winds or cold weather occur at the time of their blossoming, these insects cannot get out, and consequently imperfect pollination is followed by imperfect fertilization, and finally short crops. Again, it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt, that to some plants cross fertilization is a necessity. The Wild Goose plum when isolated proves quite unproductive. In one case, a tree standing among a dozen others bore abundantly, but when the dozen others were removed, it ceased to bear. According to Prof. Wait, of the Agricultural Department, the varieties of pears which are self-fertilizing are, Doyenne, Le Conte, Keiffer, Buffum, Flemish Beauty, Seckle, and Tyson; the following are not, and should be set near some staminate variety to be fruitful: Bartlett, Anjou, Clap's Favorite, Chirgeaw, Sheldon, Mt. Vernon, Lawrence, Howell, Louise Bonne, Souvenir du Congress, Winter Nelis, Bosc, Easter and Superfine. Not more than three rows should be planted together, and they should be separated from

the next three of the same kind by an intervening row of some other variety, and probably it would be better to plant but two rows of one kind together, and one row of another kind alternately. Prof. Galloway, of the Department of Agriculture, says the majority of cultivated varieties of pears and apples require cross fertilization in order to bring about successful fruitage. By cross fertilization is meant the transfer of pollen from a different horticultural variety, and not from a different individual of the same variety."

Is some one ready to call me to order and remind me this is not a horticultural journal? Kind friend, some one has written an eulogy on the "under dog," but being the under dog all the time grows monotonous; and beside, isn't it an odd man who does not desire to get even? Again, who has any better right to form and cultivate the acquaintance of botany than the bee keeper? And who has any better right to study entomology than either he or the horticulturist? And the more each investigates the closer they find their interests wedded.

Haven't you seen through all the summer that I've been suffering from a severe attack of bicycle fever? What with A. I. Root insisting that I was losing half the pleasures of life, what wonder? Well, the doctor has at length arrived, and I am convalescing. And as one of the latest fads seems to be for the greatly afflicted to endorse the remedy by which they obtained relief, I hereby certify (and you can have my photo to attach hereto if you so desire) that I was greatly benefitted by the article furnished by James R. Bellamy, page 533, American Bee Journal, or that part of it which was headed, "Joys and Sorrows of Bicycling," and ran thusly:

"Then listen to Gleanings telling all the joys of the wheel. Now, Mr. Gleanings, I have seen a great many men and boys buying wheels, and in three months sell them at half price, or want to; and they tell the joys of it particularly before they get it sold. One joker has said it is good, healthy exercise to carry them to the repair shop. Now, Gleanings, please tell us the sorrows of it—such as 'head wind,' sudden rain making wet roads, fright to horses, repairing, causing mud backs, etc."

Oh, yes, of course you've noticed the little warfare going on betwixt and between Bros. R. L. Taylor and York, regarding giving credit to the Review for

those reports from the Michigan Experimental Apiary. If the state of Michigan does not object to the reports being made public, where's the bee keeper or bee keepers' journal that will? And if circumstances were slightly altered, and you, Bro. York, were paying Bro. Taylor for those reports in order to furnish them to the readers of the American Bee Journal in advance of any other report, wouldn't you want credit for the same? Should not Friend Hutchinson have credit for that for which he pays? Long years ago, they used to be eternally haranguing me with, "Remember the Golden Rule,—'Do unto others,'" etc. Besides, this is the time of year when all those little mottoes are so much in vogue. "Peace, good will to men," etc.

Sorry to learn that R. L. Taylor is still doing penance for his World's Fair trip. Being myself in a similar box, and certainly fully realizing all his miseries, he has my genuine, heartfelt sympathy. Everyone attending the great exposition was sure of at least one souvenir, and that was a bad cold. And had Chicago resolved herself into one grand ways and means committee as a whole, to devise methods of getting all your money, she could not have excelled herself.

Bro. Editor—oh, maybe that expression would imply that I was an editor; if so, as I do not aspire to that honor, I immediately withdraw it and use instead, Mr. Editor—In my last there occurs this sentence:

"For full report, I beg to refer you to the old reliable American Bee Journal, as its reporter was centrally located, and undoubtedly caught the idea." [The Mss. reads *every* idea.—Ed.]

Now, was I actually so sleepy headed as to drop the "s" off that last word? Or is mine a case of misplaced confidence. Adam-like, I am inclined to lay the blame on the helpless printer, for I don't want that whole convention

coming down on me for crediting them with but one idea. It's a wonder they have not already commenced the attack. I half suspect it was a "put up job" between yourself and that same printer to get me annihilated. However, as this is the season when

"The turkey stands in a cranberry swamp,
And sings till his throat is sore,
And all day long he sings this song,
'We shall meet on that beautiful shore,'"

I shall have to forgive, as I hope to be forgiven.

Merry Christmas to all.

Naptown, Dreamland.

LOCATING OUT APIARIES.

BY E. T. FLANAGAN.

One of the greatest drawbacks in locating an out apiary, is, after finding a suitable locality, to get a yard at once convenient of access and safe from thieves and stock. So many folks are afraid of bees, that it is quite difficult to get permission to place the bees in the orchard, or an out of the way place, even if a good rent is offered for the same. When once such a place is secured, one should do all in his power to retain it, by giving as little trouble as possible.

For the past three years I have had an apiary, generally averaging about one hundred colonies, in a choice location. The owner of the land was perfectly willing for me to keep my bees there so long as I desired, but his neighbors complained that the bees kept the hired men from work, and wanted the bees taken away, and so to avoid trouble or hard feeling, I consented to move them.

MOVING BEES.

After securing another place to locate them, some four miles from the former site, I took two boys and two one-horse spring wagons, and beginning at daylight, prepared, loaded, and

hauled 107 colonies four miles, unloaded and opened the hives so the bees could have a flight. placed the hives in

made. Besides, now is the leisure time of the bee keeper's year, and the one that "gets there," is the one that everything ready where he can hands on it when he wants it. and frames for extra swarms, su- with sections filled with starters dation; bait combs two or three a super; (I have never found any- better in raising comb honey than three partly drawn out combs in sections in each super to induce es to begin work. In a poor sea- ften the only comb honey pro- would be in these same bait). Hives all neatly painted and in a dry convenient place; and out by no means least, the bee should post himself on all that ns to his business by taking all e papers and studying the stan- works on bee culture. The long e evenings can be profitably and ntly passed in this way. eville, Ills., Nov. 23, 1893.

The Progressive *Bee Keeper,* **FREE**



money, you can do us a favor by showing THE PROGRESSIVE to your friends and neighbors; get two of them to subscribe for it. Send us \$1.00, and we will send three copies of THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, one to you, and one to each of your friends that subscribe.

Will you not help us to increase our subscription list in this way, and have THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER sent to you for one year, free.

Yours fraternally,

R. B. LEAHY.

Often enough is saved in this way to pay the freight on the entire season's supply, and a cent saved is so much

so, while the bees are at rest, e, their keepers, draw our chairs o the stove while we read our pa- pers and make plans for next year's work, perhaps some of the incidents of a beginner's experience might be inter-

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Y MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

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The saddest of the year,
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The fields are brown and sere.
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Beneath the branches bare:
, in the cellars' dark repose,
Are stored away with care.

side the quiet clusters cling,
In motionless repose;
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The doorway from its foes;
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The north wind cold is king,
e rules, a despot, stern and dread,
O'er every living thing.

those reports from the Michigan Experimental Apiary. If the state of Michigan does not object to the being made public, where's the keeper or bee keepers' journal will? And if circumstances slightly altered, and you, Bro. were paying Bro. Taylor for the ports in order to furnish them readers of the American Bee Journal advance of any other report, would you want credit for the same? Not Friend Hutchinson have credit that for which he pays? Long ago, they used to be eternal ranging me with, "Remember Golden Rule,—Do unto others, Besides, this is the time of year all those little mottoes are so in vogue. "Peace, good will to men."

Sorry to learn that R. L. Taylor still doing penance for his World trip. Being myself in a similar and certainly fully realizing a miseries, he has my genuine, hearty sympathy. Everyone attending great exposition was sure of at least a souvenir, and that was a bad cold had Chicago resolved herself in grand ways and means committing whole, to devise methods of getting your money, she could not have called herself.

Bro. Editor—oh, maybe that expression would imply that I was anxious if so, as I do not aspire to that honor immediately withdraw it and instead, Mr. Editor—In my last the curs this sentence:

"For full report, I beg to refer to the old reliable American Bee Journal as its reporter was centrally located and undoubtedly caught the [The Mss. reads *every* idea.—Ed.]

Now, was I actually so sleepy headed as to drop the "s" off that last Or is mine a case of misplaced dence. Adam-like, I am inclined to lay the blame on the helpless printer, for I don't want that whole convention

coming down on me for crediting them with but one idea. It's a wonder they

RETURN IN FIVE DAYS TO

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HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

STYLE NO. 14.	PRICES.	No. 6.	No. 6½
WHITE OR AMBER ENVELOPES.	250.....	\$1 25.	\$1 30.
Size 6 and 6½, high cut.	500.....	1 75.	1 85.
	1000.....	2 50.	2 75.

former site, I took two boys and two one-horse spring wagons, and beginning at daylight, prepared, loaded, and

hauled 107 colonies four miles, unloaded and opened the hives so the bees could have a flight, placed the hives in proper position, and did not kill a bee, break a comb, or injure a hive, or any of us get stung, and returned home the same day—making the trip of fourteen miles each way, besides the going and coming between the apiaries.

So much for having dovetailed hives, and all bee tight and in proper order. I believe the above would be hard to beat anywhere.

THIEVING.

Now comes the disagreeable part. Within two days of moving the bees to the new apiary, two of the very best colonies were stolen, and now again I have just received word that more have been taken. As fencing would do but little good, what shall I do? This goes hard with me, for this is my first loss by thieves in fifteen years, and the apiary is full fourteen miles from home.

If any of the friends can suggest a feasible method of protection other than moving the bees away, I shall be pleased to hear from them through the columns of the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER. Had I some practical knowledge of electricity, I should (and I may do so yet) try an alarm, but would much rather give the thieves a severe shock.

Have any of the readers of this journal had trouble in this line, and have any ever tried a battery? If so, let me hear from them, as there may be others suffering in the same way that I am.

GETTING SUPPLIES. ETC.

Now is the time for the progressive bee keeper—the one that is wide awake to his interest—to send for his supplies for another season. The dealers nearly all without exception, give some discount on orders received in December and January; and so much is clear gain. Often enough is saved in this way to pay the freight on the entire season's supply, and a cent saved is so much

made. Besides, now is the leisure time of the bee keeper's year, and the one that "gets there," is the one that gets everything ready where he can put his hands on it when he wants it. Hives and frames for extra swarms, supers with sections filled with starters of foundation; bait combs two or three to each super; (I have never found anything better in raising comb honey than two or three partly drawn out combs in clean sections in each super to induce the bees to begin work. In a poor season, often the only comb honey produced would be in these same bait combs). Hives all neatly painted and stored in a dry convenient place; and last, but by no means least, the bee keeper should post himself on all that pertains to his business by taking all the bee papers and studying the standard works on bee culture. The long winter evenings can be profitably and pleasantly passed in this way.

Belleville, Ills., Nov. 23, 1893.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

BY MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

The melancholy days have come,
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O'er every living thing.

And so, while the bees are at rest, and we, their keepers, draw our chairs close to the stove while we read our papers and make plans for next year's work, perhaps some of the incidents of a beginner's experience might be inter-

esting, if from them we can learn now and then a lesson.

When I first began keeping bees, it was not the result of any premeditated plan or previous knowledge, that led to my becoming the proud possessor of two swarms of bees.

My knowledge as far as practical experience was concerned, was limited to the dim memory of being lifted up by my father to peep in at the top of the tall white hives that stood in a row in the garden of the far away eastern home where I was born.

One of our neighbors had tried a few bees, hoping to find an easy way to make money, but having no experience in handling them, had soon tired of them, and to get out of two bad scrapes at once, offered to give the bees and an empty hive in payment of a debt of long standing.

So we took them, and my husband having little time to bother with them, and less faith in their being of any value, turned them over to me.

They were brought home one day in April, and their former owner kindly promised to tell me all he could about caring for them, remarking as he helped unload the hives: "Oh, there's nothing to do, only put on the boxes in the spring, take off the honey in the fall, and catch them when they swarm."

During the warm days of early spring, whenever I had time, I sat by the hives and watched the bees as they came from the fields loaded with pollen. "That yellow stuff they carry on their legs is what they make the honey out of," said my neighbor, and I supposed of course it was true.

As the weather grew warmer, they did not appear to like my company very well, and frequently sent me away with a sting, which I was obliged to nurse for a week, each sting swelling badly and being very painful.

I tried all of the remedies I had ever heard of, but found nothing that gave

much relief, unless as a last resort. a bread and milk poultice was applied—and then wasn't I a pretty picture for awhile? (I have learned since then that baking soda dampened with spirits of camphor and applied to the sting, generally gives relief).

Sometimes I tried to open the hives and see if they were full of honey yet, but as I had no smoker, all I could find was angry bees that appeared to think they knew how to manage their own affairs without any of my help.

They swarmed in due time, but did not consider it worth while to invite me to the picnic, and left for parts unknown.

When cold weather came, I went, according to directions, to take off my honey. How much do you suppose I found? In one hive, none; in the other, about one-half pound.

Not a very brilliant opening, was it? But I had no one to tell me any better, my neighbor being my only acquaintance who knew anything about bees.

The loving arms that had lifted me up when a little child, to look at the bees, lay folded beneath the prairie sod, and the lips that were always ready to impart instruction were hushed in eternal silence. A bee book or paper I had never seen.

My interest was awakened, however, and I began the search for information. During the odd minutes, whenever I had time, while the dinner waited or the baby was rocked to sleep, I read everything I could find on the subject. I had learned some lessons from the bees; enough to make me think what I did not know would be a very interesting study, which the experience of others would greatly assist me in learning.

[The first snow of the season dropped down on us November 11th. Our bees are all in winter quarters].

Millard, Neb., Nov. 14, 1893.

WITH THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

J. W. ROUSE.

In my tour with the State Board of Agriculture in their institute work, I am, for this season, agreeably surprised, but greatly delighted, to see how we all get along so well together with no confliction, although there are six lecturers along in the work, and most of them have several subjects to present.

What I mean by this is, that in some of my former experience along this line, bee culture was treated as a side issue and of little importance, and, in some instances, but indifferently noticed.

The ones lecturing on the different lines of farm work, recognize the importance bees are, or may become, in the successful raising of the different clovers. Mr. W. F. Murray, who is the vice president of the State Horticultural Society, freely recognizes the service the bees perform in the raising of fruit, and in almost every lecture he gives, he states the advantage of having bees in order to successfully raise a crop of fruit. He has greatly and kindly helped me by giving me many points on this matter. I feel that the bee keepers owe him, and many of his co-adjutors, a vote of thanks for their generous kindness, although I have known for some years that when the fruit growers got to understand the nature and work of the bees there would be no confliction between them and bee keepers, but that on the other hand they would be mutual friends. By the kind request of Mr. Murray, I shall endeavor to present a paper on "Fertilization of Fruit Bloom, and Bees and Fruit," at the State Horticultural Society's meeting at Fulton, Mo., December 5, 6 and 7,

The Farmers' Institute meetings are not as well attended in some instances, as their merits demand. Many are indifferent, and many think that they cannot spare the time to attend. There are others who have an idea that the lecturers are simply book professors, and are not practical men, and have had no practical experience on their several lines. But such is not the case, as it is only men of experience that are employed at all.

One man tells me how he started on a poor farm of fifty acres, and could only raise, on an average, eight bushels of wheat a year, per acre, and he has now brought the fertility of the soil up so that he can raise thirty-five bushels of wheat per acre, per year. He secures from thirty-six acres that he has in cultivation, from two to three thousand dollars per year. Another tells me that he is securing from two to three thousand dollars, in some seasons, from his fruit farm, and that from \$600 to \$1,500 can be, and is being, secured per acre of small fruits here in Missouri. I know that to many these figures will seem very extravagant statements, but they can be verified and substantiated. What one can do, others can do, if they will go about it in the right way.

Men and women, of Missouri, and elsewhere, you do not know what you are losing by not attending these institutes. There are very, very few that know or realize the possibilities of the soil, especially here in Missouri.

Well, some will awaken after awhile. Our best men will keep pegging away, and others seeing their success, will catch on.

Many are crying hard times, and even if times were easy enough, many would still be tight up in money matters, because they do not just help themselves from the soil.

Chillicothe, Mo., Nov. 20, 1893.

SURPRISING DIFFERENCES IN BEES, COLONIES, AND API- ARY LOCATIONS.

BY C. W. DAYTON.

California apiaries are famous for reports of large yields, but after studying the matter for a year at close range, I do not consider them above the results obtained in Iowa and Wisconsin, or, as may be said, they are not so large as they seem.

The largest yield I know of is in Ventura county, where 35,000 pounds were obtained from 140 colonies. Last spring about fifty colonies died from starvation, and the spring before, more than 100 colonies were lost by starvation, so that for years it has been a case of the "survival of the fittest" in that apiary. The same rule is well followed in nearly every other apiary. Losses by starvation are as extensive in California, as losses from wintering in the north. Starvation culls out the poorest working colonies, while winter losses take good and poor alike. Strong colonies make a living, where weak colonies starve, and the most prolific queens always keep the strongest colonies, so that what remains after a dearth of honey, is the very best in workers, queens, and numerical strength.

One season in Iowa, from an apiary of eighty-six colonies, I moved forty picked colonies to a basswood forest. From these forty colonies, 7,600 pounds of honey was extracted, while the forty-six remaining colonies only yielded 1,700 pounds. All this difference was not due to the location, but the forty colonies comprised those colonies which had been able to come through a long winter and cold, rainy spring, and build up strong in time for the harvest, while the others were weak when the harvest began.

Mr. Heddon says in the Bee Keepers Review:

"The experienced well knows the great difference in the nature and working qualities of different strains of bees of the same race. * * * All of you have noticed the immense difference in the storing qualities of different colonies in the same apiary."

Mr. J. W. Winder, of Louisiana, reports 500 pounds from a single colony, where the balance of 500 colonies scarcely make a living. Mr. Carroll, of Texas, gets 1,000 pounds from one colony, while the total crop from thirty-six colonies is about 3,700 pounds. Mr. Doolittle obtained 484 pounds of comb honey from a colony, while his apiary average is 150 pounds. I once received 1,200 pounds from three colonies, when the apiary average was less than 100 pounds.

Then there are also instances where very weak colonies have built themselves up into strong ones, and gather a surplus. Mr. Doolittle records an instance of eighty or ninety bees, and a queen, becoming a strong colony in season to take advantage of the harvest and store a surplus. I had a two-frame nucleus that yielded 120 pounds of surplus.

There are also other surprising differences. Two colonies, both in the same yard and working in the same fields—one colony gathers light colored honey, while the other gathers honey one or two shades darker. This year there was a cent a pound difference in the market value of the different colors. In extracting, it would have been necessary to examine and extract all the colonies which stored honey of one color first, and then the others, in order to separate the honey.

In Iowa, Wisconsin or Michigan, the bees often gather from white clover a week or two before basswood comes into bloom. Then they gradually let loose of the clover, and go almost entirely for basswood, in a sort of blending fashion. White clover and basswood are so near alike in color and taste that it is hard to tell which kind

they are getting the most of. Perhaps the bees leave the clover for basswood because they can get a load from basswood with less labor. Basswood is supposed to furnish a bee load from a few blossoms, but white clover takes hundreds. Then, also, they may continue to visit the clover from habit. On this account it would be impossible to tell a customer whether it is clover or basswood we were selling him.

In some locations in California, the bees commence to gather honey from wild alfalfa some time before sage begins to bloom. Alfalfa is almost like buckwheat in color, while sage is almost water white; so to blend sage with alfalfa is a positive injury. Alfalfa and sage are nearly alike in furnishing a bee load, although sage is a greatly more generous yielder per blossom. It is as easy for a bee to sip the honey from a basswood blossom, as from clover. It is about as readily obtained from alfalfa as clover, but white sage, as if jealous of its contents, has a flower provided with a long lip that curls up in such a manner as to effectually close the entrance like a door. To get the honey, the bee is not only obliged to exert nearly all its strength to lift this door, but it must reach as far as possible with its tongue. Strains of large Italians have the reputation here of getting more honey than common hybrids or black bees. I thought the same of Italians in Iowa and Wisconsin, but after testing them side by side for several years, I could detect no preference.

Here, during the past season, it was very perceptible that Italians gathered the lightest colored honey and a little larger quantity, probably because they were better able to work upon white sage. The tongue of an Italian is calculated at about one-twentieth longer than the tongue of common blacks, which in conjunction with greater size and strength, and industrious disposi-

tion, makes them a truly preferable bee.

I know of one apiary of black bees, which produced amber honey, and another of Italians, which produced water white, and they are situated only one mile apart. One of my own apiaries was located upon the same field of forage, and consisted of about the same number of colonies of each variety, and the honey was about half amber and half white.

As near as I can estimate, the Italians have done the most satisfactory work, to the extent of about one-eighth the amount of honey stored, and at least one-half cent per pound better quality. Figuring at this rate, on a yield of 100 or more pounds to the colony, it shows that it is profitable to Italianize for a single season's operations.

While my apiary is surrounded by white sage and alfalfa, forty miles northwest the forage is an endless sea of blue and balled sage, and blacks as well as Italians, can get none but white honey.

Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 20, 1893.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the Missouri State Bee Keepers' Association:—

In a letter from Editor Leahy, received some time ago, I received notice that I had been elected secretary of the Missouri State Bee Keepers' Association. I feel as if I should say something to the brothers and sisters of the association in the way of expressing my thanks for the honor they have conferred upon me, but I scarcely know how. I fear that I am hardly competent, as it will be something entirely new to me, but will do my best to make an efficient officer, and to prove worthy of the confidence of the association, and hereby offer my most sincere thanks for your suffrage.

Yours truly,

S. E. MILLER.

Bluffton, Mo., Nov. 17, 1893.

WHAT IS IT? THE NAMELESS BEE DISEASE.

J. B. DANN.

This summer I noticed a curious incident which may have a bearing on this question of bee dysentery. You will see that the conditions are different from those commonly mentioned in connection with this difficulty, it being midsummer.

In this locality we have had a honey famine—no surplus—and in nearly all cases we have had to feed to prevent starvation. To make this case clear, I will state the circumstances as plainly as I can.

The honey flow failed in June, and the colony in question on the last of the month had some honey, and a fair amount of brood and bees.

I had a contract to complete the Episcopal church here by the first of August, which caused me to neglect my bees, seeing them only morning and evening. About the middle of July, I noticed a good many bees in front of the hive quivering, abdomen swollen, and wings spread out, but unable to fly. This condition continued until the last week in July, when I examined them and found that the combs were entirely empty—not a drop of honey, nor a cell of pollen, nor were there any eggs or brood. I noticed that the alighting board was much soiled, and also that just before the death of the bees, there would be a sudden discharge of the contents of the intestines, followed by a collapse and immediate death.

I am of the opinion that those bees in their last days consumed little else but pollen, mixed with the little honey gleaned during the drouth, as the matter discharged clearly indicated. What think you?

Another thing I noticed in connection with this, was that my queen, only one year old, and up to this time a good

one, began laying as soon as fed, but produced a great many imperfect bees up to the time I replaced her with another.

I think my bees had bee dysentery in July, and that my queen was also injured at the same time, and that the cause was too much pollen and too little honey. Might not similar conditions prevail in different seasons?

The point is this: Bees may have dysentery when the temperature is high, with a daily opportunity of flight. The cause must be traced to the food they consume, and unwholesome food is all that can be obtained at times, and the effect in extreme cases is such that death ensues even in midsummer.

I do not claim that in mild cases warm, dry atmosphere and frequent flights will not alleviate the distress, but I do believe that in cases of great loss of bees in winter, by reason of dysentery, summer weather, with the same food, would not save them.

I also believe that so-called spring dwindling is attributable to the same cause.

I have been writing of but one colony, but others of my own, also many others in this locality, were similarly affected, causing the entire loss of many colonies, and reducing others seriously. I wish to add that I fed all my bees cane sugar syrup, which removed the trouble immediately.

It seems to me that bees wintered in a room with a high temperature, with bad stores, would be in about the same condition our sick bees were in during July of this year—they could not fly, if they would.

It would appear that this was a case of starvation, yet I know of colonies that succeeded in living "from hand to mouth" until the fall flow of honey came to their relief.

DeWitt, Neb., Nov. 17, 1893.

[For reply, see "Notes from Star Apiary," and editorial].

WORK AT MICHIGAN'S EXPERIMENTAL APIARY:

BY R. L. TAYLOR.

Bee Keepers' Review.

Hungry fates!

Where went those other hundred weights?

Suddenly retreating "up the spout?"

Like a bubble when its time is out?

At the end of the white clover honey season, finding I had a large number of unfinished sections on hand, as well as honey to extract, I planned to make an experiment in feeding back extracted honey to secure the completion of the sections. The experiment was begun about the last week in July, and was continued for about four weeks. This was too long a time for the amount of work done. This is to be accounted for partly by the weather during August, which was characterized by unusually cool nights, and partly by the fact that some of the colonies used were not so strong as they should have been. I also think that the feeders used were partly to blame. They were Heddon feeders brought from the Agricultural College. It may be they were not properly made; at all events when I came to feed for winter, I found I could feed half a dozen with a tin pan, to one with one of those feeders.

The only preparation of the colonies to be used was, where they were not already confined to one section of the Heddon hive, to so confine them by removing the extra sections of the hive containing the least brood. It is hardly necessary to say that after this the cases of sections to be furnished were put upon the brood chambers as needed, and the feeder placed above the sections. The feeders were then kept continually supplied with the extracted honey without dilution.

Seven colonies were employed, and an accurate account kept of the material in the case of each colony. The

results may be most briefly told by the use of a table, as shown below:

No.	Weight of sections put on.	Amount fed.	Amount removed.	Gain.	Per cent. of gain of amt. fed.	Wt. of hive at beginning.	Wt. of hive at end.	Gain in wt. of hive.	Loss in wt. of hive.
1	115	136-8	502-8	87-8	64-3	381-5	381-12	9-4	0-8
2	73	111	137-8	64-8	59-9	27-8	36-12	8-4	
3	97-12	116-12	165-4	67-8	57-8	27-8	36-12	10-12	
4	103-4	114	164	67-8	53-3	28	38-12	12-4	
5	143-8	85-8	92-8	49	57-8	29-8	41-12	12-4	
6	48-4	80-8	88-12	35-8	44-1	24-8	41-4	16-12	
7	107-12	144-8	205-12	98	67-8	28-12	39	12-4	
588-8	788-8	1051-4	402-12	58-6	213	272-4	19-12	0-8	

But little need be said in explanation of the table. On the average, out of every 100 pounds fed, 58 6-10 pounds reappeared in the shape of comb honey. Some colonies did much better than that. In selecting colonies, some not very strong were taken to make the fact prominent that for the best results the very strongest should be chosen. This fact of employing some colonies not very strong, with others already mentioned, make the circumstances of this experiment about as unfavorable as they could ordinarily well be, yet there seems to be no difficulty in showing a large percentage of profit.

To show this, I think we may properly make the calculation in this way:

Increased value of 583 lbs. 8 oz. of unfinished section honey at 7c.....\$ 41 19
Value of 426 lbs. 12 oz. "gain" at 15c..... 69 41
Increased weight of brood chambers 59-4 at 5c..... 2 96

Total.....\$113 56
Deduct value of 788 lbs. 8 oz. fed at 8c.. 63 08

Profit.....\$ 50 48

This does not take account of the labor of feeding, but I think the improved

condition of the colonies may well offset that item.

There is one drawback with this product—it is liable to candy, and so makes it necessary that it be disposed of and consumed without much delay. Perhaps on account of this defect, I have estimated the value at too high a figure. If some unobjectionable method of preventing candying could be found, it would be a great advantage.

Lapeer, Mich., Oct. 21, 1893.

Ueberwinterung der Bienen.

Will man die Bienen mit Vortheil überwintern, so ist es nöthig, daß man erstens eine junge Königin, zweitens ein starkes Volk, und drittens genug Honig hat.

Eine junge Königin ist nöthig, weil die alten leichter in Frühjahr sterben. Man ist dann in die Nothwendigkeit versetzt, eine Königin zu kaufen oder den betreffenden Stod mit einem andern zu vereinigen. Beides geschieht mit Kosten und Verlust.

Ein starkes und zahlreiches Volk ist nöthig, weil ein schwaches Volk keine große Gewinne im nächsten Sommer abwirft. Besser ist es einen schwachen Stod mit einem starken im Herbst zu vereinigen. Dies geschieht am einfachsten, wenn man den schwachen Stod über den starken stellt und nach einigen Tagen die Bienen vom obersten Stod in den unteren mit Rauch heruntertreibt. Wenn man will, kann man eine der Königinnen tödten oder es auch den Königinnen selbst überlassen, wer herrschen und regieren soll.

Genug Honig ist nöthig, weil die Bienen sonst verhungern müssen.

Es ist auch nöthig daß man in der Nähe der Bienenstöcke keine geräusch-

volle Arbeit vornimmt. Jede Störung bringt die Bienen aus dem Winterschlaf; sie lösen sich auf und essen mehr Honig als nöthig ist. Die Honigwaben müssen neben einander hängen und ohne Lücken sein. Die Wohnung muß dicht, warm und ohne Risse sein. Die Fluglöcher sollen nicht verengt werden. Man schaue im Winter darauf, daß das Flugloch nicht mit Wasser zufriert. Man kann die Bienen auf dem Sommerstande lassen oder sie auch einhüllen oder sie auch in den Keller tragen. Am besten gefällt mir die Ueberwinterung in einem trockenen Keller in einer Erdgrube oder in einem sonstigen Raum. Läßt man die Bienen auf dem Sommerstande, so essen sie mehr Honig als nöthig ist zu ihrem Leben. Man läuft Gefahr, daß sich die Ruhr einstellt. Die Einfüllung mit Sägespänen oder anderem Material ist zu mühsam. Am leichtesten und sichersten ist die Ueberwinterung im Keller; die Bienen verzehren wenig Honig und sind im Frühjahr stark und zahlreich. Mit dem Hinaustragen aus dem Keller im Frühjahr warte man, bis sich schönes und beständiges Wetter einstellt.

C. W. GIESE, Little Rock, Mo.

POULTRY SHOW.



Friends, did you know that the great Missouri State Poultry Show will be held at Warrensburg, Mo., December

12-15, 1893? [M. L. Andrew, Secretary, Sedalia, Mo.; R. G. Carroll, Assistant Secretary, Warrensburg, Mo]. Please remember the time and place, write the secretary for premium list, and do not fail to be there. It will be the biggest poultry show ever held in the state. We invite everybody to come and bring their best fowls. Tell your neighbors about it, and ask them to come. We cordially invite our friends from adjoining states to come, and join with us. I am sure they will enjoy the show, and we will be glad to meet them and get better acquainted.

Now I imagine I hear some one saying, "Poultry is too small business for me." Stop, my friend, and think a moment. Is raising wheat "too small business" for you? Perhaps you are not aware of the fact that the poultry product of the United States is from twenty-five to thirty-five millions of dollars more each year than the wheat crop. That sounds fishy, does it? Well it is a fact, just the same.

Now think this over, come over to Warrensburg December 12-15, and just see for yourself what the Missouri people are doing in the way of poultry raising. We are going to have our "best chickens" there. Bring yours.

Respectfully,

J. T. HARNESS.

Higginsville, Mo., Nov. 20, 1893.

The Progressive Bee Keeper.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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

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HIGGINSVILLE, MO., DECEMBER 1, 1893

There are two patents on bee escapes owned by Missouri bee keepers, both in one county.

Jennie Atchley says she prefers cross bees for honey gatherers. You are

welcome to them. We never could see that they were any better than the gentle ones.

Jennie Atchley has dropped the idea of starting a bee paper. Easy to start, but hard to stop. See?

While the South is a good place to rear queens, it is not the place to select hardy stock, as they have no hard winters like the northern breeder.

A. I. Root had a new engraving made of his factory for the cover of his catalogue, then used it on a tinted paper that was so dark you could not see much of the picture. Bad idea, Bro. Root.

Dr. Fergusson, a scientific lecturer at Unionville (Mo.) the past week, said that the Iron Mountains of Missouri were the first part of the great earth to show itself to the light of day.

The Stinger, in American Bee Journal, seems to think that Jennie Atchley raises about all the queens sold in this country. Our guess would be about 40,000 raised by American breeders in 1893.

A few large queen breeders keep but a few colonies of bees, yet they have a great deal to say about their fine strain of bees. It would be a good idea for them to test a few of their queens themselves.

No class of publications can show as clean advertising pages as bee journals of today. They are free from quack doctors and other humbugs that fill the columns of many of our newspapers. Even our religious papers are full of swindles.

We ordered a sample thousand sections from a house that advertised sections smooth as a piece of writing paper. When they arrived, we found

them very nice and smooth, but what a job of dovetailing! Many of them were broken in trying to drive them together. Why not have things right, when it costs no more?

The Kansas State Bee Keepers' Association will meet at Ottawa, Kas., Dec. 28-29. Everyone is invited. A free entertainment and a good time is promised. Secretary Barnhard says, "Come and get acquainted."

The bee keeper who stops fooling away his time trying to prevent swarming, and turns his attention to increasing the size of his swarms, will be the one that will get the honey. Of course you must learn to handle these swarms to the best advantage.

Editor Holtermann, of the Canadian Bee Journal, recommends giving a strong colony some surplus comb; then feeding to get these combs filled to give to those short of winter stores. E. E. Hasty says in the Review that it would be a good idea if these gentlemen would turn to page 121 in the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER for 1892, and find the same plan, written by ye editor. It is the most satisfactory way of feeding we have tried.

In answer to the question J. B. Dann asks on page 226, our opinion is that these bees were poisoned by something they gathered. One dry season here a good many bees starved in August. We transferred these combs while they were empty, and during that time we never saw any sign of disease in any of them. In your case it was undoubtedly the food that caused the trouble. In regard to spring dwindling, we have tried changing the food, but could see no difference.

C. W. Dayton is of the opinion that bee keepers extract their honey too soon after the bees begin to cap it over, and spoil their honey market. We have been crowded with work every fall, so that our honey was left on the hives until it was so thick we could not extract it without keeping it in a warm room for several days. After extracting some Spanish needle honey ripened in this way, it was found to be of a fine flavor, and sold as readily as the white clover honey!

Bro. Alley accuses Bro. York, of the American Bee Journal, of furnishing his own stings, i. e., assuming the char-

acter of the "Stinger," and writing for his own journal under the nom de plume of "Stinger," thus being able to sting at random where he pleases. To verify our statement we publish the following:

"Editor York seems to be doing considerable work for his journal. The editorial, biographical, general questions, and the "Stinger's" department, all appear to be from his pen. By and by Bro. York may be able to write the entire contents of each issue of his paper."
—American Apiculturist.

We hardly believe Bro. York guilty of this, for has he not said, "There is not a single *Stinger* in Chicago, and that the "Stinger" in question is a single "Stinger?" Therefore he could not be Bro. York, as we understand that he is a married—"Stinger."

Two more of our bee keeping baches have succumbed to the inevitable—Cupid's dart. A friend has just written us that M. H. Mendleson, of Ventura, Cal., has added a queen to his home. He does not mention the lady's name, but she is from Denver, not far from *Loveland*, Colo. Also our friend, R. C. Aikin, now enjoys wedded bliss, at *Loveland*, Colo. We extend to these two brother bee keepers our best wishes for their future happiness and joy. May their journey down life's pathway be strewn with flowers, and may the future have much *sweetness* in store for them.

Well have these busy bees
Improved life's shining hours;
They gather honey now all day
From their sweet chosen flowers.
And from these hives of heaven, please,
They'll raise two swarms of little bees.

WHAT BEE KEEPERS CAN DO IN WINTER.

As most bees are now put away in the cellar or packed on their summer stands, the active work of the average bee keeper now ceases until spring comes again. We have often wondered if there was not something profitable to which they could direct their mind and energy during the long winter months. That all are not profitably employed we feel sure. Something of a paying quality, something that could be taken up when the active work in the apiary ceases, and be dropped again, when spring is here with her birds and flowers, and the bees will gladden our heart once more with their gentle hum. Such an occupation would be a boon to bee keepers. Topics along this line would be timely. Of course those with a number of out apiaries with a large number

of bees, will have plenty to do to get ready for next season's harvest, but it is those who only have from seventy-five to 100 colonies we have in mind. Now, friends, who will give this subject their thought and let us hear from them in the January PROGRESSIVE?

The "Stinger's" a poet,
Know's a sheep from a goa-et,
And he stings at random all day;
He thinks he's a honey,
Because he's so funny,
For reference, see A. B. J.

"Somnambulist," in speaking of the persimmon grove (page 218) says:

"All persimmons—not any other variety of trees intermingled. Wouldn't it be a sort of bee keepers' paradise?"

Certainly; and "the one with the long est pole would knock the persimmon."

FREEMAN POTATOES.

We have ordered a bushel of Freeman potatoes (second size) from Medina, O. We have chosen this variety on Bro. Root's description of them. As our ground is very rich, perhaps we will get a crop of potatoes as large as pumpkins. If we do, we can stand it. However, if they don't pan out well, we will have some pleasure in seeing the vines grow, and plying the hoe between the rows; this will give exercise to the body and furnish rest and recreation to an overtaxed brain. We used to enjoy the hum of machinery, the click of the typewriter and the "hurly burly" of business, but of late there appears to be a monotony in all this that we wish to break; and we expect to spend one or two hours each day the coming year more in touch with nature, enjoying more sunlight and fresh air. Should our bees, poultry yard, and potato patch not yield much in dollars and cents, they may yield something in restoring us to health again.

LATER.

We have just received a letter from Bro. Root, stating that the above potatoes have been detained somewhere on

the route, and will not be forwarded until someone pays the freight in advance. Strange, isn't it, that responsible parties and regular shippers, like Bro. Root and ourselves, should be called on to pay such a small amount in advance? Yet we have known individuals, with no responsibility whatever, that is, parties out of whom nothing could be made by law, to lose their temper and write abusive letters, simply because their commands were not obeyed when cash did not accompany the order. Then, again, there are parties who are responsible, farmers for instance, but they send no reference, and their business is such that they are unknown to the commercial world, and yet they wonder why their credit should not be as good away from home, as it is at home where they are better known. Of course, in most cases, it is more agreeable to see what you buy before you pay for it, but there are rules laid down even in commercial business, to which all, great and small, must humbly bow, and when applied we believe are a protection to the honest man, for the less losses that occur in business transactions, cheapen the product to the honest consumer. We have cited the above, simply as a lesson to those who have not been accustomed to dealing with the outside world.

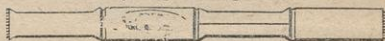
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J. FORNCROOK & CO.,

WATERTOWN, Jeff. Co. Wis., January 1, 1893

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.

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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.

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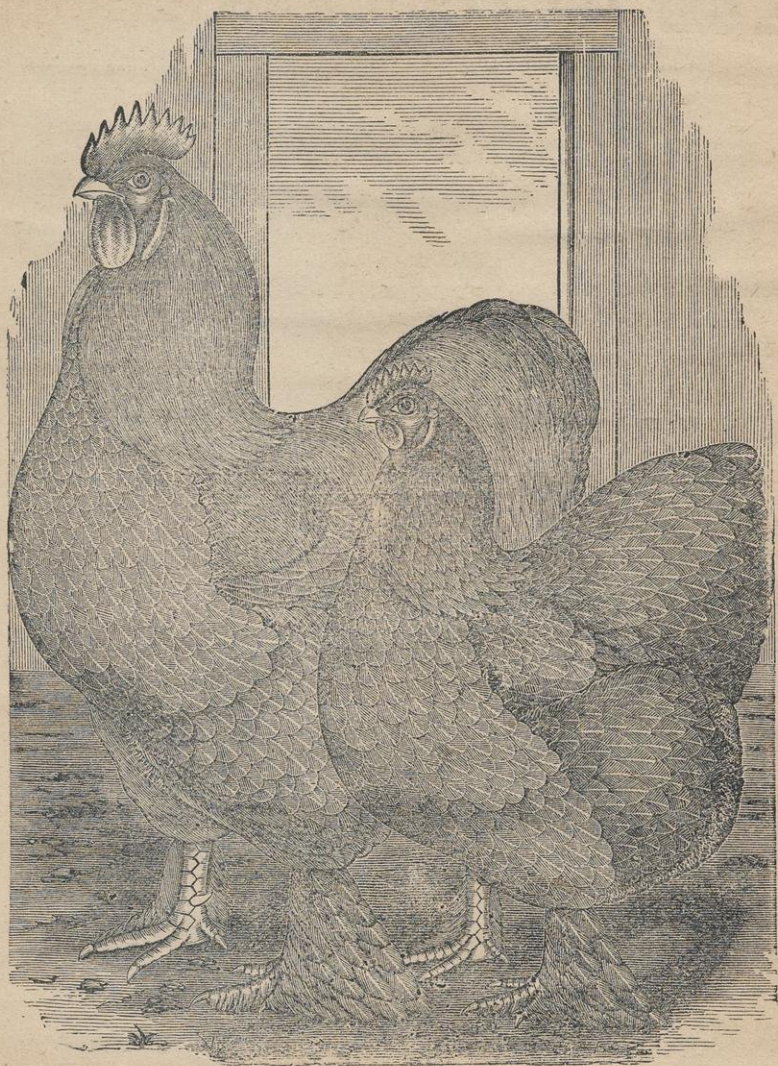
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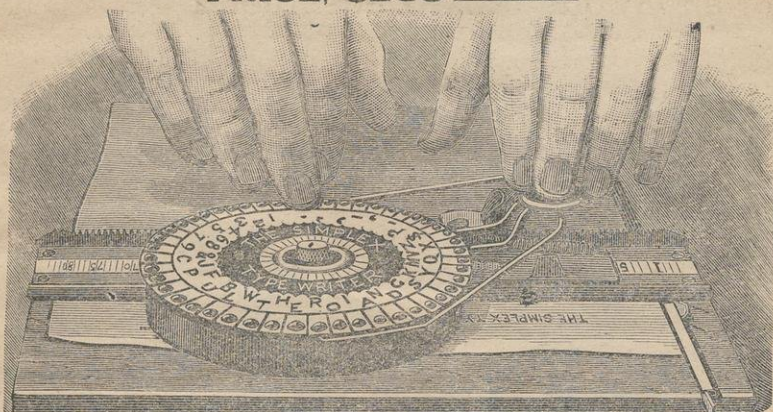
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Nothing is of greater importance than correct forms of correspondence, The "SIMPLEX" encourages practice, and practice makes perfect. Writing with this machine will be such jolly fun for your boys and girls that they will write letters by the dozen.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

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.

Address,

LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

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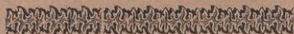
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"It is our opinion that you have the best Bee Escape ever introduced."

A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio

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Yours truly, JOHN FARNSWORTH.

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



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Send for Sample and after a trial you will use no other.
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"We believe you have an Escape that 'downs' the Porter."

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"Your Escape knocks out all competitors."

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For only 50 cts. The journal has a big circulation because it is made up of practical ideas, good printing and paper, and first class original engravings--yes, lots of 'em; in fact, because it has MERIT. But merit alone won't boom the circulation; so we propose to offer it TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS, from now on until Jan., 1895, for \$1.00. For \$2.50 we will send the journal to new subscribers from now till Jan., 1895, and one of those new improved Crane Smokers, postpaid. Crane Smoker alone, \$2.00. Send for our free illustrated 52-page catalogue of Bee-keepers' supplies, and sample copy of GLEANINGS.

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