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## **The progressive bee keeper. Vol. 5, No. 10 October 1, 1895**

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

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OCTOBER 1, 1895.



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



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## CLUBBING LIST.

We will send the **Progressive Bee Keeper** with

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

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

## Bee Books.

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

**The Amateur Bee Keeper**, (a gem for beginners), by Prof Rouse, price, 28c.

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

**A Year Among the Bees**,—by Dr. Miller; price, 50c.

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

**The A, B, C of Bee Culture**, by A. I. Root; price, 125c.

**A Treatise on Foul Brood**, by Dr. Howard; price, 25c.

Address,

**Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.**

## UNION FAMILY SCALES.

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

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

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

26 page Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies sent Free on Application



## Leahy M'f'g. Co.



# Tested Queens by return mail at One Dollar.

I am devoting my apiary largely to queen rearing, and making a specialty of tested Italian queens at \$1.00 each, or six for \$5.00. These queens are of this year's rearing, and have been kept just long enough to know that they are good layers and purely mated. For several weeks I have been filling orders *by return mail*, and I am keeping a large number of queens in nuclei for the express purpose of enabling me to fill orders promptly. More than six or eight queens (tested) will be sold at 75c each, but such orders must be sent with the understanding that while they will be filled as promptly as possible, it *may not* be by return mail, which will be the case with six or a less number of queens. The REVIEW and one queen for \$1.50.

**W. Z. HUTCHINSON, FRINT, MICH.**

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

## Taking off Honey — WITH THE — Porter Bee Escape

Has been by some styled the poetry of bee keeping. Saves time, brushing of combs, ugly stings, smoke, uncapping of the cells, robbers, and, in a word, a large amount of annoyance. Price 20 cents each, or \$2.25 per box of one dozen. Write to your nearest dealer, or to The A. I. Root Co., Medina, O., who have the control of the sale of this implement.

**THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, O.**

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

# 1895.

## NEW CATALOGUE, NEW PRICES.

### QUEEN BEES IN SEASON.

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

AND ALL KINDS OF.....

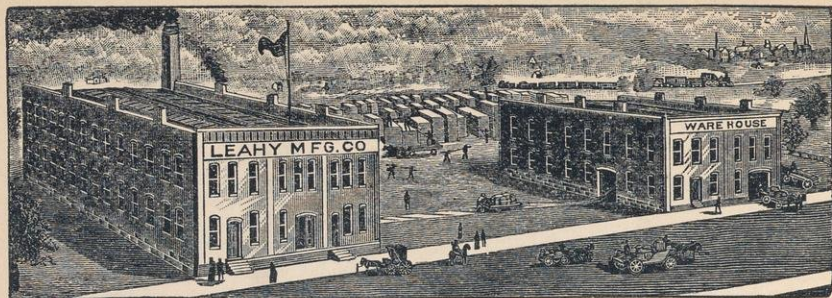
## Apiarian Supplies at Bed Rock.

Write for Estimates on Large quantities. Send for my 24-page, "large size" Catalogue. Address,

**E. T. FLANAGAN, Belleville, St. Clair Co., Ill.**

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.





**Largest Factory in the West.**

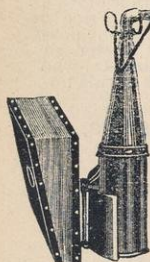
**COMPLETE STOCK....**

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

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

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

## Old Reliable Bingham Smokers —AND— Bingham & Hetherington Honey Knives.



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

Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife



**Patented May 20, 1879.**

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

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

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

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

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement

## HO! FOR KANSAS.

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

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

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



# The Progressive Bee Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company

VOL. 5.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., OCTOBER 1, 1895.

No. 10

"When You and I Were Young."

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

"When you and I were young, Maggie,"  
That was the song you sung  
One summer night long years ago,  
When you and I were young.  
We'd been to church, and coming home,  
You sang the sweet old strain,  
And in the parlor later on,  
You sang it once again.

The moon rose up beyond the hill,  
The night breeze kissed your hair.  
And wooed the crimson-petalled rose  
Your hand had fastened there.  
And as you sang, I listened, dear,  
And watched your profile sweet,  
Till you had sung the last, last word  
With melody replete.

My arm crept closely round your waist,  
I clasped your hand in mine,  
And told you I would love you, dear,  
As long as stars should shine;  
And meeting no repulse from you,  
My heart grew wildly bold;  
I asked you if you'd be my wife  
When you and I were old.

Through all the days of life from youth,  
As fair as ever sung;  
You promised, and became my wife,  
When you and I were young.  
Our life has been a happy one,  
Though checkered oft with care;  
Yet while the clouds were sometimes dark,  
The sunset may be fair.

The little ones that blessed our home,  
Are grown-up girls and boys,  
And there our Lalla's little girl  
Plays with her dolls and toys.  
And Dan and Jennie live out west,  
And Beth back east you know,  
While Lalla's here, and buried in  
The churchyard lies our Joe.

He was our baby, little Joe,  
Named for your father, dear,  
Too pure for earth, God called him home,  
And left us weeping here.  
But when we walk beyond the stars  
Adown the streets of gold,  
Will we be happier then than now,  
When you and I are old?

So sing that dear old song tonight,  
The sweetest ever sung,  
"When you and I were young, Maggie,"  
When you and I were young,  
And not alone in youth, dear wife,  
When your gray hair was gold,  
Has God been kind—He's kinder still  
When you and I are old.

## Star Apiary Notes.

S. E. Miller.

At present there is an abundance of flora. Boneset, smartweed, golden-rod, aster, etc., but our bees seem to prefer to work on decaying fruit and around cider mills. Who can tell why the flowers do not secrete nectar in abundance? The weather, present and past, except the last two days, has been exceptionally favorable to plant growth.

There is certainly something about the weather and atmospheric conditions with regard to nectar secretion that we do not understand. I have read somewhere that warm, sultry weather was conducive to nectar secretion, and then it seems to me I have read from another source that warm, dry weather would bring about the result that bee keepers rejoice to see. Is there not here an unexplored field? Is it not possible to learn under what conditions of the atmosphere flowers do or do not secrete nectar?

T. S. Ford, in American Bee Journal, August 29th, page 553, devotes considerable space to a defense of the king bird. Mr. Ford's article condensed is about as follows: King birds in the early springtime when bees are precious, are quite scarce, so that they do not destroy many bees, but by the time the king birds have reared a brood and are ready to feast upon bees the bee keeper has a lot of useless consumers that he is glad to get rid of, so he con-



cludes that the king birds instead of being a nuisance are a blessing to bee keepers.

What folly! Surely the bee keeper should be able to find a surer and faster way of ridding himself of these useless consumers, so-called, if he considers them such a nuisance. I would suggest that he advertise them for sale very cheap; or if he cannot sell them, he might resort to brimstoning about as many of each colony as he considers to be useless consumers. This I presume would be no harder death than to be eaten by a bird, and it would do the whole job up at once.

Here the honey flow usually lasts until about the first week in July, when as a rule, there is little for the bees to gather until about the last week in August. When someone can tell how to have strong colonies for the first crop, then reduce our colonies to the minimum strength by,—say July 10th—and have them boiling over again by August 20th, without making more fuss and work than it is worth, I will think the useless consumer problem has been solved to perfection, but at present there seems to be considerable space uselessly consumed in bee journals about useless consumers. Certainly I know that not all bee keepers have a fall flow of nectar, but I believe this talk about useless consumers is more apt to confuse and cause beginners to make mistakes than it is to enlighten them.

Charles Dadant in *American Bee Journal*, September 12th, still advocates the use of barrels, at least for storing honey in, and gives directions for keeping them in proper condition to avoid leaking when the honey is put in them. When we consider that honey in 60-pound cans usually brings about one-half a cent more per pound than the same honey will bring in barrels, and that the cans only cost one-half cents per pound of honey contained in them, or perhaps a little more if they have to be shipped long distances, we cannot see why anyone should advise the use of barrels. With cans there is no chance of leakage if they are properly handled, and all that is necessary is to see that the cans are perfectly clean before filling. If there is a leak it will be noticed at once when being filled, and can be emptied and repaired. We often sell a five-gallon can of honey when the purchaser would not think of taking a barrel, or even a half-barrel. If we put it up in barrels, about our only way would be to consign

it to a commission house and take what we could get for it.

Bluffton, Mo.

## Wayside Fragments.

Somnambulist.

THE long-promised feast to be furnished from the assembling of the N. A. B. A. is just beginning to be served, and it would appear from the way it starts out that it is to be rich. As the countryman remarked to the waiter who was serving him with individual dishes, "The samples are fine; come on with the whole meal." Honestly, we are standing on the tiptoes of expectancy, waiting in a sort of craving condition, not unlike the children who have to wait to eat at the second or third table, and if your memories have not proved false, you will not fail to know that it's a condition not to be envied—so have mercy, and don't dole it out in such small quantities. No matter how fine or valuable the substance, I am confident that in this instance avoirdupois weight will give better satisfaction than apothecaries. There is a small crumb of comfort in their style of issuing the report, and that is the slower it comes the longer it lasts.

And so the N. A. B. A. is to have that banner bee man, A. I. Root, for its next president. The first question that arises in our minds is, How will he be kept in the chair? Surely, the convention will have to be held some place where green-houses were never dreamed of, or where there's sure to be no counter-attraction, either natural or artificial. I believe I already want to go, if only to see how uneasily confinement sits upon him. It's a pretty good practical joke on him, and while he is pinned down to business, you can depend on some of the others in attendance playing *his* usual role, that of



playing truant at the least opportunity, and having a good time generally. I have never met Vice-President McEvoy, but he looks out from his portrait as though he means business, and it is not likely he will give Friend Root any chance to dodge. Again, with jolly Secretary Mason in company, it's next to impossible not to have a good time, even with sober-minded Friend Hutchinson, of the Review for treasurer. Excuse me, but at the present moment I feel like the school-boy just turned loose, and am tempted to think that with these severely proper people, their high polish does not in the least deter them from enjoying fun as much as anyone. As in the general world, it takes all kinds of men to make up a convention. Is it not so, Brother H? A calm exterior in *some*, is necessary to the curbing of the impetuosity of others. Altogether, I feel like singing that old song of childhood days, "I want to go, I want to go, I want to go there, too." And with such an official quartette, I doubt not that many feel like joining in the chorus.

On page 590 of American Bee Journal, E. T. Abbott has an article on "How to Make the Garden Pay," but he falls into moralizing and leaves practical gardening in the rear. He says, "Make homes comfortable, pleasant and attractive; satisfy the longings of our higher nature, and we will soon learn to find enjoyment in any work which the duties of life have laid upon us." Further says, "He who learns how to make life pay is sure to make a success of any undertaking." Undisputed and undisputable facts. Also that which we eat and drink has much to do with our morals, inasmuch as it seriously affects our physical condition. There can be no doubt that many ailments we suffer from are the results of abstinence from vegetable diet or too great an indulgence in other foods. If we could but understand our needs, the garden might be the more often visited and the drug store patronized the less. For instance, salsify is recommended for biliousness; carrots and parsley are powerful diuretics; spinach acts directly on the kidneys, (now is the time to get

in the seed for next spring's supply); the common dandelion and nettle, used as greens, are excellent for any such trouble; asparagus and sea-kale enliven the blood and keep it pure; celery acts admirably upon the nervous system, and cures rheumatism and neuralgia; beets, turnips, and cabbage are excellent appetizers and blood cleansers; lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effect on the system, eaten either cooked or raw, and lettuce is said to effectually cure jaundice; onions, garlic, leeks and shallots all possess medicinal virtues of a marked character, stimulating the circulatory system, consequently increasing the saliva and gastric juice, thus promoting digestion; red onions are an excellent diuretic, and white ones eaten raw are a fine remedy for insomnia; they are a tonic and nutritious; a soup made from them restores strength to debilitated digestive organs; peas, beans, carrots and parsnips are very nutritious and fattening; water-cress, endive, salsify, mustard, and the tomato are perfect liver regulators; grapes are almost equal to quinine for malarial troubles—but then they are a "cure-all" for many unpleasant feelings; a cabbage leaf put inside the hat will keep the head cool and easy beneath the influence of a burning sun; pineapple relieves sore throat, while the lemon—well, here is a little article going the rounds; it is headed:

#### THE DOCTOR TREE.

There is a little doctor that grows on a tree, and instead of giving you a prescription, lets you have himself for a few pence, and that ends expense. If you squeeze him into a glass of slightly sugared water every morning and drink him before breakfast, he will keep your stomach in the best of order, and keep away Mr. Dyspepsia, whom he hates cordially. If you have a headache, cut him in slices and rub along your temples, and you will find yourself growing better. If a bee or other insect stings you, press him on the spot and the pain will quickly disappear. And, girls, if you mix him with a quart of milk and bathe your face with this simple cosmetic, the result will be a great bettering of your complexions. And if you pour him into an equal part of glycerine and rub your hands with the mixture before going to bed, and then draw on a roomy pair of kid gloves which you must wear all night, your hands will rival the snowdrops in whiteness. Besides all



this, the doctor is always ready to sacrifice himself in the preparation of a refreshing, old-fashioned summer lemonade."

Of course pineapples and lemons are not in general culture in this latitude, but can we not raise enough of a surplus of that which *is* native to purchase all the foreign fruits we may desire? Aside from the dollar and cent value, the medicinal virtues of the products and consequent effect on both physical and mental health, there's a wealth of strength, enjoyment and wisdom to be obtained from the very *cultivation* of the garden itself. One thing I was very much pleased to note of late, that where you find bees that have any attention whatever given them, there you usually find rather attractive surroundings. Homelike, to say the least. Whether the business lends an influence in that direction, I cannot say, but the fact remains all the same. General farm life instead of being degraded, as some are foolish enough to think, is just the reverse. How can a man or woman be surrounded by the daily miracles of life, the growing of the garden plants and flowers, the unfolding of the bud, the developing of the fruit, etc., etc., and fail to be elevated? Where, tell me, can you find companionship to equal it? Speaking of "garden sass" reminds me of a short poem I saw recently, which ran thus:

"We used to have old-fashioned things, like hominy and greens;  
We used to have just common soup, made out of pork and beans;  
But now its boullion, consomme, and things made from a book,  
And "pot au feu" and julienne, since my daughter's learned to cook.

We used to have a piece of beef, just ordinary meat,  
And pickled pigs' feet, spare-ribs, too, and other things to eat;  
While now its fillet and ragout, and leg of mutton braised,  
And macaroni au gratin, and sheep's head Hollandised;  
Escallops a la Versailles—a la this and a la that,

And sweet bread a la Dieppoise—it's enough to kill a cat:

But while I suffer deeply, I invariably look  
As if I were delighted, 'cause my daughter's learned to cook.

We have a lot of salad things, with dressing mayonnaise,

In place of oysters, blue points fricasseed a dozen ways;

And orange roley-poley, float, and peach maringue—alas!

Enough to wreck the stomach that is made of plated brass!

The good old things have passed away, in silent, sad retreat;

We've lots of highfalutin' things, but nothing much to eat!

And while I never say a word, and always pleasant look,

You bet I've had dyspepsia since my daughter's learned to cook!"

—Good Housekeeping.

Evidently this man's mind dwells lovingly on days of auld lang syne, and he has lots of company. Our great leader, A. I. Root, passed from bee keeping to gardening with but little effort, so natural was the transition, and what more natural than for all of us to follow? Not to the extent that he has, but to that extent that we may thoroughly enjoy life.

Arrange this fall for a spring garden. Plow out the patches that the more weed seeds may germinate and be destroyed later on by Jack Frost, and that the soil may the more readily receive the attention of the frost king. Some seeds may yet be preserved, and perhaps some more may be secured by an exchange. Is the cellar stocked with the good things, in the way of canned fruits and vegetables that Mother Earth has so lavishly bestowed this season? If not, is it because no provision has been made to raise such things? Then the fault lies at your own door. I well remember boarding with a large farmer who owned hundreds of hogs, sheep and cattle, but on whose table vegetables were almost unknown. With the exception of potatoes and cucumber pickles, not a single vegetable appeared in sight for nine long months. When the time of



my release arrived, you'd better believe I made up for lost time, and had you been an observer, you most probably would have accused me of laying in for the future. Oh, yes, I speak from experience, for on another occasion, I stayed with a *farm* family whose only vegetables were beans and potatoes, and they in such scanty quantities as to permit of their being served twice a week, and *in soup at that*. Pray don't understand me we had each twice a week, for I do not want to give a false impression. We had bean soup on Tuesday and potato soup on Thursday of each week. But to be honest, I must say I entered that house a confirmed dyspeptic, and owing to something, regularity of meals or what not, I left it very decidedly improved. I am well aware that our good and tried stand-by is just now advocating a strictly meat diet, which, for him, may be well enough, but we want to keep ourselves in such condition that we will never need such regulations. Besides, it is somewhat like the man who opposed bicycles on the grounds that they would ruin the horse market, numbers of which he was the unlucky possessor of. Long ago it was written that "Man shall not live by bread alone," and possibly the word bread might just as well have been meat. By all means, let us take advantage of all that can be obtained immediately within ourselves from Mother Earth.

Naptown, Dreamland.

### SOME VALUABLE FACTS.

Feeding Back for the Production of Comb Honey.

E. T. FLANAGAN.

I HAVE had a "hankerin" for a number of years past to have a hand in feeding back to fill out unfin-

ished sections, but something always prevented. Sometimes the sections to fill were not on hand at the right time; then, again, the extracted honey to fill them was lacking; and when both were "come-at-able", lack of time, and other duties prevented. At last, however, this season, the fates were propitious, and the experiment was begun and ended, and as it may interest some that have the same idea in view, I will give a brief account of how I succeeded.

Ten good strong colonies were selected, bread-pan feeders procured and placed in position, sections in supers put on, and the work began. But there was too great a loss of bees by drowning in the honey; so the pans were dispensed with, and the old Miller feeders and some of the old-style Heddon feeders placed on the hives. These were some better, but the loss of bees was still too great.

Then the latest improved Heddon feeders were substituted, and they proved a perfect treasure, as they could be filled without disturbing the bees the least, and not a bee was drowned or daubed with honey. There was one slight drawback, however, and that was when it rained, the slide would swell, and it was almost impossible to draw the slide back far enough to fill the feeders. This was overcome, however, by dispensing with the slide entirely and substituting the ordinary cover of the hive, in place of the slide. Then "all went merry as a marriage bell."

The next trouble after the feeders were satisfactorily working was, the bees began to swarm. Several were put back, but refused to stay. Then the Alley drone traps were put on, and the result was that in two hours or less, two of the strongest colonies were smothered, and off went the traps. Then part of the queens were removed, but in all such hives the bees sulked for days, and did but little. Six of the ten we originally started with kept



right on and stored and capped the honey all right, but were exceptionally slow in capping the honey completely, compared with that of natural production—so much so that many of the sections were travel-stained before completion. I kept a strict account of all fed them and of all that was completed by them, which I give below, and anyone that chooses can figure out whether I made anything by it or not. If one has time on his hands and plenty of drawn sections (or sections with drawn combs or partly-filled combs), and plenty of cheap extracted honey, it may pay; otherwise, *decidedly not*.

Number of pounds of honey fed.....1250.

Number of pounds capped honey.....680.

Of course the colonies used, have their hives chock full of honey for winter, much more than they will really need; and as there were originally ten of them, and all have at least thirty pounds each of honey; that should be taken into account when the balance sheet is made.

#### NOTES.

The honey was thinned by mixing a small quantity of hot water with it at the time of feeding.

The weather was all that could be desired—dry and hot.

It took much longer for the bees to complete the job than I expected—something over six weeks—and yet the feeders were kept constantly full.

They took the feed greedily at first, until the brood chamber was full and the sections nearly so. Then they laid off and completed and capped the sections at their leisure.

From one to four supers were on at times, but the best results were obtained when two were used.

Brood rearing ceased when feeding began, as all empty cells were filled at once, but was gradually resumed until it became normal.

Three colonies of blacks, three of Italians, and four of hybrids were se-

lected to experiment with, but as two of the hybrids insisted on swarming, and as one black and one Italian were smothered, those left were of the three strains, and were carefully watched as to how they differed in their work. The blacks and hybrids made the whitest and most salable honey, and the blacks capped theirs the soonest—much the soonest—and, to my mind, for that work are far ahead of both the Italians and the hybrids.

Towards the last a few supers of sections filled with starters full-sized and only one inch, were used. They were a little longer in being filled and finished but were the nicest and most salable when completed.

One-half inch starters were used at the bottom of nearly all the sections, and every section was filled full, while those without the starter at the bottom had a bee space between the honey and the bottom of the section, and were not so well finished.

There are other points in connection with this experiment that I have failed to give on account of lack of time, but I have come to the conclusion that as a general thing it won't pay to feed back. Keep your sections that are partly filled for bait combs after extracting the honey from them. They are extremely valuable for that purpose, but they *must* be kept *clean* and free from mice and dust and dirt, and don't you forget it.

Belleville, Ills.



#### BEE KEEPING vs. PLOWING.

Ventilation. — Handy Holder for Spool Wire.—Alsike Glover, Etc.

E. W. MOORE.

S. E. MILLER says in August 1st PROGRESSIVE, "Bee keeping is more pleasant than plowing," and I



will say that there is more money in bee keeping than there is in plowing, if we take in consideration the differences in the expenses attached to bee keeping and to farming.

In 1892 a friend of mine bought twenty stands of Italian bees at a cost of \$70 and a few supplies, and commenced bee keeping in earnest. In 1892 he sold \$50 worth of honey in the comb, and kept 100 pounds for home use, increasing his bees to sixty stands. In 1893, from sixty stands, spring count, he sold \$447.50 worth of honey, and increased to ninety stands. In 1894 he sold \$180 worth of honey. As it was one of the worst honey seasons we have ever had in southern Indiana, I think for a beginner he did extremely well, selling in three years \$667.50 worth of honey, increasing from twenty stands the first year to ninety the third year. If anyone can invest the same amount in farming, and get as good returns in three years as Mr. T. E. Johnson did from his bees, they have found a new and short cut in farming.

BEE KEEPING PAYS, but to make it pay and to make a success of it, or any other business, we must be in love with our pets, and give them proper attention, and at the right or needed time, for in delay there is loss and failure.

Ventilating is, I believe, one of the points in bee keeping that is not understood and given the attention it should be given. My plan for ventilating my bees is as follows: Slip the hive back on the bottom board two inches. I then have  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches of an opening at the back of the hive directly under the brood, and for top ventilating I raise the cover and slip it back until the end piece on the cover rests on the top of the hive. This makes an opening on top of the hive of about one-fourth of an inch in front, sloping back to the rear, giving ventilation all through the hive.

But, I hear someone saying, I can't slip my hives back on the bottom boards, as they are nailed fast. Well, then, can't you loosen them? If not, get a few dovetailed hives and try them, and see how nicely it will work on them.

I haven't heard of anyone giving their way of holding one-pound spools of wire, so I will give my way of making a spool holder: Take two pieces two inches wide and eight inches long; measure off three inches on each piece, leaving it full; then take and cut the outer end off, leaving it in a half wedge shape.

Now take a small bit, and one inch from the top of pieces bore a small hole for a wooden pin to go there to hold the spool of wire. Next get a piece two inches wide and five inches long, to go on top, and fasten with two small screws. Now make a small hole in the top piece for the wire to go through, and get a piece of steel wire and make a spring, by twisting, and fasten on the top piece so it will catch the wire one-half inch above the hole in the top piece. To keep the end from flying back and getting tangled, now fasten your holder on the wall or work-bench, and it will work every time. Your wire is always handy, and never getting tangled up on the spool, and for me this saves a great deal of time when it comes to wiring brood frames.

Our twenty-acre field of alsike clover has been plowed up for wheat, as it happened to not be alsike. But then an Indianapolis seedsman said it was, and got \$11 per bushel for saying it was.

So the Roots, of Ohio, have gone back to the old way of raising queens, and are able to fill all orders from their own yards. Strange! But then there are a great many things in bee keeping that work better in the old way.

Griffin, Ind.



## PLANTING FOR HONEY.

FRANK BENTON.

MY APIARIES are located in a portion of Maryland where bees not only fail to store surplus honey during July and August, but where they rarely get even enough to supply their wants and those of the brood they naturally try to rear during these months. This gives me an excellent chance to test two things of great importance, namely, stimulative feeding as a preparation for a fall harvest, and planting to fill the gap in the summer. The possibilities which these lines open up are great, and you may rest assured that I shall follow them up in so far as circumstances will permit. It must, however, be borne in mind that the work has been and is entirely a private matter—in no way connected with or paid for by the government. The item of labor has been an important one on the expense account, even though my vacation time, and all other available time, has been put in to keep it within bounds; and if any of you should happen along over these Maryland hills in the "wee small hours" some of these summer nights, you needn't be afraid the fellow with a bull's-eye lantern going up and down the fields is a special policeman after you. The native Marylanders about here know it to be a familiar sight, and will tell you "It's only Benton cultivating his bee plants." My assistant, who goes to roost when the chickens retire and is up before the roosters crow in the morning, remarked to me one day: "This establishment runs night and day; you keep it going one end of the night, and I take the other." But I have digressed from what I intended, though only to prove to you that we are really in earnest in the work voluntarily undertaken. I might add, however, that some suggestions from an official source lead me

to hope that I may be able to conduct this and similar work under more favorable conditions before long. Meanwhile, will not my health suffer, did someone inquire? Oh, no; no danger of that. Why, I haven't worked with bees all my life, from the time that, as an eight-year-old boy, I hived bumblebees in the meadows and apple orchard at my old Michigan home, without getting quite a bit of their nature myself. "You'll turn into a bee one of these days," has often been said to me; and in truth I can sting, and I can be sweet; in summer I can work, and in winter can sleep.

A list of the honey plants I am trying and such notes as my limited space here will permit, may give a useful hint to some brother bee keeper: Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), sainfoin or esparcet (*onobrychis sativa*), buckwheat (*fagopyrum esculentum*), sullia clover (*hedysarum coronarium*), gorse or furze (*ulex europæus*), peppermint (*mentha piperita*), sacaline or giant knotweed (*polygonum sachalinense*), toothed polygonum or knotweed (*polygonum cuspidatum*), serradella clover (*ornithopus sativa*), horsemint (*monarda citriodora*), viper's bugloss (*echium vulgare*), mellilot or sweet clover (*melilotus alba*), licorice (*glycyrrhiza glabra*), and crimson clover (*trifolium incarnatum*) are all growing on my place at the present time. These plants, except crimson clover, are not cultivated about here at all, nor do they grow wild. I have also, besides fruit trees, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, etc., a number of honey-producing trees and shrubs which are yet too small to blossom, such as lindens, sugar maples, chestnuts, Kentucky coffee trees, sourwoods, and coral-berry bushes, none of which are found here wild. Also catnip, thyme, cleome, etc.

Of the alfalfa two acres were sown last spring in drills 20 inches apart. It has been cultivated several times, hoed and weeded by hand, and has made a



good growth—a more luxuriant one than I expected to see on as light loam as this. It has blossomed only sparingly, but the bees were on hand to test the nectar. The plants will doubtless be sufficiently rooted to stand the winter well. Sainfoin or esparcet is a clover-like forage plant from which I have seen fine crops of honey taken in Germany and France. My field of it was not sown until July 4, with buckwheat as an experiment, yet it has come up well, and the buckwheat is ready to be cut. I have great faith in sainfoin on rich gravel or clay, if well drained. The honey from it is very fine, nearly as clear as water, good body, and has a mild, pleasant clover flavor. I have been sowing successive fields of buckwheat and have proven that it can be made profitable as far south as this. Even when sown early for this latitude (in June) it has filled well, and all sowings have been much visited by the bees, but as there were but few acres in blossom at any one time and 140 colonies in my home apiary then, not much of the honey has been seen in the hives. Sulla clover is one of the great honey plants of Italy and an important forage crop. It resembles sainfoin somewhat, but is even more beautiful, so that it might well be cultivated as an ornament in the flower garden, if for no other purpose. Several plants stand in our front yard, and quite a plat of it is growing next to the plat of gorse or furze, seeds of both of these forage crops having been obtained by me direct from Germany. I have some doubts as to the ability of sulla clover to stand the winters even as far south as Maryland. Gorse or furze is a perennial forage crop, a shrub used for hedges in the British Isles, Belgium, and some other countries, and utilized by cutting the tender shoots up fine for cattle and sheep. It will grow in poor soil, is ornamental, and a fine bee plant. Peppermint has been in blossom ever since about July

10, and has constantly been visited by bees. Since August 15, sacaline and toothed knotweed, or false sacaline, as it has been called, have been loaded with fragrant yellowish white blossoms, and a perfect little swarm of bees has been about each plant all day long. The plants are ornamental, are useful to prevent washing out on side-hills and for windbreaks, and I believe can be utilized for forage. If ever I get 100 acres of it started, I feel morally certain I won't have to work nights any more. Serradella, an annual clover-like forage crop, was sown on a poor sandy hill, and much of it grew only about 6 inches high, instead of 10 or 12, but it has been in blossom over four weeks, and the bees visit it freely. It is a splendid producer in Germany and Austria, and I would not condemn it as a forage crop without first giving it the best of soil—rich sandy loam. Horsemint (said to be *monarda punctata*) gave in Texas, you all know, with Cyprian bees to gather it, the blue-ribbon yield of America. But this species grows wild all about here, and during four years I have never seen a honey bee on it, so I sent to the A. I. Root Co. for some of their horsemint, which they said was the Texas horsemint and was *monarda punctata*. I have long rows of plants from their seeds, and it has been in blossom for weeks, covered with bees constantly, but it's another horsemint (*monarda citriodora*). Viper's bugloss is a magnificent weed, not a bad one, but a glorious one, and an ornament along the borders of our front lawn. The bees are always admiring it. Sweet clover is that sort of a weed which I am working hard to get started around me, and the bees seem to appreciate it. I have also several patches or small fields of it. One hundred licorice roots were planted last spring, but the tops have had all summer, and especially during a recent drouth, many brown leaves on them. No blossoms have appeared as yet. Crimson



clover gave a good honey yield in April and May. It might perhaps be made to yield in summer here, but I doubt it. It is a splendid crop in many ways, and bee keepers should encourage it.—*Bees.*

Charlton Heights, Md.

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### A GOOD YEAR.

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WM. DALTON.

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Experiences of a Kansas Bee Keeper. The Leahy Telescope Hive. Wintering on Summer Stands:

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Kansas Bee Journal.

**M**Y first experience with bees and incidental stings, was when I was a small boy in Warwickshire, England, when the folks kept bees in the old straw skeps and used to "take up" about one-third of the stands in the fall; brimstone the bees and take out the beautiful comb honey in irregular sized chunks by the tub-full, probably killing the very best colonies in the yard, as they usually took up the heaviest ones.

What a contrast compared with the American methods of today with the movable frame hive and the convenient, sightly and merchantable section for supplies. I have been in Kansas twenty-five years, and always had an honey-tooth; kept an eye on bee keepers, but did not keep any myself until 1890, since which time I have kept a few colonies for both pleasure and profit, studying the bee books and journals for information in the pursuit. 1893-4, especially the latter year, were very discouraging seasons for bee keepers, although I got some surplus honey in 1894, and was not out of old honey until July, 1895, when we got new. The present season has been the best year for bees, both increase and honey that I have seen. The flow from

July 10th to 25th was wonderful. I gave one colony a second super 34 sections with starters July 17th; had it filled and very nearly capped July 23rd, and the honey produced this season is of finer quality than ever before. Perhaps the many alfalfa fields started the last few years have something to do with it. The flow of honey has slackened up a little now, but we have the wild cucumber vine, buckwheat and fall flowers to come in yet, before we can get the Kansas record of 1895. When the result is known the business is liable to take a boom next spring and I hope the publishers of the Kansas Bee Journal will get their share, as they handle good goods.

In my judgment the Higginsville Telescope Hive is about the hive for Kansas with its glass side supers in which you can watch progress or show your friends how the bees are storing honey without unpleasant consequences or in the least interfering with the bees. By just taking off the hood or telescope and exposing the supers underneath, the hood with a chaff cushion or old wool carpets folded over the brood chamber is just the thing to winter on the summer stands. In Kansas I think it is nearly everyone's experience that bees will winter well outdoors, and it is certainly unnecessary to carry bees in and out of a cellar.

St. George, Kas.

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### THAT HAVOC BUSINESS.

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DR. C. C. MILLER.

**C**ON page 223 James Cormac misquotes me, probably unintentionally, when he quotes me as saying that "to daily disturb a colony....will not work evil or havoc." I do not think it will work havoc, although I think it will work some degree of evil, so I said "evil and havoc," not "evil or havoc." Evidently the difference of opinion be-



tween us lies in a different conception of the meaning of the word "havoc." My Webster, an old edition, defines havoc: Waste; devastation; wide and general destruction. The Standard, the latest dictionary, defines havoc: General carnage or destruction; widespread waste; devastation. So, although daily cutting out queen cells does "work harm" and "loss results," I think if Mr. Cormac or anyone else studies carefully the meaning of havoc, he will agree with me that daily cutting cells will not work evil and havoc.

Marengo, Ills.

## WANTED!

10,000 pounds of BEESWAX, for Cash. Address, LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.



## WANTED!

Prices on Choice Extracted and Comb Honey and sample of Extracted.

MILES GARDNER,  
9tf JOPLIN, MO.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## BARNES'

Foot and Hand Power Machinery

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



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

## OUR LETTER BOX

—:O:—  
INTRODUCING A QUEEN.

The queen bee I received of you two days ago was for a colony which has been in a nail keg since the 5th. I bought them on the 16th, and transferred them. They had some honey, but not a sign of an egg or queen as I could find. I introduced her on the 19th, and this evening on examination I found that they had hardly begun to take out the candy. But upon examining the frames which have foundation, I find many cells with eggs and on one side of one, what I should call a queen cell with three eggs, and on the opposite side, a cluster of three cells, quite large, but not hanging out so prominently as the other one. They have from one to three eggs apiece. This has all been done in the last two days. I have not been able to find anything in the hive that looks like a queen.

Now the question arises, Where do they get those eggs? Can it be possible that she is laying them, and the workers are taking and depositing them? Was such a thing ever heard of? The eggs are from one to three in a cell, and placed very irregularly.

I am not much used to the bee business, but enjoy it very much, and wish to learn all I can about bees from others, as well as from observation.

## Bees for Sale.

55 colonies of Italian Bees in 8-frame (Langstroth) hives, \$3 per colony on cars here. Also a few colonies of hybrids, at \$2.50 per colony. To be delivered after September 20. Address, 9-4

James Machir, Linwood, Kas.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## Cherry Grove Apiary.

I have 300 stands of 3-banded Italian bees for sale, and can give you satisfaction in prices and bees. Write for prices on full colonies in eight-frame dovetailed hive. One, two, and three-frame nucleus. Italian queens. In answering this advertisement, mention "Progressive."

E. W. MOORE,  
GRIFFIN, POSEY CO., IND.



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

Walter S. Pouder,

162 Massachusetts Avenue,  
2-ly Indianapolis, Indiana



Please mention the "Progressive."



I think the queen you sent me is a very fine one, and it seems as though she has nearly doubled in size since I got her.

H. W. CONGDON.

Weeping Water, Neb.

Friend Congdon—It is impossible for me to answer your question positively. There may be a queen in the hive you mention that is laying those eggs, but if there is no queen present as you say, except the one in the cage, then the eggs have been laid by a fertile worker. Some have written about bees stealing eggs, and depositing them in the cells, but as there are so many chances for them to be mistaken about this matter, I have never considered it worthy of serious thought. Bees may move eggs around from place to place, but I don't think in your case it has happened.—Ed.

—:O:—

#### FROM NEW MEXICO.

It has been remarkably wet in New Mexico this season, and the bees have not done well at all yet, but as we have nearly two months yet in which they may do well, we may get a fair crop of honey. But the honey gathered late is always mixed with honey from yellow flowers and is not so gilt-edged as that gathered early in the season.

ALBERT ARNOLD.

Watrous, N. M.

—:O:—

#### FAVORS DARK BEES.

The sections were received O. K. I needed them, as honey is coming in day and night. I only have twelve hives, and cannot well keep more on account of locality. My best bees are dark. My handsome bees are golden, and they are too cross for any use. My dark bees are too busy to think about being cross. The only trouble with dark bees is, they sting back when I try to manipulate them, but if I let them alone, they let me alone.

Very truly yours,

F. W. CAMPBELL.

Kansas City, Kas.

#### AN ENCOURAGING REPORT.

Nearly one-half the bees died during the winter. Spring opened late, but nice, and bees did extra well till June 15th. Bees have swarmed considerably, and most of people have their empty hives filled up. I have colonies that swarmed twice, and the hive is still full of bees. June gave us no surplus this year for the first time in ten years.

Yours truly,

J. H. RUPE.

Williamsburg, Kas.

—:O:—

#### BEES DOING WELL.

My bees are doing well now. I have taken over 120 pounds per colony, spring count, and will get more yet. I will extract perhaps two or three times yet. I only have a few bees, but they are doing better than ever I had bees to do before. Bees have increased more than double in the spring.

J. W. ROUSE.

Mexico, Mo.

—:O:—

#### A FINE FLOW OF HONEY.

The goods I ordered of you came all right, and am well pleased with them. The sections are fine, and they squared nicely. The Higginsville Smoker is a neat, complete machine, and gives a good volume of smoke. We have had the finest flow of honey for many years. Everybody pleased, so far as honey goes. Prices in this market are: For comb honey, 8½ to 10c for ordinary, to 12½ for white comb in section box. I like the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, and think all bee men should have it.

Very respectfully yours,

M. N. BONE.

Batesville, Ark.

—:O:—

#### PLEASED WITH HIS SECTIONS.

The sections you sent me a few weeks ago through Mr. Collins were the best



I ever saw; and the frames are an improvement over those of last year.

Very respectfully,  
J. P. F. SMITH.

Liberty, Mo.

—:O:—  
GOOD HONEY FLOW.

My last order came all right; found everything O. K. We have been having a great honey flow for the last ten days, and longer, and still a coming, of the finest quality ever made.

GEORGE J. COMSTOCK.

Frohna, Kas.

—:O:—  
LOTS OF HONEY.

My bees have done fairly well this season. I have not had many swarms, but have gotten lots of honey. With many thanks for your kindness, I remain,

Your friend,  
H. CONRAD.

Odessa, Mo.

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

Please mention the "Progressive."

## WARRANTED

95 per cent of Queens purely mated, at 50c each; six for \$2.75, or \$5.00 per dozen, from a Golden breeder obtained of Doolittle, which he selected and tested out of 1000

## QUEENS

for his own special use, or from one of A. I. Root's very best imported breeders. Bees from my Queens are gentle and excellent honey gatherers. No disease. Ask for free circular. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

**H. G. QUIRIN,**

BELLEVUE, O.

Please mention the "Progressive."

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10,000 pounds of BEESWAX, for Cash.

Address,  
LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO



OCTOBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
2	3	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	2	3

## THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER.

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

THE newly-elected officers of the N. A. B. A. are: President, A. I. Root, Medina, O.; vice-president, Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn, Ontario, Canada; secretary, Dr. A. B. Mason, Toledo, O.; treasurer, W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.

—:O:—  
WE have received the following, relative to the honey and beeswax market in Chicago:

"We quote for October 1st issue as follows: Fancy white comb honey, retail 15c; wholesale, 14c; second grade white comb honey, 13c; amber comb honey, 11 to 12c. With colder weather, and fruits out of the market, we look for a good demand for honey, as maple



sugar and maple syrup are very high and scarce. Extracted as to quality and package, 5½ to 6½c. Beeswax, 30c. S. T. Fish & Co.

:O:

THE following brief note from Mrs. A. L. Hallenbeck, of Millard, Nebraska, explains itself:

MILLARD, NEB., Aug. 16, 1895.

EDITOR PROGRESSIVE:—

My husband, who for many months has been an invalid, was released from his sufferings by death, July 14.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

It is only a few months since the PROGRESSIVE chronicled the death of Mrs. Hollenbeck's son, Elmer, and now she has been bereft of her life companion. Truly, it seems hard, such chastening, but after all, death is but the door through which mankind passes to the world beyond. We are sure our readers will join us in extending to Sister Hallenbeck our sincere sympathy in this her sore bereavement.

:O:

"SOMNAMBULIST" in this issue, among other things speaks of the benefits physically and mentally accruing from the cultivation of the garden. Aside from the opportunity afforded of raising eatables for summer and to put away for winter use, as all thrifty, provident people do, there is, as he says, much to be learned from the contact with nature alone. There is a world of knowledge to be gleaned from the cultivation of plants and flowers, and it is from the pages of nature's own book we are reading, too. And think of it! Why from the medicinal properties ascribed to the divers herbs Sommy mentions, it seems one would have no more use for doctors and doctors' stuffs. Speed the day. If such a happy state of affairs is the result of a wholesome vegetable diet, we will forthwith go to raising "garden sass" with a vengeance.

:O:

ON page 243 will be found an article from E. T. Flanagan on feeding back extracted honey for the production of

comb honey. In feeding back 1250 pounds, the loss appeared to be about 300 pounds. Mr. Flanagan pertinently asks the question, "Does it Pay?" We think in some cases it does pay to turn a cheap article of extracted honey into a fancy article of comb honey on this basis. We think Mr. F. would have had better success had he not added water to his honey, as the weather was hot at the time, and honey, no matter how ripened, would have been thin enough for the bees to handle, and the long delay in capping and the travel-stains would have been obviated to a considerable extent. Mr. C. F. Lane, of Paragould, Ark., has written us that he has 4000 pounds of extracted honey that he will feed back to his bees to put in sections. The number of colonies that he will employ for this, will, he thinks, take about six weeks to complete the job. Mr. Lane has had considerable experience along this line, and as he is a close observer, and keeps account of the smallest details, we will try to get him to report results for the November number of the PROGRESSIVE.



GLASS JARS.

We have in stock glass jars as shown in cut, at following prices: 1-lb jars, 5c each; 45c for 10, or \$4 per 100. ½-lb jars, 5c each; 40c for 10, or \$3.50 per 100. Corks included at this price. They make a very pretty package for putting up honey for the retail trade, or for showing honey at fairs, etc. Neck labels for these jars, 25c per 50, or 30c per 100. **LEAHY MFG. CO.**



# Nebraska QUEEN.

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

*Nebraska Queen, - Auburn, Neb.*

Please mention the "Progressive."

## Golden Queens! From Texas.

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

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### TOBACCO HABIT CURED

in from 5 to 15 days by the use of **Colli's Tobacco Antidote**. Strictly vegetable and leaves no bad effect.

Price per box or enough to cure you for \$1.00. Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of price. Address,

**COLLI COMPANY,**  
Higginsville, Mo.

### OUR SPECIALTY

#### "The Nebraska Bee Keeper."

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

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

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

**STILSON & SONS,**

York, Neb.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## Canadian Bee Journal.

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

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

**R. F. HOLTERMANN,** Publishers,  
Editor. { Brantford, Ont. Can

Please mention the "Progressive."

### A New Departure.

#### The Bee Keepers' Quarterly

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

JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich

## PATENTS

Promptly secured. Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Labels registered. Twenty-five years experience. We report whether patent can be secured or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is allowed. 32 page Book Free. **H. B. WILLSON & CO.,** Attorneys at Law, Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

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Send 25c and get a copy of the

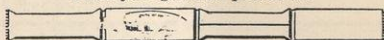
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A book especially for beginners. Address

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### The "Boss" One-Piece Section

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### Dovetailed Hives, Foundation

AND OTHER SUPPLIES.

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

**J. FORNCROOK,**

WATERTOWN Jeff. Co. Wis., January 1, 1895.



## PATENTS!



**WM. N. MOORE,**

LOAN AND TRUST BLDG.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Send me model or drawing of your invention, and I will give you my opinion as to patentability FREE.

All patent matters executed, best references. Send for circular.

## QUEENS! Good, Better, Best.

The latter is what I am trying to furnish, with what success a long string of testimonials might startle you, as the season is now prime for the rearing of queens, and in competition with some other reliable dealers, I will furnish to any new customer 2 Golden Queens for \$1.00; a straight five-banded breeder, \$3.00.

Address,

**W. H. LAWS, Lavaca, Ark**

Please mention the "Progressive."

## Don't Read This!



Unless you want to read the

## Kansas Bee Journal,

a monthly magazine for bee keepers, for only 30c a year. Write for sample copy. Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies free.

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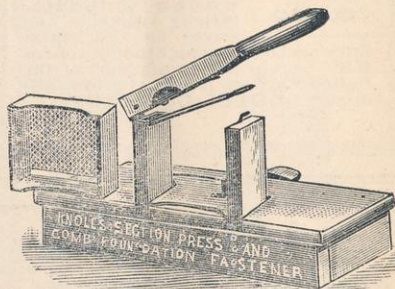
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Three " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 50
Six " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	7 00
Twelve " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	13 00
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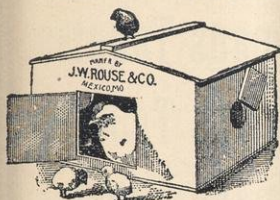


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Smithville, Mo., May 20, 1895.

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Very respectfully,

J. M. AKER.

Chicago, Ills., December 7, 1894.

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

Yours truly,

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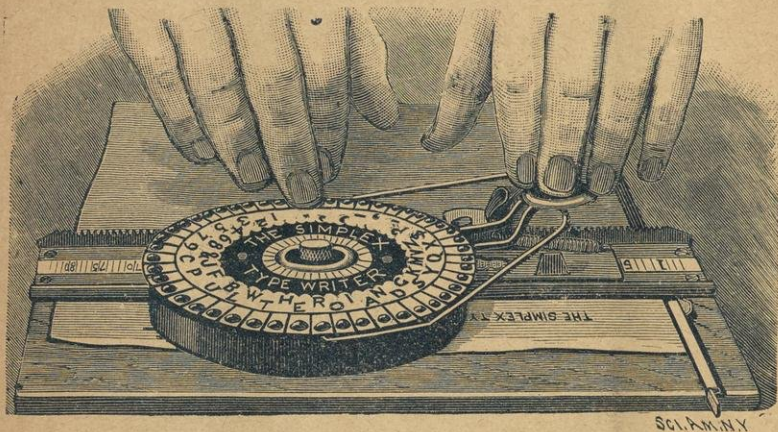
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