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The progressive bee keeper. Vol. 5, No. 11 November 1, 1895

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

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NOVEMBER 1, 1895.



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

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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
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American Bee Keeper.....	.50.....	80

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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.

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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, 1.25.

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

Address,

Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.

UNION FAMILY SCALES.

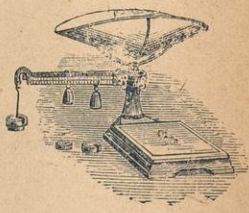
WE HAVE frequent calls for a scale to weigh honey, etc., and we have now made arrangements to supply you with counter scales, with platform and tin scoop, made with steel bearings, brass beam, and nicely finished and ornamented. Will weigh correctly from one half ounce to 240 pounds.

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.



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.

SAVE MONEY.

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

THE W. T. FALCONER MAN'G. CO., Jamestown, N. Y.

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

 Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.


Tested Queens

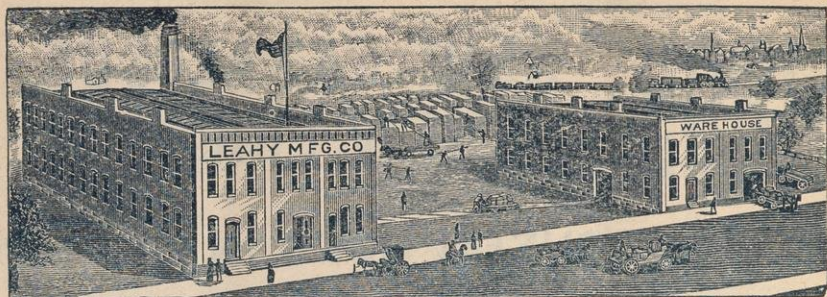
by return mail

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, FLINT, MICH.

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Largest Factory in the West.

COMPLETE STOCK....

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

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

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO., Higginsville, Mo.

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



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

Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife



Patented May 20, 1879.

ARE 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. 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., NOVEMBER 1, 1895.

No. 11

LOOK AT YOURSELF.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

If you think that the world has abused you,
And living is hardly worth while,
If fortune her smile has refused you,
And sneered with her maddening wile;
If friends whom you fancied were true ones,
Prove false as the demons below,
If you think you will make no more new ones
Since they have imbittered you so—

If you think all religion delusion,
And Christians hypocrisy-hued,
Then seek out some quiet seclusion,
And make yourself selfishly rude—
I pray you for one fleeting minute
To face the clear mirror of soul,
And looking most earnestly in it,
Survey your own self as a whole.

Are you such a model of virtue,
Egotistical, fault-finding man,
Who think your friends wilfully hurt you
Just because (you presume that) they can.
That you should elect to say of them
What you know is not kindly, if true,
And you—are you so much above them?
They are likely far better than you.

Your face in the mirror looks elfish,
And twisted and narrow and mean;
It seems avaricious and selfish,
As any I ever have seen.

You murmur and growl at your fate, oh
From error are you quite exempt?
You think you're a great "hot potato,"
You gullible mass of contempt.

What is that you are saying, you don't, eh?
Of course you are sure to say that!
You want me to hush, but I won't. Eh?
In the name of the furies what's that?
I thought I would look from a distance,
At you, you despicable elf,
But you're gone, and good land of existence!
I've been looking the while at—myself.

Higginsville, Mo., November 2, 1895.

Star Apiary Notes.

S. E. Miller.

FOR many years past when passing underneath basswood trees in the autumn, I have been in the habit of picking up some of the seeds and examining them to see if I could find a germ of any kind, but seldom if ever found anything that looked as if there was life within the hull. Generally these hulls were found to be hollow, or contained a kind of pith, but no germ. From this I have concluded that about ninety-nine per cent of American basswood seeds usually contain no germ, and will not produce a tree, and I presume this is the reason we seldom see American basswood trees offered for sale, while the European basswood can be found in almost any extensive nursery. But here is the point I wish to make:

This season has been one (at least here) in which Dame Nature seems to have given to us all that she has withheld from us for the past two or three years in the way of fruits, vegetables and grain, and not content with this, she has caused even the basswood trees to bear fruit. I find by examining that nearly every one of these little hulls found beneath the trees contains a round, plump kernel, and, no doubt, with proper care, will each one produce a tree.

I would suggest to those that care to try their hand at raising basswood trees from seed, that they gather seeds this autumn and treat them about as they would be if they remained in the forest beneath a covering of leaves; then, next spring, plant them carefully, and see if you cannot raise some fine trees. Cut open a few hulls and see if they contain a little kernel about the size of a No. 2 shot, and if so, you may be sure there is life there and they are worth gathering. I have gathered nearly a quart of seeds and intend to try my hand at growing trees from them.

Who can tell whether the European basswood produces nectar, as does the American basswood? Of course we can only judge from the way the bees work on the trees. Some bee keeper living in or near a city where the European basswoods are planted for shade or ornamental purpose to any extent, should be able to tell whether the bees work as diligently on them when in bloom as they do on the American variety.

From the compliments the Roots and Yorks have been paying one another, I was sure they were on extremely good terms, but on page 652, American Bee Journal, in an editorial, Editor York alludes to the folks at the Home of the Honey Bees as "Rootvillians". Who would believe that Mr. York would be guilty of calling such names and what could have upset the friendly relations that apparently existed between them? I want to warn Mr. York that if he ever has occasion to refer to my name, I don't want him to allude to me as a "Miller-villain."

If the minds of all apiarian writers were as prolific as those of Dr. Miller and G. M. Doolittle, it would take many more bee journals to contain all the valuable matter that might come from their pens, and every bit of it would be well worth reading. At present Dr.

Miller seems to be in the lead in the quantity produced under the headings of "What Dr. Miller Thinks," "Among the Bee Papers," and "Questions and Answers" in American Bee Journal; and "Stray Straws" in Gleanings, besides usually somewhat lengthy articles on interesting topics in each issue of the above-named journals. How does he find time to read the bee papers and tend to his bees, besides writing for some of the other bee journals not named above? Probably he writes with both hands, for with all this work he looks fat and saucy on page 646 of American Bee Journal, October 10th.

Bluffton, Mo.

REV. L. L. LANGSTROTH.

WILL WARD MITCHELL.

WHEN a great man dies, his death affects, more or less, the whole civilized world; whether it be a Washington at Mount Vernon, a Napoleon at St. Helena, or a St. Francis, at Assissi, the world adulates in life and reveres in death the men whose indomitable will and inborn genius has placed them in the front rank of their fellowmen. One who has been a public benefactor, who has striven assiduously and indefatigably, not for filthy lucre, but to promote the interest of the profession he adorns, and to give to posterity the benefit of his inventive genius, who in his own individual avocation is a pioneer, and a bright light in the constellation of his favored pursuit—who devotes his life to the study of an industry and science merely for the edification of those who shall succeed him, is indeed one to whom not only should just meed be given while living, but when dead the rarest encomiums and kindest tributes should be paid to the memory of him who not less great in his way

than world-renowned statesman, soldier, or philosopher, leaves as a legacy to those of his calling the result of his years of hard study and practical experience.

Lorenzo Lorraine Langstroth, the inventor of the celebrated hive which bears his name, and one of the greatest of apiarian benefactors, died at Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1895, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Thus passes away the man to whom bee keepers are indebted for one of the most important features of the hive of today—the movable comb, and divers other useful inventions pertaining to apicultural progression and advancement. To many of the younger generation perhaps the inestimable beneficiary results accruing from the careful application of his wonderful inventive genius may not

be so obviously apparent, but to the older regime of bee keepers—those who had experience with immovable frame hives before Mr. Langstroth's invention had flashed over the world like a bright star across the sombre night—he was indeed a benefactor, whose labor incalculably appreciated while he was living, is none the less estimated now that he who so earnestly and faithfully wrought for them is no more.

Not alone as an inventor was the subject of this sketch famed and honored. He was a writer of high repute among those of his profession, and one of no less reputation than Dr. C. C. Miller declares that his "Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee," a work published in 1853, is "considered a classic."

And now the good Father Langstroth has gone to his reward, an old man full of years and honor. Truly, it

must be sweet in the even-glow of age to look back over a life well spent and to have the assurance that it may be truthfully said when death has come that he or she "hath done what they could." Bee keepers mourn the demise of a great apicultural benefactor, and thousands of hearts were saddened at the unexpected announcement of Father Langstroth's death, yet verily his works do live



REV. L. L. LANGSTROTH, AT 89.

after him. The immortal bard says: "The evil men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones," but the good accomplished by this venerable man will live when the name of Langstroth has become but a distant memory in the minds of those who owe so much to him. He sowed the good seed and they shall reap the reward of his labors. Surely it is a grand mission to give one's life for the benefac-

tion of one's fellowmen, to uplift humanity out of the ruts of the ages and to unfold to the world the grand possibilities of the future!

So closes a life of usefulness, so ceases to beat one of the most generous and noble hearts that ever throbbed within the bosom of man, and so into the presence of his Maker has gone a man who made the world better by his having lived in it. What higher meed, what nobler tribute, what grander encomium, could be paid to him than this? to him the gentle, lovable old man whose heart has so lately been gladdened by the plaudit, "Well done."

Higginsville, Mo.

Wayside Fragments.

Somnambulist.

JUST at present there exists a striking similitude between the business of bee keeping and that of a Chicago merchant who said, "Before I bought that corner store, it did nothing whatever, and now it has doubled its business." An old American Bee Journal offers cold comfort, as follows: "Poor seasons are school seasons for bee keepers." True, and one lesson I've thoroughly learned is that a combination of small hives and small seasons insures light lifting in rearranging for winter. (No offense to small hives or their advocates intended). But as we seldom, if ever, lose anything through politeness, we bow to the inevitable, always remembering that ignominious defeat often makes men giants in purpose and achievement.

The following from Doolittle, with comments from Miller, American Bee Journal, page 664, furnishes food for thought: "There is too much blind following those who write for the bee papers, amongst the rank and file of

bee keepers, without trying to originate some thoughts of their own." "Yes, that's true perhaps in regard to a great number, and yet I am not sure but that the opposite is true with a still larger number. In many a case there would be better success and less lamentation if there was a greater willingness to follow the lead of others. Large as may be the number who may be willing to "go it blind" in the footsteps of others, the number is perhaps greater of those who think they must strike out in a path not previously trodden, and the untrodden path too often leads them to grief. Witness the number of hives invented by those who are merest novices in the business. The beginner with two colonies and a year's experience, has an irresistible impulse to invent some new thing or plan of his own, that very likely has been invented and rejected by a score of previous beginners just like himself. Perhaps it would be a good thing to shake up in a bag the "blind followers" and the headlong inventors, and average them." In the same number, we find under the heading, "Do not Experiment," in Abbott's department: "I learned that it is best in bee keeping, as well as in other things, to experiment always on a small scale."—J. J. Hardy, in Gleanings.

Good advice for those so tempted, and should they only take time to make themselves familiar with the history of apiculture, they would save themselves both time and money. But the question *will* arise, Are not these selfsame inventors an absolute necessity to progression in anything? Where would bee keeping be today had there been no Langstroth? As the editor of Gleanings has said, "His work lives after him, and shall live for a thousand years or more." Had his incentives been of a purely financial character, how many of us would have ever heard of him, much less have learned to love

and revere him, and mourn for him as for a father? Lives there a bee keeper with soul so dead that he did not feel shocked on the receipt of the news of this great man's death? In concluding his "Personal Recollections of L. L. Langstroth," A. I. Root, in Gleanings, says of him, "He never seemed to have a faculty for accumulating property, but what is millions of money compared to the grateful remembrance with which Langstroth's name will be spoken in every civilized land on the face of the earth?" True, there can be but one Langstroth, and but few of us can grasp fame, but we must be satisfied along with Susan Coolidge, who says:

"A common-place life, we say, and we sigh,
But why should we sigh as we say?
The commonplace sun in th' commonplace sky
Makes up the commonplace day.
The moon and the stars are commonplace things,
And the flower that blooms and the bird that sings;
But dark were the world, and sad our lot,
If the flowers should fail, and the sun shine not;
And God, who studies each separate soul,
Out of commonplace lives makes His beautiful whole."

Did you ever manipulate a hive having a sort of "spare" upper chamber for the reception of the super? Quite recently I wrestled for more time than I care to tell, to release a super from such a predicament. Somehow every frame in the brood nest seemed to have formed a remarkably close and strong attachment for that super, and I doubt not I was longer effecting a separation of that union than many a court is in dissolving the bonds of matrimony. But by calling all my determination into play, the divorce between the two was eventually secured. But in straightening my bended form to give relief to my aching back, and baring my dripping face, wreathed in triumphant smiles, to catch a passing breath of air, my eye caught something else. There right before me stood a friend convuls-

ed with laughter because of his having witnessed my superhuman efforts to free that super. After extracting all the fun from the incident possible, he remarked for my edification and consolation: "There's more useless and fraudulent traps made and sold to unsuspecting bee keepers than can be found connected with any one other business. And you, as a class, have proven yourselves truly American, inasmuch as you are delighted to be humbugged." How nearly he approached to the truth I leave you to judge. Dr. M. warns the inventor of the Rocks of Cape Disappointment to wreck all his bright anticipations, but what are the sufferings of this one lone man compared to the aggregated affliction of his unwary victims or followers? At times, one can scarcely help from crying out to these experimenters, "Give us a rest!" and I don't know but that Dr. Miller deserves a chromo for assuming the role of missionary.

Snow twenty-two inches deep in New York, and many apiaries here not yet robbed of their supers. I tell you these cold snaps make one feel comfortable if their bees are snugly tucked away for the winter out of reach of cruel old poverty.

It has drifted in this direction that there are those who would like to know if Somnambulist is a bee keeper. Well! well! If Dr. M. would not impose too great a royalty, I'd like to use his patented reply, "I don't know." But if anyone could have seen me hustling around to get the bees shaped up for winter, they would certainly have given me credit for at least wanting to be a bee keeper. Now if I was ever so well up in bee keeping, and could be ever so positive about this, that and the other in the various departments, who would pay any attention to a dreamer?

At the close of a busy day, (moving in an out-apiary had been the program)

who should, most unexpectedly, drop in, but R. B. Leahy, of the PROGRESSIVE? The impromptu bee convention held that evening, so far as numbers were concerned, was a small affair, but the interest evinced would have done credit to a much larger concern, as there was scarcely a second passed that one of the speakers did not have the floor, and the time for adjournment, even though it extended into the wee, small hours, came all too soon. R. B. L. is looking his best, the hard times seeming to have but little effect on his super-abundant business snap and vim. Fear of failure, to him, seems to be unknown, and the opposite condition, sanguine of success, is alone worthy of recognition. Most probably he works on the principle that "none but the brave deserve the fair, (the fair in this case being the Goddess of Fortune). At all events, while in his presence, one cannot help imbibing new spirit, which serves as an impetus to renewed activity. By the way, I rather suspect he felt like having a little sport when commenting on my "garding sass" article, but I see it has been reproduced, or at least a part of it, in American Bee Journal, in Dr. Miller's department. Say, Bro. L., whatever became of those Freeman potatoes purchased from A. I. Root a year or two ago? Didn't you represent that you expected not only to gain a crop of Freeman potatoes, but renewed health and vigor "outen" that wrestling match? The latter, 'tis plain to see, you've secured, some how or where, but as we never heard any more of that potato patch or crop either, I greatly fear 'twas "not there, not there, my child." In fact, I'm inclined to think that Freeman potato patch died in its conception. [Sommy, see editorial.—Ed.] Now, "'fess up" and tell the truth, nothing but the truth, and the whole truth. Although that "garden talk" was a tedious one, I could have given more uses for lemons,

notably their being highly recommended by London physicians during the prevalence of the great epidemic, la grippe. But our home-grown fruits are just as valuable in many ways.

Apples, for instance, which are so plentiful as to sell for five cents per bushel for fallen fruit, and ten cents on the trees. Verily, for the poor, "the year of jubilee" has come. They are nutritious, medicinal and vitalizing. They correct acidity of the stomach, hence aid in digestion, and are highly useful in nervous dyspepsia. They are also valuable in rheumatism, insomnia, and liver troubles. "Grapes dilute thick blood, send the circulation to the surface, remove obstructions from the liver and lungs, dissolve and dislodge gravel and calculi, and bring stomach and bowels to a healthy condition."

By your saying the provident always supply themselves with the necessities, comforts, and even luxuries of life, you imply there's little use of so much preaching about it. Granted; but are the majority of that class? The lessons I learn by the wayside lead me to think there's great room for improvement along this line. Lots of thriftless men, women and children loitering and idling away time, who have scarcely a decent meal ahead. The following poem from Good Housekeeping aptly describes them:

SOME WAY OR OTHER.

"In a rickety house, in a garden of weeds,
That flourished unhindered to scatter their seeds,
Where the cobwebs excluded the sweet light of morn,
A woman sat idly, in garments forlorn.
She looked at the holes in the rat-eaten floor.
And the rags, not too clean, that the little ones wore;
Then smoothed her torn wrapper, and peacefully sighed,
'In some way or other the Lord will provide.
Her husband sat out by the door in the shade,
With his head on his chair-back contentedly laid,
While the briars and weeds did his meadows adorn,

And the grass and the weeds were outstripping the corn.

Of rents (in his trousers) there sure was no lack,

And his coat was just ready to fall from his back;

But he calmly observed, when those facts he descried,

'In some way or other, the Lord will provide.'

In some way or other, it may be, but sure,
The Lord, although patient and long to endure,

Can scarce be expected to stall-feed the man
Who has not the gumption to do what he can.
And although He bequeathes us the fruits of the land,

And scatters His bounties on every hand,
He doesn't put bread ready-made on the shelf,
But even a chicken must scratch for himself.

And I think He is far better pleased with the folks

Who tackle life bravely and cheer it with jokes;

Who rustle and hustle the journey along,
And fill up the chinks with a laugh and a song,

Than with those who so solemnly sit themselves down,

In idleness waiting a robe and a crown,
And piously chant as they drift with the tide,
'In some way or other, the Lord will provide'."

Friends, is there any power in influence? Then on which side shall we cast ours?

Naptown, Dreamland.

KEEPING BEES ON THE FARM.

Some Practical Hints from One Who Knows Whereof He Writes.

E. W. MOORE.

WHAT farmers are looking for now is something that will yield an income outside of raising grain on their farms, and bees would make quite an item in their income. Many an article could be bought every year with honey from the bees that are going to waste. Every farmer should

have bees enough to produce honey for table use at home, if no more, and if you should get a surplus over home use, you can always find a ready sale for it at from 12½ to 15c per pound.

I was asked a short time ago why so many beginners made a failure in bee keeping, and my answer is given in a few words: Bee fever, and going into the business on too large a scale without any foreknowledge of bees.

My advice to anyone thinking of going into the bee business is not to start on too large a scale, but let your apiary grow in colonies as you grow in knowledge. Start with four or five colonies the first season, and build up your apiary to any number of colonies you may want. Study their habits, and learn, as your apiary grows, how to manage and take care of a large apiary, and you are not likely to make a failure. For as Mulberry Sellers says, *there are millions in it, but then it takes brains and work to get it out!*

You must expect loss, as bees will die just the same as anything else, but perhaps not so often, and then the loss is not such a large one. Take some reliable bee journal, if you intend going in the business on a large scale.

Many a farmer's wife can find light employment in the bee business, and many an article can be bought with the bees' money. Use the frame hives, as more money can be got from them than any other. Use one-pound sections, as they look neater, and will always find ready sale, as those who buy the sweet nectar like to have the combs so they can place them on the table and not cut them.

Secure three-banded Italian or Carniolan bees, as they are the best workers and the easiest to handle. Buy nothing but ten-frame hives. Eight-frame hives are large enough for the experienced bee keeper perhaps, but not for the beginner.

Griffin, Ind.

CAREFUL MANAGEMENT.

J. W. ROUSE.

HOW much has been written on how to manage bees to obtain the best results, and yet how many do things in a "slip-shod" way. When we look around us and see how so many things are done on this manner, is it any wonder that we so often hear the cry, "Tight times." In very, very many instances, the parties themselves make the "tight times." I now refer in particular to some bee keepers I know, (and doubtless there are many more such), that through a little carelessness in giving their bees needed attention, or neglect to procure sections to secure the surplus honey in, gave the bees brood frames and thus had to cut out the combs of honey from the brood frames, and in offering it for sale had to take ten cents per pound for it, where they could have gotten 12½ cents for it on the market, even at wholesale. It is even quoted at better prices in the general market.

This has been the best honey season that we have had since I have been in the business, so that anyone in this neighborhood with anything like the right management, should have secured 100 pounds of comb honey to the colony. But say they got only fifty pounds to the colony. At 12½ cents this would be \$6.25, whereas by cutting the honey out of brood frames, they got only \$5 for fifty pounds—a difference of \$1.25, which would have paid a very handsome profit to have given the bees sections for the surplus honey. If the honey had been sold to customers, it would have brought 15 cents per pound, easily enough, which would have very largely increased the profits. This was done by some that have been keeping bees for years.

There was other honey brought on our market, and nice honey, that was

put up in sections that had become black. Damaged sections may be used for home use, if one cares to do so, as the honey is all right, but to have honey put up in damaged sections, or even in a second-class section, to sell on the market, is very poor policy indeed. Honey, as well as anything else that is not put up in nice shape, will not bring a good price, for the one who goes to market with his stuff not showing off well, gives himself away immediately as being careless, and in most all cases the buyer takes advantage of his carelessness and will not offer him the best price for his produce. In almost every instance, the careless man has to bear the penalty of his "slip-shod" ways by letting the buyer take advantage of his evil ways.

Then, again, there are so many that carelessly let the bees shift for themselves, and some around here did not get any honey at all. I secured very near 200 pounds of extracted honey to the colony, spring count, and doubled my number of colonies, too. So the careful man will usually get pay for his painstaking, while the "slip-shod" says "it does not pay."

Mexico, Mo.

Notes from Nebraska.

Mrs. A. L. Hallenbeck.

THE honey season for 1895 is over. Our hives are not bursting with honey, neither are they in the flourishing condition they were last year. In this locality very little if any feeding will need to be done, unless it be to save some petted nuclei or something of that sort. We will have all the honey we need for family use, and perhaps a little to spare. On the whole, it has been an average year; nothing

large to brag about, and nothing discouraging enough to cause much complaining. Our homes, like our hives, have supplies sufficient for the season and perhaps a little to spare, so that those who were obliged to live largely on credit, like the bees who wintered on sugar last year, can partly at least pay their honest debts.

Did you attend the State Fair this year? If you live in Nebraska, and did not, you missed a good deal—of dust, and probably several things more. The grounds at Omaha which were completed a short time before the opening of the fair, were necessarily new, and the high wind which prevailed during fair week kept the clouds of dust in perpetual turmoil. The common salutation of friends on meeting was, "I wonder if my face is as dirty as yours?" but everybody made it a joke, and people appeared to enjoy the fun all round. Those who think Nebraska is a desert, would have a different opinion had they visited Agricultural Hall. Many counties had displays of almost every variety of vegetables that can be grown in field or garden. One very fine display was made by one of the western counties, showing what the work of two years may accomplish on our Nebraska prairies.

One of the first buildings to attract attention on entering the grounds was the one devoted to bees and honey. Here we saw not only the many displays of the work of the bees, the plants from which honey is gathered, and all kind of apiarian fixtures, but better still, the faces of the friends, most of whom we had known heretofore only by their printed portraits, or the thoughts which they have penned.

What a pleasant, friendly crowd bee keepers are anyway. Had I followed my own inclination, only very few of the other buildings on the fair ground would have claimed much of my time or attention, but I wished to have the

boys make the most of their holiday. So I went with them to see the things in which they were interested. The halls of machinery, agriculture, horticulture, and fine arts, all had to be visited, but the time was too short to linger long, even where we were most interested.

In the evening we went to Omaha to see the parade of the Knights of Ak-sar-ben, at the Feast of Mondaman. Ak-sar-ben is Nebraska spelled backward. All who have read Longfellow's Hiawatha are acquainted with Mondaman. The corn feast was represented by twenty beautiful floats, which I have no time to describe, but which 250,000 people thronged the streets to see. The city was beautifully illuminated, and as far as the eye could see, the streets and all available doors, windows, roofs and alleys, were a solid mass of people. Before six o'clock the crowd began to gather, and until the parade was over, at eleven o'clock, the crowd lasted. Then, in less than an hour, the streets were cleared, and all those eager faces had disappeared. We reached home a little late, or rather early in the morning, about two o'clock a. m., having put in one good long day at sight-seeing. Whether we learned any valuable lessons or not, the future will tell, as it is not what we learn but what we put in practice, that counts.

Millard, Nebraska.

MR. McARTHUR'S BEES AND BEE FORAGE.

Bee-Master in Canadian Beedom, American Bee Journal.

THE Toronto Convention had no lack of side-shows and extra attractions. There was the city itself, with its lovely private homes, beautiful parks, business palaces, and magnificent public buildings. The Industrial

Fair was going on, which Toronto people, with pardonable pride, are fond of calling "the biggest show on earth." But to bee keepers, the most attractive side-show was that of Mr. John McArthur, who cordially invited all and sundry to visit his isolated bee yard, located on the island. About forty of us accepted the invitation, and enjoyed a rare treat. Toronto Island is a tract of land formed by sand washed up by the rivers—Niagara, Humber and Don—situated in Lake Ontario, directly opposite the city, and forming a spacious harbor. The island is about two miles from the main land, comprising 5,000 acres, and some two miles, or a little less, in width. Ten years ago it was a barren desert. Now part of it is laid out in a large park. Thousands of nectar-yielding trees have been planted, white clover grows luxuriantly, and there is a greatly varied flora. The city owns the island, and a permit is needed to put anything on it, even bees. Mr. McArthur has obtained a concession of a large portion of it, on the condition of his seeding it down with plants fitted to keep the sand from shifting and drifting with the wind. He has already sown well-nigh all the honey-producing plants that will flourish in this climate, and what was formerly a wilderness and a solitary place, now "blossoms as the rose." Its isolation from wild and other bees is complete, and it is the very ideal of a spot for breeding queen-bees "to a feather."

To this lovely seclusion we made our way on one of the ferry-boats. Mr. McArthur claims to have laid the foundation here of a race of non-stinging bees. Not but that they have stings that are fully developed. His claim is that they are bred of such gentle parentage they have lost the disposition to sting. The exhibition made by him certainly goes far to establish his claim. On our arrival at the apiary, the first thing he did was to kick over a hive filled with bees. We naturally turned tail and fled to a respectful distance, expecting that the bees would swarm out in angry thousands. But beyond the appearance of a few guards to see what was the matter, there was no demonstration whatever. Mr. McArthur set the hive right side up, and immediately kicked it over again from the other direction. Still there was no sign of resentment. Putting the hive in place again, he at once proceeded, without use of veil or gloves, to open the hive and take out

the frames. The bees were quieter than flies. They seemed unconscious that anything out of the way had happened. We all drew near and examined them at our leisure. The queen was easily found, and a beautiful one she was. Talk of five-banded queens! This queen was yellow all over, from head to tip. The shade of yellow was light, a kind of straw color, not bright golden. She somewhat resembled the lighter class of leather-colored Italians. The workers were of similar hue, and, singly, reminded one of Dr. Miller and his Stray Straws. We inspected several hives, the queens and workers being wonderfully uniform in appearance, and all having the same characteristic of gentleness.

Many were the expressions of astonishment and admiration. Mr. Doolittle said, "This knocks the wind out of my sails." Mr. Benton expressed a very decided opinion that a new breed of bees had been originated. Mr. Calvert thought they had some bees just as quiet at the "Home of the Honey-Bees." Most of us were speechless, but like the noted parrot, "thought the more." It was a new thing under the sun to all of us. We "lingered near" like Mary's little lamb, and inwardly wished that all our apiaries were stocked with bees of a similar disposition. We admired the drones, next to the queens. Big, burly "fellows" nearly as yellow all over as the queens, and very much alike in size and marking—we thought what desirable fathers they were! The workers were large, shapely and active in their movements. Mr. McArthur assured us that their working qualities were all that could be desired. It looked like it, for at the close of a very bad season the hives were well-stocked with stores, and some extracting had been done. The bees were busy on melilot clover, of which two varieties have been sown—the white and the yellow—the white being apparently most frequented by the bees. They were also at work on the goldenrod, of which there are two species in bloom, one the common kind with spiral and bent-over heads, and the other having a flat head and somewhat brighter color. Mr. McArthur considers the flat-top variety the best honey-yielder. A large number of other flowers were in bloom, and a late crop of white clover seemed to be giving nectar, for the bees were thick upon it. The profusion of flowers made it

look more like spring than fall.

It is not necessary here to detail the minutia of Mr. McArthur's efforts to establish a race of pure-bred and docile bees. A full account of the process from his own pen may be found in two numbers of the American Bee Journal—those of Nov 29, and Dec. 6, 1894. I may just say, for the information of those who have no file of the journal named to refer, to that Mr. McArthur commenced operations with a choice Carniolan queen, and some hand-picked Italian drones of the old J. H. Thomas, of Brooklyn, Ont., stock. Crossing has been carried to the 24th degree, and, from the 17th cross, Mr. McArthur thinks the strain has been fully established. There has been no "harking back" since then. The course pursued has been similar to that adopted by the great cattle breeders, to whom we are indebted for the Short-horn, Hereford, Jersey, and other bovine races, with two important points of difference: First, sire and daughter cannot couple, nor mother and son, because the sire dies at mating, and the mother is fertilized but once during her life-time. A second important difference is that the strongest, fleetest and best drone secures possession of the virgin queen when she takes her wedding flight. So the principles of "natural selection" and "survival of the fittest" have full swing. This therefore cannot be called "in-and-in-breeding," such as must be practiced to establish a race of cattle. Yet in spite of the closest relationship between sire and mother, in breeding choice races of cattle, vigorous and healthful progeny is obtained. In breeding bees, the guaranties for this are much more certain, for the reasons just given.

After the convention was over, the writer took time to visit Mr. McArthur's home apiary, and mellilot clover plantations. The apiary is located close to one of the frequented thoroughfares in the city. The trolley cars run within fifty feet of the bee hives, and foot passengers throng still nearer. But the bees annoy no one. A similar process of rough handling to that witnessed on the Island was gone through here, with the same result. Bees were scooped up by the handful, and the operator's breath was blown on them in close puffs, but not a bee hoisted its tail or showed the slightest sign either of anger or disturbance. "It was never so seen in Israel," or anywhere in the

course of my travels and observations among bees.

Mr. McArthur is as peculiarly well situated for the cultivation of bee forage, as he is for the production of pure and quiet bees. His home is on the bank of a high and steep ravine, which stretches along in a curve all around North Toronto. There are hundreds of acres too steep to be climbed by cattle. Here his bee forage can flourish undisturbed by man or beast. For a number of years he has been sowing honey-yielding plants of all kinds in these places, which may almost be said to be accessible only to bees. The extent of his seedings may be gathered from the fact that he expects to harvest at least a hundred bushels of mellilot clover seed alone this fall, besides goldenrod, catnip, mint, mignonette and other nectar-giving plants "too numerous to mention."

Mr. McArthur is enthusiastic in his praise of mellilot clover, not only as a bee forage, but for general agricultural purposes. He showed me where an old lady lives, who has several cows that have lived all summer and given abundance of milk by cropping at one of his mellilot plantations. This plant grows on barren soils, and flourishes in spite of the worst spells of drought. Horses as well as cows eat it freely. The taste appears to be an acquired one, but once established, is like the fondness of human beings for tomatoes. It stays. Mr. McArthur has also a very high opinion of the plant on account of its value as a fertilizer, which he thinks only second to that of red clover.

As a Canadian bee keeper, I am proud of the work done by two of my fellow-countrymen in the way of improving the races of bees. Mr. D. A. Jones was the pioneer in the work, and spent a large amount of time and money in testing various breeds of bees on isolated islands in the Georgian Bay. He had Holy Island, Cyprus Island and Italy Island, and demonstrated the superiority of the Italians to his entire satisfaction. Now, Mr. McArthur on Toronto Island seems to have discovered that the blending of the two gentlest known races of bees results in a breed more amiable than either. Personal inspection on the part of so large a number of practical bee keepers during and just after the recent convention, dispels all doubt that a great and good work has been done, for "in the mouth of many witnesses shall every word be established."

25 CTS.

Send 25c and get a copy of the
AMATEUR BEE KEEPER,

A book especially for beginners. Address
LEAHY M'F'G. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

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.

Please mention the "Progressive."



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

Walter S. Pouders,
162 Massachusetts Avenue,
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Please mention the "Progressive."

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.

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DO NOT ORDER YOUR SECTIONS
until you get our prices on



The "Boss" One-Piece Section
—ALSO—
Dovetailed Hives, Foundation

AND OTHER SUPPLIES.

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

J. FORNCROOK,

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

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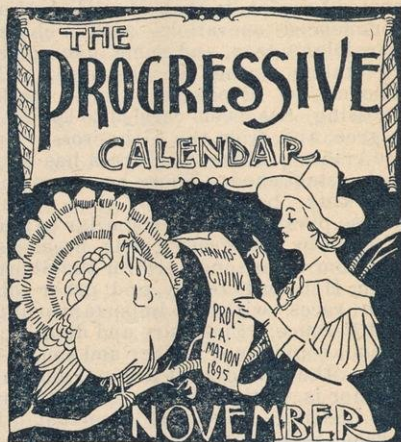


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Prices on Choice Extracted and Comb Honey and sample of Extracted.

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SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
X	X	X	X	X	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

THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER.

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year—
Of wailing winds and naked woods,
And meadows brown and sere."

—William Cullen Bryant.

—O:—

SOMEONE wants to know if Somnambulist is a bee keeper? If I understand the term, I say, Yes. Sommy has what bees the four poor years have

left him out of about 300 colonies, and from the way he feeds them and takes care of them, I should say he is a bee keeper—at least he is trying to keep his bees from starving to death.

—:O:—

THE KANSAS BEE JOURNAL, formerly published by Miller & Dunham, at Topeka, Kansas, is now issued under the name of the Rural Kansan. Mr. Dunham has retired from the paper, and Mr. Miller is now sole proprietor of the Rural Kansan, which, in addition to apiculture, will treat of horticulture, agriculture, etc.

—:O:—

T. F. BINGHAM, the well-known inventor and manufacturer of Bingham's Smokers, is now erecting an extensive factory at Farwell, Mich., which place affords excellent shipping facilities. It will be ready for business on time for all future orders. The excellent character of the Bingham Smokers is too well known to need any comment. They are in the lead in all civilized parts of the world. Mr. Bingham is to be commended for giving to the world the best smoker in existence.

—:O:—

"SOMMY" wishes to know (page 268) how those Freeman potatoes panned out. A German when asked how his wheat crop panned out, said, "I got my seed all back, and dot big stack of straw for nodding." In quantity I got a little more than the seed back, but considering the price I paid Mr. Root for the seed, and what the potatoes were worth when I dug them, I did *not* "get my seed back," but I did get a big pile of vines and some recreation for nothing.

—:O:—

PRAYING FOR RAIN.

THE people in the vicinity of Slater, Mo., last week called a meeting at one of the Slater churches, the object of which was to pray for rain. We understand that the year of 1895 has been

an exceedingly dry one indeed for Saline county, Mo. Indeed, some parts of it have not had a refreshing shower for more than twelve months, while we here, only twenty to forty miles distant, have been blest with apparently just enough, and our crops are the largest that Lafayette county has ever before experienced.

—:O:—

A MONTH'S OUTING.

THE last month has been a very enjoyable one for the editor of the PROGRESSIVE. Sure, I do not remember of having such a good time before for many years. I would like to tell you all about it, but space forbids me saying much this time. However, I will say something. I have spent the last month visiting bee keepers, old friends, and editors of bee journals. I say editors, because I consider Bro. York a whole team—hence, plural—but singular—in some things.

The first I was to visit was E. T. Flanagan, of Belleville, Ills. This man is a bee keeper with a vengeance, and has owned as high as 3,000 colonies of bees at one time, has "kept bees" from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico, and has produced a thousand tons of honey. Mr. Flanagan now has about 300 colonies of bees, and with the past few years, with the honey failures, they have not been very profitable to him, yet he has sold an average of a thousand dollars' worth of bees and queens each year from his apiary. Talk of "garden sass!" This man has seven acres in this kind of truck, and small fruit, and I have it from him that this seven acres nets from \$500 to \$800 a year. And just think of it! He does nearly all the work himself, hiring very little help. You can call this "push," energy, enterprise, electricity, chain lightning, or anything else you please, but he "gets there just the same."

The next in my round was George W. York, editor of the American Bee

Journal. Mr. York is a metropolitan bee journal editor, office 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ills. The office is 100 feet above terra firma, and is reached by an elevator conducted by a very nice boy. Mr. York does not live in Chicago proper, his home being at Raveuswood, a pleasant suburb of Chicago, located about ten miles from his office. He goes to the city on the C. B. & Q. railroad, and returns the same way at night. Sorry I can't say that he makes these trips on a bicycle, but I think Mr. York has more faith in an "iron horse" than he has in a bicycle—that is, he is less likely to be ditched this way. The American Bee Journal seems to be enjoying a good patronage. It gets letters about every hour, all day long. Some of them are registered letters, too, and others contain money orders and drafts. I am glad bee keepers appreciate Bro. York's efforts. He surely deserves it. In the evening we repaired to Mr. York's home. He has a pleasant home and an amiable wife. I do not wonder that he considered himself "homeless" when she was away on a visit last summer. Mr. York reports that his bees made 120 pounds of honey per colony this season. It was most excellent honey, too, if I am a judge. I sampled some of it while I was there. It was too dark to look over Mr. York's bees, but in the evening Dr. Peiro called in and we had a little bee convention of our own. Dr. Peiro thinks—hold! I was not to tell it all here.

Well, the next on the route was J. W. Rouse, of Mexico, Mo., bee keeper, machinist, poultry raiser, and lecturer and writer on bees and poultry. Mr. Rouse is noted for the fine queens he raises. I have no need to write much about Mr. Rouse personally, as I have written about him before, and he may not like it if I keep a hammering at him all the time. However, I will say this: My home No. 2 in Missouri is

with my good old Friend Rouse, and I never miss a chance to spend a few hours with him when I pass through or near his town.

After leaving Mr. Rouse, I took a trip to "Dreamland," the home of "Somnambulist." I would like to say something here, but Sommy forestalls me, and has said what I would like to say, and a great deal I would not dare to say. I wish that I could say that Sommy is getting good honey crops. His patience surely is deserving, and I know of no one who would enjoy a good thing with more zest.

Henry Miller, of Topeka, Kas., was next on my route. Mr. Miller, like Mr. Rouse, is one of those whole-souled, big-hearted men, who does one good to come in touch with. He is trying to supply the people of Topeka with honey, and the neighboring farmers with bee hives. Topeka is a beautiful western city of about 30,000 inhabitants. It is the capital of the state of Kansas. The State Building itself is a work of art, costing something like \$5,000,000. Mr. Miller and myself went up to the top of the dome on this building, which is about 400 feet. This is the highest I had ever been above terra firma before. I must confess I felt a little weak in the knees.

I must say it does one good to get out and meet old friends, and I do not think I exaggerate a bit when I say I feel ten years younger and many times better for my trip.

The publisher of the Kansas Bee Journal has decided to change the name of his paper, and call it

RURAL KANSAN



It will contain enough about Bees for the average bee keeper, and will also interest him in other subjects, as Poultry, Horticulture, Agriculture, Live Stock, The Home, Etc. 30c a year, monthly. Sample copy free. And you will also want his catalogue of Bee Keepers's Supplies. Address

**HENRY L. MILLER,
TOPEKA, KAS.**



We now have a big stock of Bingham Smokers and Honey Knives on hand at the following prices:
(These are the best Smokers made.)

Doctor, largest made, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch barrel, \$1.50; by mail.....\$1.75

Conqueror, 3-inch barrel, \$1.30, by mail.....\$1.50

Bingham Honey Knife, 70c; by mail.....\$.80

These are the best goods made.

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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.

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10,000 pounds of BEESWAX, for Cash.

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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. $\frac{1}{2}$ -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.**

Golden Beauties

and three-banded Italians. Bred for business. No better; guaranteed, 75c each; $\frac{1}{2}$ 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."

The Toronto Convention Report Free.



A Full Report of the Proceedings of the North American Convention held at Toronto, Canada, will appear in the weekly American Bee Journal immediately after the meeting, Sept. 4, 5, and 6. The first installment will be in the number for Sept. 19. If not now a subscriber, you can have that report free by sending \$1.00 now for the American Bee Journal for 1896, as we will "throw in" the balance of the year 1895, beginning with Sept. 19, to new subscribers. Think of it! over 15 months (or nearly 70 numbers) of the old American Bee Journal for only \$1.00! Sample copy of Bee Journal free. And besides all that, each new subscriber will receive a free copy of the 160-page book, "Bees and Honey." Better send on your dollar at once, and join the procession.

GEO. W. YORK & CO., 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ills,

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

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 con-

JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich

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

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PURE ITALIAN QUEENS BRED FOR BUSINESS

Select Tested Queen, after April 1	\$ 2 50
One " " " "	.....	1 25
Three " " " "	.....	3 50
Six " " " "	.....	7 00
Twelve " " " "	.....	13 00
One Untested " " "	.....	1 00
Three " " " "	2 50
Six " " " "	4 75
Twelve " " " "	9 00

Catalogue of Bee Supplies free on application

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PATENTS

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H. B. WILLSON & CO., Attorneys at Law,
Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

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Golden Queens!

From Texas.

My bees are bred for business, beauty and health.

From Texas

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

Please mention the "Progressive."

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HABIT
CURED**

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

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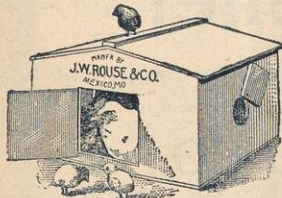
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J. M. AKER.

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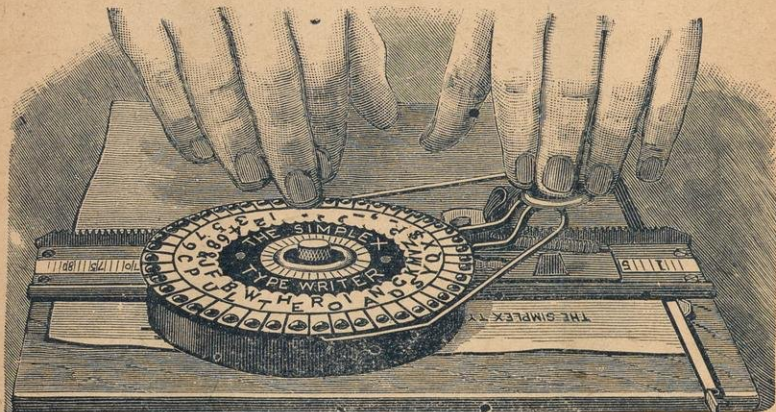


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