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The progressive bee-keeper. Vol. 6, No. 5 May 1, 1896

Higginsville, Mo.: Leahy Mfg. Company, May 1, 1896

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MAY 1, 1896.



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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING LIST.

We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with-

The Review.....	(\$1.00).....	\$1 35
Gleanings.....	1 00.....	1 35
American Bee Journal.....	1 00.....	1 35
Canadian Bee Journal.....	50.....	85
American Bee Keeper.....	50.....	85

Colman's Rural World.....	1.00.....	1.35
Journal of Agriculture.....	1.00.....	1.35
Kansas Farmer.....	1.00.....	1.35
Home and Farm.....	.50.....	.75

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, \$1.25.

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.



For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

"ST. JOE"

is the name of the hive you want. PRICE LIST now ready. Send stamp and get a valuable paper on WINTERING BEES.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE Eggs from fine birds only \$1.00 for thirteen. EMERSON ABBOTT, St. JOSEPH, Mo.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

BIG BARGAINS....

Bring us Big Trade. Goods Keep it.

If you want the best supplies that can be made at a little less cost than you can buy the same goods for elsewhere, write to us for low prices. 1896 Catalogue now ready. Ask for it and a free copy of the AMERICAN BEE KEEPER (36 pages). Address,

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

RIPANS TABULES.

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected, increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION. TAKE Ripans Tabules.

If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have a DISORDERED LIVER. TAKE Ripans Tabules.

If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you suffer DISTRESS AFTER EATING, TAKE Ripans Tabules.

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, TAKE Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly on the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial, Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious, and are an economical remedy.

One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cents, by

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,

10 SPRUCE STREET.

NEW YORK.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so.

They are Easy to Take, Quick to Act, and Save many a Doctor's Bill,



Largest Factory in the West COMPLETE STOCK.

READ THIS.--Mr. Keyes says: The 100 pounds of extra thin foundation you sent us is superior to anything he ever saw, and I think the same. R. L. TUCKER, Wewahitchka, Fla.

Leahy M'fg. Co.:--I have received the bill of goods. I must say this is the choicest lot of hive stuff I have ever received from any place. I admire the smoothness of your work, and your close selection of lumber. Yours very truly, O. K. OLMSTEAD, Orleans, Neb.

Dear Sirs:--The sections arrived in due time, and are all O. K. so far as examined. They are simply perfection. I can't see how you can furnish such goods at such low prices. I hope you may live long and do well. Yours respectfully, Z. S. WEAVER, Courtney, Tex.

Gents:--I received the "Higginsville" Smoker all O. K. It's a dandy; please find enclosed stamps for another. Yours truly, OTTO ENDERS, Oswegathie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:--I have bought Supplies from nearly all the large manufacturers by the car-load, and I must say yours are as good as the best. Indeed, in many lines they are the best. It is a pleasure to handle them. E. T. FLANAGAN, Belleville, Illinois.

Dear Sirs:--The sections came duly to hand. Indeed they are very nice. Yes sir, they are as good as the best. CHARLES H. THIES, Steelville, Illinois.

Please send me your catalogue for 1895. The comb foundation and other goods that I ordered of you last year was fine. Yours truly, JACOB FRAME, Sutton, W. Va.

The above unsolicited testimonials are a fair sample of hundreds we receive.

Our prices are reasonable and the "Higginsville" Goods are the best.

The "Higginsville" Goods are for sale by the following parties:

Chas. H. Thies, Steelville, Ill.

Henry L. Miller, Topeka, Kas.

J. W. Rouse & Co., Mexico, Mo.

Fulton & Griggs, Garden City, Kas.

E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ill.

E. A. Seeley, Bloomer, Arkansas.

P. J. Thomas, Fredonia, Kas.

W. J. Finch, Jr., Springfield, Ills.

If you need a car load of supplies, or only a bee smoker, write to us. Remember we are here to serve you and will if you give us a chance. A Beautiful Catalogue Free.

Address,

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO., Higginsville, Mo.



Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee Smoker

PRICES OF

Bingham Perfect

BEE-SMOKERS and HONEY-KNIVES

PATENTED 1878, 1882, and 1892.

per doz. each.

Doctor	{ largest smoker made }	3½ inch stove	.....	\$11.00-Mail, \$15.00
Conqueror	.....3	"	"	6.00- " 1.10
Large	.....2½	"	"	5.50- " 1.00
Plain	.....2	"	"	4.75- " .70
Little Wonder	.....2	weight 10 oz	3.25-	.60
Honey Knife	.....	7.00-	"	.80

Smokers in dozen lots, 10 per cent discount.
Knives " 5 "

The three larger sizes have extra wide shields and double coiled steel wire handles. These SHIELDS and

HANDLES are an AMAZING COMFORT--always cool and clean. No more suttty nor burnt fingers. The Plain and Little Wonder have narrow shields and wire handles. All Bingham Smokers for 1896 have all the new improvements, viz.: Direct Draft, Bent Cap, Wire Handles, Inverted Bellows, and are ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

P. S. An express package, containing s x, weighs seven pounds.

T. F. BINGHAM,

Please mention the "Progressive."

FARWELL, MICHIGAN.



Patented May 20, 1879.

The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey, and Kindred Industries.

50 Cents a Year.

-:-

Published monthly by Leahy Mfg. Company.

VOL. 6.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., MAY 1, 1896.

No. 5

THE GRAY.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

Under the sod they are sleeping,
Calmly in slumber they rest,
There where the grasses are creeping
Over each motionless breast.
Men who were daring and fearless
As heroes of chivalry's day;
Men lion-hearted and peerless,
Soldiers one time of the Gray.

Here in the Home that was builded
For them by the noble of heart,
They rest till the sunset has gilded
Their lives, and they gently depart.
Like the sun in a dazzle of splendor,
As it sinks in the fair western skies,
They leave us, and memories tender
Are wakened as each soldier dies.

They leave all their trouble behind them,
Their sorrow and sickness and pain,
And there with the brave we shall find them,
Our noble old heroes again.
They cross o'er the mystical river,
The gallant and true who have died,
And the dark waters make us to shiver,
As we catch the cold breath of the tide.

But we sit with their comrades, the living,
Old men, weak of body, and worn,
Who are worthy our generous giving,
Since arms for our country they've borne.
And now though the dark war is ended,
And each an American true.
They remember with pride, they defended,
Dear Dixie against the brave blue.

We listen to many a story
They tell of the days that have been,
How, fighting, they cared not for glory.
But right, these most chivalrous men.
But the blue, tho' they won, ever show them
The honor so justly their due,
For royal of heart do we know them,
America's soldiers in blue.

And often when ev'ning-shades darken,
And the moon sails the starry-isled dome,
We sit in the porch there and hearken
To stories they tell at the Home.
Ah, soon will the last one be sleeping,
In the graveyard just over the way,
And time all relentlessly sweeping,
Leave memories, alone, of the gray.

Higginville, Mo., April 30, 1896.

Balls of Bee Glue.

BY

S. E. MILLER.

IF YOU have never stayed in a store and tried to keep posted on bee culture, you can not appreciate my situation. When I find a few moments to glance over the papers, it only reminds me of how sadly I am falling behind. Often I find a few words or a sentence in an article that proves to me that some time in the past I have missed an interesting article, a valuable hint, or some instructive matter that would have proved valuable.

For the past week or ten days, the bees have been quite busy on fruit bloom. Peaches, pears, plums and others, all bloomed at very near the same time. Apples, commenced blooming along with the peaches this year, while usually they come in about a week later.

The weather here could not have been more favorable than it has been for the past ten days, if we could have ordered it according to our own needs.

The forests are already green, grass and clovers are growing luxuriantly, and white clover promises better than for several years past. I am not going to predict a big crop of honey, but let us all take fresh hopes and try to be ready for it if it comes.

I was somewhat surprised at the article of W. H. Pridgen, page 101, April PROGRESSIVE. While he makes a few good points, he makes several

bad breaks, and the entire article sounds as though it came from a chronic kicker. Mr. Pridgen states that he has bought and sold goods of almost every description in the past twenty years. It seems to me that in that length of time he should have learned that goods can be handled in large quantities with a smaller profit than if they are sold in small quantities. Most men are in business to make money, or at least a living for themselves, instead of for the accommodation of their customers. Is it not better for one to make one hundred dollars on a thousand dollar deal than to make fifty cents on a one dollar investment if he can make the large trade in the same time that it would take him to make the small one? In the large deal he would make only 10 per cent, while on the small one he would make 50 per cent. But on the grounds that Mr. Pridgen bases his argument, the dealer should be willing to take only 10 per cent on the small deals, or from the customer who buys only a dollars worth, the same as if he bought one thousand dollars worth. Nearly every man in the world is looking to his own interests, and so it will remain until there is a great change.

Rhineland, Mo.

TWO YEARS

FOR THE PRICE OF ONE.

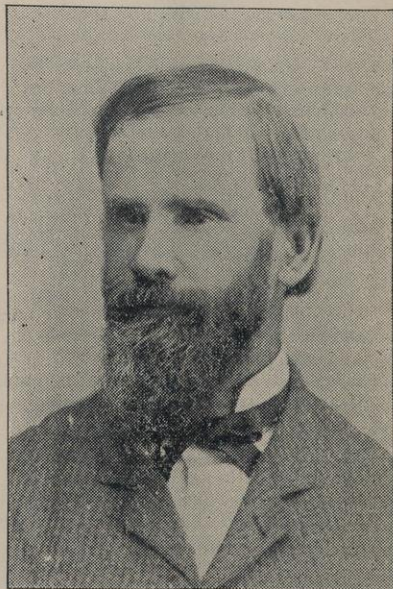
To any one not now a subscriber to the BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW, who sends \$1.00 for it for 1896, and says that he wants them, I will send 12 back numbers, free. This is done to induce those who are strangers to the REVIEW to become acquainted with its merits. To hold old subscribers is not difficult; and, to get the REVIEW into the hands of new men that they, too, may, in time, become old subscribers, is worth an extra effort, hence this offer. The back numbers of the REVIEW, most of them,

have a value peculiarly their own; they are "special topic" numbers. That is, each number is really a little book in which may be found the views of the best bee-keepers upon some important apian subject. They are as valuable now as when published. Of some of these issues there are several hundred, of others not more than a dozen, and in filling these orders I must be allowed to make the selection, but no two copies will be alike. For 25c extra, the 50c book, ADVANCED BEE-CULTURE, will be included. The REVIEW for 1896, 12 back numbers, and the book, all for only \$1.25.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, FLINT, MICH.

E. T. FLANAGAN.

We herewith present a picture of Mr. E. T. Flanagan, of Belleville, Ills., one of the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER'S regular correspondents, believing it will be appreciated by his numerous friends and readers. We have at last succeeded in getting a photo of him, from which this half-tone is made.



E. T. FLANAGAN.

Mr. Flanagan is one of the leading bee-keepers of the United States, and from him ye editor took his first lessons in bee-keeping about fifteen years ago.

FINE INVESTMENT.

Her majesty arrived in fine condition. If she is as good as she is handsome, I will think it a very fine investment. She is the yellowest queen I have.

A. L. AMOS.

Coburg, Neb.

"Higginsville" — Goods....

.....

Bee Hives, Sections, Smokers, and all kind of Bee Supplies, at the Leahy Mfg. Co's. catalogue prices.

Save Freight. Queens, either 3 or 5 banded, 75c each; six for \$4.25. Nuclei cheap. Catalogue free.

CHAS. H. THIES,
Steeleville, = Illinois.

Please mention the "Progressive."

upside down), and they are—well, too numerous to mention.

Observer seems to be right in line with Skylark on the question of the lunacy of bee-keepers. Maybe they are "k'rect," and we can take such talk from friends, but when outsiders pronounce the lot of us slightly "cracked," we scarcely relish the charge.

Of one thing I feel pretty sure, and that is, the past five poor seasons will most probably undo the work of undue influence emanating from over-zealous bee-keepers so thoroughly that the same set of fellows will not soon be fooled again, and in consequence we must look elsewhere for victims—seek other worlds to conquer. I well remember on returning from a convention of the N. A. B. A., of being accosted by a would-be smart lawyer, in what was intended to be a scorching, scornful manner: "And so you've been off to a meeting with Grangers?" Whereat I replied, "Yes, and the president of our association, as well as several of our most prominent officers were lawyers." You see I believe we have plenty of the best quality of brains in our ranks, even though our enthusiasm does get away with our judgment.

Glad to see S. E. Miller waking up on the adulteration business. Found out there's much to think and write about beside direct manipulation of bees, and that, too, which is of the greatest importance.

W. H. Pridgen, page 101-2 PROGRESSIVE, takes a decided stand for the small fish. Thinks commission should be the same per cent, regardless of amount of shipment, and why not?

E. T. Flanagan, in the same number, in "Selling Honey on Commission," tells about all there is to it. Says, "Most grocers have been at some time caught with a lot of leaky, broken combs, daubing, sticking, soiling,

Wayside Fragments.

BY
SOMNAMBULIST.

MERRY MAY, and once again we've all been taught the grand lesson on resurrection, and all nature is glad, except forsooth it be those forlorn bee-keepers who find themselves in the same procession with the Grand River man mentioned in the April PROGRESSIVE, (who, having no further use for his hives, turned them

everything they come in contact with. Once rid of it they vow never to touch the stuff again." Yes, and one once showed me a lot of sections full of bread and dead brood, which he declared he had bought from a man thought to be a first-class bee-keeper and an *honest gentleman*. All will agree with him as to the necessity of good and uniform quality of product as well as neat and attractive appearance, and also the putting of one's address on each and every package. Probably most bee-keepers who have been in the business long enough to gain standing have private customers in the large cities secured by this very forethought. Truly, an ounce of forethought is of more value than a pound of afterthought. And right here I want to quote R. C. Aikin, page 112 April PROGRESSIVE: "Every bee-keeper knows there is *dense ignorance* with the masses in regard to bees and their habits." Buyers will say, "Honey's too high. Why, it costs you nothing to raise it." Again, "I never can eat any honey other than yours; *it never hurts me*." And, "I always buy my honey of Mr. So-and-So. *He knows how to raise the best*." One good old-fashioned bee-keeper said to me, "The S— brothers say we uns out this way don't know how to raise honey. They've raised theirs with the sugar barrel so much that folks down to the city won't buy of them." "Is this natural or artificial honey?" greets us quite frequently, and mostly 'tis wasting breath to reply, "There's no such thing as artificial honey." Really, it seems one might spend a lifetime dispensing information regarding bees and their products, and scarcely be able to make a discernible impression, and with our present knowledge wouldn't it seem a little like the "blind leading the blind?" Mr. Flanagan's method of selling honey seems to be a good one, and no doubt will benefit many.

Yes, Observer, if we did not know that "more bees starve during, or following, an open, mild winter than in a more rigorous one," we've found it out this spring.

In the April PROGRESSIVE, Little Bee starts out with, "It is very essential to have a good fertile queen in each colony." This same principle is constantly brought to the front, not only throughout all manner of live stock, but in horticulture as well we are urged to supply ourselves with the best of stock. For if we start out with inferior stock, we may expect, without possibility of disappointment, inferior results. Good stock and good care should be the motto.

H. Rauchfuss' remedy for adulteration seems feasible. He is quoted as saying, "We will have to come to the same thing as California bee-keepers have done—no profit—if we do not establish a market so that low prices will not annoy us." "Watchman, tell us of the night, what its signs of promise are."

Seems that this general awakening on the subject of low prices and adulteration (they always travel together), augurs good. R. C. Aikin advocates outside feeding in good style, as he does anything he undertakes. Thinks main essentials to success are plenty of thin feed scattered over plenty of surface so as to give all a chance. Wakes all the colonies up to business at once by baiting them with a teaspoonful of honey on alight board. Gleanings also presents good logic on Spring Feeding, and also recommends the Boardman feeder. Favors feeding all colonies inasmuch as an overplus of "sealed stores taken out and set aside will come in play for winter," while Aikin says the excess of combs "may be exchanged about the yard where most needed," and further says they "will be accepted without the excitement connected with putting in combs that have been filled

in the house or even solid sealed combs."

J. H. Martin, in *Gleanings*, says, "The March number of the *PROGRESSIVE* is a readable number, keeping in line with its heading, 'Progressive'." What's wrong with the April number? And even Skylark, who soars so high, pays your humble servant a compliment by charging me with filching from him his "intellectual triumphs." Clearly he's in dead earnest about a national exchange, and isn't it equally clear that a national exchange would have it in its power to crush that hydra-headed monster, adulteration, by adopting some such method of sale as that recommended by the Denver association? He says "the exchange would practically have control of all the honey in the United States, and because of its doing a heavy business a small per cent would pay all expenses." Perhaps these poor seasons have been giving us that we be compelled to halt in our headlong haste and look out, not only for our own interests, but for the interests of those more fortunate, as well as the interests of the consumer. If we cannot compete with our western brethren in quantity, so much the more do we want living prices for that we do have. Let us make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, for high "protection" in these matters.

Nothing small about Californians. They urge a national exchange, stand firmly by our national union, and now comes G. W. Broadbeck pleading for a national bee-keepers' association in this wise: "We believe that the most important interest to provide for today is the formation of an organization that will voice and further the bee-keeping industry of every section of the union. We have always admired the indomitable and persevering skill of the German, and have taken just pride in the indomitable will and self-assurance of our enterprising Canadians, and while there are many good

qualities in both, worthy of emulation, is it not about time for us to develop some characteristics of our own? Why should not others emulate us?"

Another paragraph reads: "We may harp on state laws from now until the end of time, but unless we bee-keepers *combine* and thus secure national legislation in opposition to adulteration, it will avail us nothing." Here is much food for thought, and pray let us not have thought alone, but action. In referring to compulsory action, one good old colored man expresses it by "need-cessity driv' 'em," and who knows but that our western brethren's loss of profits and our own loss of products will drive us to act and thus prove a blessing in disguise? 'Tis said clouds have silver linings. We will hope it may prove true in this instance.

Miss Wilson (*Gleanings*) will have her say (true to her sex) as to there being times when "the queen herself must be seen," namely, at clipping time, when wishing to remove a frame of brood to other colonies, when we wish to change queens, and when using an excluder between two stories, where prior to that time the queen had access to both. Somewhere in the dim and misty past we have been told that Dr. Miller had about three hundred varieties of roses, and the Doctor had the grace to acknowledge that their (the roses') prosperity depended largely on Miss Wilson. Now if agreeable to her, I would like to read an article on the culture of those roses, and surely but few will object. The great majority are interested in the little kingdom (all our own) called home, and as homes are the "cradle of the nation," anything appertaining thereto should interest the masses.

A clipping from *Rural New Yorker* closes thus: "Many a farmer loses money by leaving important details to others. No matter how painstaking or careful they may be, they do not

feel the responsibilities of ownership, and they need the restraining influence of the master's eye which as the old saw has it, makes the ox fat." A. I. Root in commenting thereon, says, "This principle applies most particularly to market gardening." Any more so than to bee-keeping? What business can be the more grossly neglected and (for the time being at least) that neglect the less apparent? The owner must needs constitute himself a sort of private detective, and when the least negligence is observed in and around the yard, 'tis well to be on guard and "inquire within." There are outward signs upon which an observant eye can seize, but it *must* be an *observant* eye.

As 'tis quite the fashion to pay tribute to sweet clover, here is a recipe I found to cure deafness: A couple of handfuls of sweet clover fried in hen's oil, of which drop a few drops in the ear. In another place 'twas said bits of white wax placed here and there between white clothing when laid by for some time would prevent yellowness. One old lady scents her bed linen by placing dead bumblebees within the drawers where it is kept, and everyone wonders why her linens smell so much like honey. Another lady says, "The skin which chaps easily should be wiped with a mixture of honey and water, or better still, honey and bay rum, before exposure."

April 15th Gleanings just arrived. On page 295, F. L. Thompson disposes of the subject, Peddling, in this manner: "Peddling is not disreputable. That isn't it. But it is intensely disagreeable to perhaps nine-tenths of ordinary mortals who have not a barrel of tact on tap." "Jest so," and were peddling compulsory, would not the greater number of us retreat and quietly retire from the business of honey production? Mr. Thompson is on the right track when he urges that combines must be fought by combines, and

is of the opinion that so small a combine as three or four honey producers employing the same salesman for their state would be effective. Says, "The consumption of honey in Denver has increased wonderfully in the last six years, simply by the efforts of salesmen to supply the grocers."

Shall all this turmoil of thought prove of no avail? Nay, verily!

Naptown, Dreamland.

MANAGING SWARMS HAVING QUEENS WITH CLIPPED WINGS.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

MANY seem to think that if they clip the wings of their queens they will have trouble with their bees in swarming time. This thought comes from a misunderstanding of the matter, I am sure, for with me it is a very simple thing to care for a swarm whose queen has a clipped wing, so, with the hopes that it may help some, I will give the four different ways I manage, either of which works well with me. The first way is to have the bees on the returning plan, allowing the swarm to occupy the place of the old colony. This is done as follows: When the swarm is seen issuing, step in front of the hive far enough so that you will not be liable to step on the queen should she have gotten out before you reach the hive, and also so you can take in quite a bit of territory with the vision, for if too close, you will see but little of the ground, which causes a longer search with less prospects of finding the queen, than if further off. As soon as the queen is found, let her run into a wire-cloth cage, she entering the same readily if it is held a little in front of her and in an upright position. When she is in the cage, put

in the movable stopper so as to secure her, when she is to be placed in front of the old hive, or anywhere you please; only so you do not step on the cage and kill her, as I knew a certain person of about my size to do once. Next, move the old colony to a new stand and place the new hive where it stood, placing the caged queen at the entrance. In from five to thirty-five minutes the bees will miss their queen, (generally in from five to eight minutes,) and come back to where they started in search of their queen, running with fanning wings into the new hive. when the queen is to be set at liberty and allowed to go in with them. The second plan is the one which I use when I wish to leave the old colony on the old stand, and is as follows: Proceed to hunt up the queen as before, and as soon as she is found, turn the old hive halfway around and off of the ground (to the rear) where it stood. Now place the new hive where the old one stood, placing the queen at the entrance of the new hive as before. As soon as they come back and all enter the new hive, take the new hive and carry it where you wish it to stand, bringing the old hive back to its former position. By these two ways, it will be seen that the bees hive themselves. No climbing of trees, cutting off limbs, or any thing of the kind, which our fathers thought it necessary to do. My third is, when the bees begin to cluster on the branch of a tree, which I care nothing for, and where they can be easily gotten at, I attach a wire to the cage, and hang it with the clustering bees; and when I get ready to care for them I cut the branch from the tree, and carry them to the hive, which has been previously placed where I wish the colony to stand, and treat them the same as any swarm is treated. No danger of them going to the woods if you leave them hanging all day, for should they try it, as I had one do once, they will soon come back

and cluster about the queen again, there to stay and try to make a home on this limb, unless cared for by the apiarist. If any of the readers of the PROGRESSIVE wish to have a swarm work in the open air, this gives them the clew to how it can be done. The fourth plan is to cage the queen as before, when a large corn popper is to be so held in front of the hive that the issuing bees will many of them run into it. If you do not see the queen, so as to cage her before the thickest of the bees have left the hive, catch the bees first and then look for the queen. Having the bees in the popper and the queen in the cage, attach the cage, by means of a wire hook, to the popper so it will hang snugly to the bottom of the same. Previous to this you should provide yourself with a light pole of sufficient length to reach the highest place where the bees are liable to cluster, into the small end of which there should be bored a hole of the right size so that the popper will screw into it firmly. Having all in readiness, screw the popper in the end of the pole, raising the same and carrying it into the midst of the swarm, where they are flying the thickest in the air. The bees in the popper will fan their wings on the side next to the queen, which tells to those in the air that they have found the queen and are clustering about her, when as a rule the swarm will at once begin to cluster on the popper also. Some swarms however, are determined to cluster on a tree or nowhere, and in such a case, as soon as one-fourth of the bees have clustered on the limb, hold the popper immediately under and up against the limb, when the balance of the bees in the air will begin to cluster all over the popper. When about two-thirds of the bees have clustered, draw the popper away from the limb a little, so fixing it that you can leave it, when all of the bees will leave the limb and

cluster on the popper as you wish. While you are waiting for them to go from the limb to the popper you can be getting the hive ready, or any other work you may have to do. As soon as all are clustered on the popper you can carry and hive them where you wish, the same as you would had you cut off a limb. Thus it will be seen that we have the bees perfectly in our power in swarming time if we clip the wings of our queens, and can go about the hiving of them with the same deliberation we would if setting down to write an article for the PROGRESSIVE, with no danger of any swarm getting beyond our control. Some fear losing the queen, should they not be on the ground at once as soon as she leaves the hive with the swarm, but should it so happen that a swarm issues when you are away, the queen will return with the swarm, as a rule, if the alighting board reaches the ground so she can do so, and if not she is readily found by looking for the little cluster of bees which will always find her and stay with her when the swarm returns.

Borodino, N. Y.

WINDOW BEE ESCAPES & TRAPS, and REMOVING HONEY.

R. C. AIKIN.

SEE that the Porter's have brought out an escape to be used on honey house windows. No doubt it is a good thing. It would seem however that the window escape principle is not as familiar as it should be although from time to time it has been mentioned in our bee journals, and perhaps an article upon the subject would now be in place.

For 15 years or more I have used the cone principle to get bees and *flies* out of my honey house. For 4 or 5 years I

have used in addition to the cone, a trap. On each window the screen goes above several inches, terminating in a point. This point is open about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. For each window is a box about 4x8x10 inches with a wire screen front. The box stands long way up and down, has a hole in the bottom with a cone over it on the inside. This box is the trap, and is placed above the point of the window escape so that every bee or fly that passes out goes into the trap. This trap arrangement—so far as I can remember—was original with me, and I have used it for several years.

My extracted honey apiaries are the out apiaries. I often take the honey off the hives by smoking down most of the bees without handling the combs singly, put the chambers right into the wagon, and when I get home drive the wagon right into the honey house. I use a canvass to cover the load on the way home, and as soon as the wagon is in the house I remove this canvass and the bees at once begin to go out into the traps, and so there is not a lot of bees flying about the windows not knowing where to go. If however a queen should happen to be in one of the chambers the bees will many of them congregate with her and refuse to go out, and will have to be handled with smoke the same as in the apiary. The same will be true where brood may be in a chamber; but with neither queen nor brood the bees will rapidly pass out at the window.

All bees from out-apiaries would collect about the house after passing out, and young bees brought in if the house were in the yard would do the same. In the evening I take the traps out and if from the out-apiaries I hive the bees wherever I may wish to have them. Bees from the yard where the house is are treated the same, except that of these all old bees will go to their own homes, so I put the trap near enough to the hive I wish to hive into so that

the young will find their way in while the old ones will take wing for their own homes.

In taking off comb or section honey, I use the same method, provided the bees are getting enough honey, so that they will not cut the cappings. This method would hardly be safe outside the flow unless there was plenty of unsealed honey in all parts of the hive that they may rapidly fill themselves without opening sealed honey. In actual practice I take off almost my entire crop in this way. During the flow when there will be no robbing, I pull the supers off and stand them on end about the yard wherever I may be working; but when robbing would follow I put the supers under cover at once, and no better place can be found than a light room with a window provided with an escape. At home I carry the supers at once to the house; but in the out yards where I have no house or room of any kind, I put the supers on the wagon under cover. This season I expect to have my wagon covered somewhat as prairie schooners or milk wagons, making it bee tight, but have escapes for the bees to get out. I will then have most of the bees out before I leave the yard with my load.

There is much slight in smoking bees out of supers. I aim to work from the back of the hive and use no smoke at the entrance. If I smoke at all at the entrance, I do so very sparingly, so as not to drive any bees up toward the super. I start the cover and blow smoke at once shooting it clear across the *tops* of the sections, and as soon as the cover is out of the way, commence to follow them down with a heavy smoke. The smoke must never be blown ahead of the retreating bees, or they will become confused and run anywhere to get out of it. Keep the smoke right at their heels in all parts of the supers, and do not let them stop till you have driven them out like a flock of sheep

from a field. It is hard to tell you just how, but a little close application in practice will show you how it is done. I have been so successful in this method that I have used escapes but little on the hives. I forgot to say that I use a big grass brush as long as a super, and when I pick up the super—which should be *at once* when the smoke ceases—brush off at one sweep the bees that may be congregated on the bottom of the sections. The bees will very readily leave a super that is all sealed, but will be more difficult to keep moving where there is open honey. When a bee once stops and puts its head into a cell, it will stay there till filled unless removed by force. The method is very satisfactory in the home yard, and at out-apiaries saves a special trip to put on escapes.

Let me say in support of the foregoing method of removing surplus, that I have used it for several years and removed many tons of honey. There is no question that when a super is detached from the hive and put in a light and airy place, whether indoors or in the yard, the bees will very quickly leave it. Experience along this line was what caused me in the past to say that the present escape is not rapid enough. I do know that I can get the bees out of a super in the yard or in the house before a window in a small fraction of the time required with any escape I have yet tried.

The importance of a cone escape for dwellings has never been understood. I would not now make a window screen without the cone to let flies out. The fly always wants out during warm days, and if windows were provided with exits they will go out of their own accord. The cones should always be placed so as to favor the out-going, but so arranged that the flies will not congregate on the screen where the opening is when they want to get in again.

Loveland, Colo.

BOGUS HONEY.

J. W. ROUSE.

SEE in the April number of the PROGRESSIVE that S. E. Miller has the same trouble to contend with at his place that I have here, namely, that bogus stuff called honey, of which I spoke once before. It seems to be gaining ground, as a number more of our grocers have it now for sale.

There are some qualities of the stuff that might deceive some persons not used to honey, but I do not think a bee-keeper or anyone used to honey would need a magnifying glass to find that this stuff is not honey, and I have seen some specimens of the stuff that anybody certainly should be able to tell is not honey that had ever smelt of honey, even in the dark. Some of this stuff will have such a poor demand for it that it will soon die in a community of itself, but this country is so large that it can hurt new fields and there be great quantities of it sold, as from the quality of it I suppose it can be furnished at $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 cents per pound, but there are other qualities of it that in the absence of honey might be called for again by some.

Now what are bee-keepers going to do about this bogus stuff? If a few just write about it a little, then all remain quiet, the stuff will just proceed on the even tenor of its way to deceive mankind and bring honey in disrepute. If the public or anybody wants the stuff, as far as I am concerned they can have barrels of it, if they want and can get it if it is obtained on its own merits and for what it is, and not sold for what it is not, or as honey. There were quite a number of unscrupulous persons who were selling oleomargarine for butter, but the dairymen went after them and

made it so hot for these fellows that they had to stop selling the stuff; or, better still, the stuff can yet be obtained, and if anyone wants this stuff they can get it but not as butter. Now a concerted action of this kind amongst the bee-keepers would very soon give this bogus stuff sold as honey the black eye, and might very soon black both eyes, as very few persons would want any of the stuff if sold under its true name and on its own merits. Mr. Miller seems to think that the Bee-Keepers' Union should take hold of the matter. Perhaps he is right, but it seems to me that there should be, if there is not already, a law in our own state against selling bogus stuff under an assumed name. I am not very well acquainted with what is in our statutes, but I believe there is a way to get after these unscrupulous fellows if we will go after them. It may take some cost to do this, but if 10 per cent of the bee-keepers of the state, or perhaps much less would go to work together, it seems to me we can soon down the fraud.

I would be pleased to hear from any others, and any suggestions, either by mail or through the papers, are in order. Let us see what we can do.

Mexico, Mo.

FAVORS THE GOLDEN ITALIANS

DOUGLAS D. HAMMOND.

AM I out of place in speaking of Golden Italians once more? As it has been my privilege to examine each spring for the past few years large numbers of colonies from March 15th to the time for a honey flow, the leather-colored Italian and the golden, also hybrids and black Germans, possibly my experience would be of no home. Let me say for comb honey *I don't*

want any pure Italian bees, but if I was running an out apiary, or several, or keeping bees and could not devote all my time to it, I would not think of working for comb honey, but would want the golden Italian bees, and run for extracted. And this is my reason:

First, they will get a living where hybrid, black, and even some leather-colored Italians will be in starving condition. 2d: You need not fear extracting too close; so long as you don't go into the brood chamber, they will always be found heavy for winter. 3d: They swarm less, raise less drones; in fact, they seldom ever swarm and you all know if a colony gets the swarming fever, they are poor workers for a time. 4th: You will always find they limit the amount of brood when honey is not coming in, and yet they are seldom weak when needed for business. And then when spring comes, instead of beginning brood rearing away beyond what they can care for during severe spring changes, you will find them cautious. This spring I found on looking into my golden Italians, very little brood and an abundance or one-third more honey than black or hybrid, and, yes, I must tell all, brothers, 20 per cent better than the leather-colored Italian. The economy of brood in early spring saves stores. Then when they do begin breeding they are not checked like the others, but will be found O. K. for the harvest. Some might say, I like a large colony early, and the golden bees will not give it as quick as the hybrids.

Now let's see: Suppose you are running an out apiary. You have 50 hybrid colonies and 50 Golden Italians. Your hybrids will come through with less honey, breed up early, get in starving condition before the honey flow, and in this locality about one-half will quit breeding, if they do not do worse; drag out brood some 10 or 15 days before the flow. Some would say, Feed, but bear in mind I am speaking

of those who cannot find time to do so. Then, too, if you feed, about the time the honey flow comes, they swarm, making it necessary you visit them often, and retarding their work, while the Golden Italians will breed steady and have their largest force all ready just in time for the honey flow. Besides if you want to sell your bees, I don't care if you are selling to the hybrid convert, he will purchase your goldens every time in preference to any others. They are the delight of the hearts of our bee-keepers, and put me on record as saying they have come to stay, and bless our industry, too.

I believe they are shamefully misrepresented, from the fact that when they were first introduced every one worked with the exception of a few for beauty, but now they are working, and have largely accomplished, getting more good qualities in them than any other bee, as well as color. I saw the stock from five different breeders, and said as the majority, they were not what they were expected or ought to be. But at last I procured a dozen queens from a party whom I would like to give you the name of, but this is not fair to do, and then I was compelled to change my views, the above lot being equally as good to stand winter and build comb, two of the most common failures of all others I tried. True, they cap darker, the only point they fail in for comb honey, which if worked right, in time could be overcome in the markets. I tell you it's grand to go to an out apiary and find them in good condition for stores, and the goldens are the bees for it. I used to think they wintered poor, but I am satisfied there are those that winter equal to any other bee and come into the harvest field away ahead. Give them a fair trial. Don't buy of one or two careless breeders, and then condemn them.

Malone, Iowa.

THAT CROP OF STRAWBERRIES

DR. C. C. MILLER.

ON PAGE 78 Bro. Abbott holds up to ridicule the idea of practical men standing up to express the result of their experience and says, "What a splendid piece of pettifogging this standing-up business is anyway!" I suppose, however, that the practice of standing up to vote will probably continue, and very likely Bro. Abbott sometimes forgets about its being pettifogging, and urges men to stand up for the right.

The question at issue is a very simple one. Can a crop of strawberries be raised from a bed of Crescent or other pistillate varieties, with no staminate varieties within forty rods? Practical men, who raise strawberries as a business, say they think it can't be done. They don't go into a long string of reasoning. They simply say that when it has been tried, it has been a failure. In the nearly two pages that Mr. Abbott occupies, he doesn't leave it clear that he thinks the thing can be done—says, "I am glad I never said you could raise a crop of Crescents with no other berries near"—but gets in a good many words about exceptional tricks of plants. Now, Bro. Abbott could settle the matter very quickly if he would just say, "Mr. So-and-So of such a place, raised a crop of Crescents with no other berries within forty rods." When he can bring such convincing proof as that, he'll not need to waste the space of a bee journal in ridiculing men for expressing an honest belief. "What a splendid piece of pettifogging this 'ridiculing' business is anyway!"

SIZE AND SHAPE OF HIVES.

In response to my article in the January PROGRESSIVE came two letters one from Texas, and one from Michi-

gan, that are of general interest, so I forward them for print. I am thankful for these letters, and especially for the kindness of spirit that prompted them. Here is Mr. Cunningham's letter:

DR. C. C. MILLER:—

SIR:—I concluded to write you concerning your article in January number of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, concerning sizes of hives, as you wished to adopt smaller hives to accomplish the same thing that you do with larger ones. As to the hives you speak of, I had several years' experience with them, and found them not as satisfactory with me in this locality as a hive I am now using. I now have the L frame and the new frame side by side in my yard. I am acquainted with all sizes of frames in use that have been before the public for any length of time, and as you say, I have been reading the hive discussion with interest, I will send you the exact measurements, and would like very much for you to experiment with one or two of them by the side of your others, and consider the merits of the hives as compared with the others. I am well aware of the fact that the same size of hives is not adapted to different localities. For instance, hives on the Heddon style would not be adapted to this part of the country when the season is anything like it was for the last six years.

Doctor, don't you think that too many of our brother bee-keepers run their fine-spun theoretical talent in direct conflict with the bees' natural instinct? Who ever saw a queen's brood nest wider than it was deep when the bees had their own preference as to how they should build it? Would a good physician give a patient medicine that would conflict with nature? No, he would assist nature in every way he could, and hope by that means to effect a cure.

The hive I speak of is very simple in its construction, being on the Dove-tailed style, and the measurement is this: $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. This is all inside measurement. Two sizes of frames can be used in this hive, namely, the hanging frame and the closed ended standing frame. The frames measure $12\frac{1}{2}$ square outside measure, and there is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch space above and below the hanging frame, and to use the standing frame, invert the hive, and there will be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch space below the frame and none above. Nine frames go in a hive. The frames are self spacers. The rest for the frames is a piece of band iron let into a saw kerf, and answers the purpose well. Now let us refer to the difference in the size of the hives, calculating the L hive to hold nine frames, and giving it equal showing with the other hive.

The 9-fr L hive about 2228 cub. inch.

“ “ new hive abt 2154 “ “

74 the most.

The L fr. has about 132 sq. in. inside.

“ new fr. “ 132 $\frac{3}{8}$ “ “
(hanging frame).

The “ “ 141 sq. in. inside.
(standing frame).

The new hive with nine standing frames only lacks 51 square inches of having the comb space that a 10-frame Langstroth has, and the hive is considerably smaller. The upper story is the same size of the lower story, and in using the $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ section, we get 54 sections in the upper story or section cases as we please to call them, without using any extra furniture except pattern bottoms.

Doctor, please take the measure of the hives as I have tried to explain them, and compare them together, and see if my hive is not the largest little hive you ever saw. Doctor, I am doing all I can for your back by giving you my hive measurement. This hive

stands the test in this locality better than the others for reasons too numerous to mention here. We have drouths here of several weeks in summer that compels us to have the brood nest of sufficient size for some honey stored to keep brood rearing going on. I would like you would write me your opinion when you examine the foregoing, as I have never given anyone of the fraternity the description of my hive before.

W. M. CUNNINGHAM.

May, Texas.

DR. C. C. MILLER:—

DEAR SIR:—I have read more or less of your writing in Gleanings, and have read your article in the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER of January, 1896, and I took note of your wishing that if any of the PROGRESSIVE family had light on the subject, you would be glad to receive it. Now I feel certain that I can give you some advice, and good advice, and it coming cheap, you may not heed it.

Now in the first place, take all your L frames and make kindling wood of them; that's all they are good for. The Scriptures say, "Prove all things." Now I am going to prove to you that the L frame is not the right shape. It is an indisputable fact that heat rises; you will not dispute that; and that heat is necessary for brood rearing, and that cannot be disputed. The L frame is very shallow. You take out the thick top bar and the bottom bar, and how much is there left for brood? But little. Now why does the queen go above in the surplus department when she can possibly get there? Simply because it is warmer. Then does it not look to reason that the frame should be deeper than the L frame? It certainly does. It must be warmer eight inches above than it is four inches on the side; so a frame should be nearer square. I have run for extracted honey, and have used Root's chaff hive holding 24 frames, and do not use

a honey board, and the queen would go above. I have studied, why will she go above, rather than on the side? and I have come to the conclusion that it is because it is so much warmer above, instinct prompted her to go there. So I concluded at once that I would have a deeper frame, one deep enough so she would not have to go into the surplus department. Now the queen would go only part way on the frame above, so I judged from that the frame ought to be $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches square on the outside, and the frame $\frac{3}{8}$ thick; that would leave it just $12\frac{1}{4}$ out inside measure. I have taken a ten-frame hive and one super, and fastened them together with crate staple and cut the super down to where it was rabbetted out, making both about 14 inches high. The hive is just $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide inside, and a frame $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches square is just right, and the hive is just long enough for 12 frames $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from center to center, which is none too close. A swarm of bees ought to have a new queen every year, and a young queen will fill this hive full of bees, and a good strong swarm of bees will gather lots of honey. A good large swarm of bees, I have figured, would form a cube about ten inches square, which would be 1000 square inches. Now as the comb is one inch thick and the space between them $\frac{1}{2}$ inch then it would take 3000 square inches of a hive to hold these bees on combs. For honey they would need 300 square inches, and 300 square inches for pollen, making a total of 3600 square inches. This is none too large. I have proved it. My 24-frame hives have been full of bees.

Now, Dr. Miller, I want you to note this. I get a good fair yield of honey every year, in spite of my bees being very weak in the spring. This last year was what is considered a very poor one, and I got over 40 pounds of honey to each swarm. Had I had good strong swarms by the 15th of June, I

believe I would have got 75 pounds per colony, and last year I got a good yield; yet my bees are very weak in the spring; two of them would not more than make one good swarm. Now you might say, Oh, yes, for extracted honey you would get more honey. Between each comb I put simply an empty frame. To get surplus honey, you need a good large swarm of bees, and your 8-frame L hives cannot hold them. I get a fair yield of honey every year, but my neighbors do not, only about every other year, so you cannot lay it to location. I was over seven miles east of Ithaca, and I stopped and saw a man who had a lot of bees. I asked him how his bees were doing. He said he was not going to get any honey this year. I was much surprised. I told him my bees were storing lots of honey. Right across the road where this man had his bees was 160 acres of timber, and there was lots of basswood; yet he did not get any honey. Now, Dr. Miller, if I had had my bees right amongst yours last summer and the year before, I would not be afraid to bet quite a little that I would have got a hive full of honey, comb or extracted either. You may doubt it. It was very dry here last summer, and this is not a good location here for honey, and if your location is poorer than this, it must be very poor indeed. If I had used the 8-frame L hive and used a honey board, undoubtedly I would not have gotten an ounce of honey; furthermore, would not deserve any either. Now if you will follow my advice with say two or four swarms of bees next summer, I feel certain that from them you will get a fair yield. Now do not take my word for all this, but try it for yourself. Use a good large hive, have a young queen every year, and use no honey board. My advice is, Go and bury those honey boards. Do not jail your queen any longer. She is guilty of no crime. Give her a good

large deep hive, and she will reward you.

There is one more point. If you do not shade your bees, you must do so. My bees in chaff hives are shaded every year. It must be as warm there as here. Furthermore I never had but one swarm of bees swarm for me, and that was last year. I neglected to take my honey off, and they went. The hive was most full of honey—14 frames. I started to take it off, then changed my mind, and so they swarmed. They could not more than half work, so they swarmed. I generally divide my bees every year, and when I say I get a fair yield, I mean the ones divided and all. I feel, Dr. Miller, that if you will follow my advice, you will certainly succeed. Of course you must not overstock your territory. I am your bee-keeping friend,

FRANK CARR.

Ithaca, Mich.

Mr. Cunningham starts on the theory that bees will do best in a hive as nearly as possible in the form of a cube. The theory seems reasonable and is entitled to consideration, but the thing that surprises me is that he and others who favor the theory vary from it when it comes to putting the theory in practice. The theory is that the brood nest should be as long as it is wide and as wide as it is long. But in practice, Mr. Cunningham's brood nest is wider than it is long. True, the hive is square, but that doesn't make the brood nest square. The width of the brood nest is just the same as the inside width of the hive, but the length of the brood nest is less than the inside length of the hive by the thickness of the end bars and the spaces between end bars and hive ends. If end bars are $\frac{3}{8}$ thick and there is a $\frac{3}{8}$ space between end bar and hive end, then if no dummy is used his actual brood nest is $11\frac{1}{2}$ long and $12\frac{3}{4}$ wide.

Mr. Carr agrees with Mr. Cunningham in wanting a deep frame, not putting stress alone upon the matter of depth, but upon size in general, and he would not be satisfied at all with the size of Mr. Cunningham's hive without increasing it much in size. He has a pretty big hive, but I'm not prepared to say it's any too big. Curiously enough, both gentlemen have hit upon the same size of frame, only one wants 9 and the other 24 frames.

Mr. Carr says, "I get a good fair yield of honey every year in spite of my bees being very weak in the spring." That's an argument that carries weight. But it may be an argument in favor of the locality rather than the hive. I think you are going a little too far, Friend Carr, when you feel safe in betting that a hive of your bees right among my bees last summer would have stored a hive full of honeycomb, for you say your bees were weak and some of mine were strong. Neither were mine crowded for room, for some of them had 16 frames, and in every case additional room was given before the queen was crowded. No, if there is no honey to be had, then no jumbo of a hive will give a crop. In the fall the flowers yielded, and then my bees did well. I suppose there are times most years, if not every year, when your bees lie idle, or at most gather only enough for their own needs. For if they gather continuously from May till October, you surely would get more than 40 pounds per colony. Yes, more than 100. Now if that scarcity of forage continued throughout the whole season, how could you get a surplus? As to using queen-excluding honey boards, I don't use them. That is, I don't put an excluder between brood nest and super. Don't need to. Queens don't go up into the super one time in a hundred. But I think there may be something in having an abundance of room for the queen, and if I am favored with a

season that yields a surplus next year I mean to give the matter a fair trial by trying 12 to 16 frames side by side with eight.

Marengo, Ills.

BEE-KEEPING FOR A LIVELIHOOD.—CONTINUED.

LITTLE BEE.

THE hive, and what kind of a hive to use, is as yet a question to a great many bee-keepers, although bees will store honey in any hive, but to the beginner it is always a question as to what kind of hive to adopt.

I have tried a great many different kind of hives, in different localities, south and west, and can from experience and close comparison during years of practical use, say that the ten-frame dovetailed Langstroth hives were in dollars and cents and other profitable results every way the best. I prefer the Hoffman thick-top, self-spacing frame. The ten-frame hives require less attention and are sure to pay for the attention they do get. I have tested the matter over and over again, between the ten-frame hives and the smaller sizes on an extensive scale, with whole apiaries, only to find the ten-frame hives to give the best results. With the ten-frame hives you can have rousing big colonies, and they are the ones that will give you honey. This size of hive will give you a good brood-chamber, and as the brood-chamber is for the purpose of raising as many bees as possible, for the purpose of gathering and storing the honey when it may be had.

I have adopted the L frame because it is the size mostly in use, and is a standard. I would advise the beginner to adopt the ten-frame hive, that is, for all purposes, and by properly manipulating he will be satisfied. Should

he at times when the honey season is short, find it too large, he can easily contract the brood-chamber with dummies. But as a general rule, a good queen will occupy all the frames if properly managed, and during the honey flow the bees will fill a ten-frame hive just as quick as they will an eight-frame, giving you more honey, and less work and attention. For raising extracted honey, the ten-frame hive has in every case proved the most profitable. In fact, for all purposes, I should advise the use of the ten-frame hive.

Right here I will say that most of our eight-frame hives in the Gila Farm Apiary have at present (March 20) from six to seven frames of brood. The ten-frame have at the average seven frames. The eight frame hives have very little stores on hand, and will require feeding before the honey will come in sufficient to supply the demand of the bees or to keep them from starving, while the larger hives still have an extra comb or two to supply the demand. These eight-frame hives will very likely swarm just about the time of our first honey flow, while the ten-frame hives will just be in good shape to go to work in the upper stories. The ten-frame hive so far proves to be the best for this locality in New Mexico, and I have already decided to dispose of all the smaller hives as soon as I possibly can, and only use the ten-frame size.

We have written to our nearest dealer, who lives at Las Cruces, N. M., and handles Root's goods, but, lo! he writes, "We have no ten-frame hives in stock." He claims to handle a full line of bee-keepers' supplies. When apiarists of New Mexico will give the ten-frame hive a fair trial, then they can induce such dealers who are near them to also keep such hives in stock. I am certain that the ten-frame hive is the best for this section of the state and believe it will prove the same in other parts of New Mexico.

Northern friends and brother bee-keepers, I am not interested in the manufacturing of supplies, nor am I a dealer in such, and I hope that these few lines may prove of value to some one. To the manufacturers and dealers, as well as to the bee-keepers, and beginners, especially, I will say like the Texan in Gleanings, "Stick to the ten-frame hive.

The next point is the wintering of bees, which I have already written about in the January PROGRESSIVE, so I will come to a close and start in with spring management in next number.

Since January we have had pretty cold nights, and part of the forenoon was too cold to permit bees to fly. Again, we have had very windy and dusty days, as it was, for awhile; the nights were cold and part of the forenoon cool; by noon the sun was quite hot; afternoon was windy and dusty. For the last two weeks the weather has been very pleasant. Fruit trees are in bloom, also wild currant and the willow. Bees may need feeding before the main honey flow commences.

Cliff, New Mexico.

(To be continued).

RIDICULOUS STATEMENTS ABOUT BEES.

EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

IN my reading I frequently come across articles, or short extracts, on the subject of bees, which seem so ridiculous and furnish me so much amusement that I feel that I would like to have as many as possible of the intelligent bee-keepers of the country see them, that they may realize what a field for missionary work there is before them. Here are a few samples:

"The queen is the wonder of the insect tribe as far as egg laying is concerned, often de-

positing 4000 eggs a day for days in succession."

Now everyone is not supposed to be thoroughly posted as to the egg-laying capacity of insects, but a man or woman of sufficient intelligence to write for publication should know there is nothing very "wonderful" about a capacity of 4000 eggs a day. There are insects that lay many times that number of eggs per day, and before one, in his eager desire for the marvellous, tries to make too much out of the laying propensities of the queen bee, he should look up the facts in the case. The female of the Termite, or White Ant, as they are sometimes called, is said to lay as many as thirty-one million eggs in a year, and she is not the "wonder of the insect tribe" in this line. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard", and learn wisdom, or at least moderation.

Here is another which has the same "fishy" air of very much which appears in the political and agricultural papers of the country, on the subject of bees. It relates to the capacity of bees for devouring fruit. A gentleman says that some heavy, glazed paper was used for separators with the following result:

"A couple of days after I happened to notice a peculiar looking litter around the hives, and on opening them to see what was the matter, found not a separator. The bees had cut them out and gotten them away entirely. They brought some pieces fully three inches square out of the hives, and spread the grass with scraps. I came to the conclusion that any animal that could cut paper could cut fruit skins."

This was written to impress upon another party the statement that the only way to save his grapes from the ravages of the bees was to enclose them in paper sacks. The statements seem plausible to one who has not given the matter attention, but every bee-keeper of ordinary intelligence knows that they are greatly exaggerated, and that the conclusion is unwarranted. These

statements are mild, however, when compared with the following, taken from an editorial in Meehan's Monthly, a paper devoted to horticulture, and I was about to say, misrepresentation and exaggeration. For unadulterated ignorance, misrepresentation and editorial egoism this "takes the cake:"

"Honey bees destroy grapes, raspberries, and other fruits is a well known fact, though bee-keepers and bee journals dispute it. The creatures are not able to bite the skin, but, in the grape particularly, they start near the attachment of the berry with its stalk where it requires scarcely any force to thrust the tongue through. There are some bee-keepers who are the essence of meanness—people who keep bees without taking the slightest interest in providing flowers, and who line their pockets out of the predatory practices forced on the industrious bee. It is too bad that these useful creatures should be led to their destruction by the want of conscience in their owners; but there is nothing left for those troubled as our correspondent is, but to hang up bottles of sweetened liquid out of which the little thieves cannot escape. It is believed that bees would not steal fruit, if the bee owner provided flowers for them. It is easier to gather honey than to suck grapes."

"There are some bee-keepers who are the essence of meanness—people who keep bees without taking the slightest interest in providing flowers, and who line their pockets out of the predatory practices (?) on the industrious bee." Well, "I should smile!" We should be thankful for one thing at least, he says these thievish habits are forced on the bee. She is compelled by force of circumstances, and not by choice, to be an anarchist and prey upon innocent and unsophisticated humanity. "It is believed that bees would not steal fruit, if the bee owner provided flowers for them." They are "not able to bite the skin." Well, you have been compelled to admit one fact upon which bee-keepers have insisted all along. We may be able yet to prove our case out of the "mouths of enemies." I feel like rejoicing at this admission and the masterly defense of the busy bee's honesty and integrity, and now

rise up to offer a motion that every rascally bee-keeper who by his dastardly neglect in forcing the otherwise honest and virtuous bee to become a freebooter be expelled at once from our ranks, and that his name receive dishonorable mention, unless he at an early date repents, and sows a patch of alfalfa, alsike clover, or sweet clover.

But the remedy offered by this would-be reformer of the perversity of certain bee-keepers is the most interesting and amusing part of the editorial: "Hang up bottles of sweetened liquid out of which the little thieves cannot escape." Shades of the Glass Blowers! What a lot of bottles it would take to exterminate an apiary composed of one or two hundred colonies of hungry Italians. There is a certain spirit of vindictiveness in this recommendation, but it has the merit of being novel and unique. What a brain a man must have had to conceive this tragic method of taking the little workers to the "borne from which no traveler returns." That was good of him to have the water sweetened so that the bee bent on theft would find pleasure in the sip, even though the final end thereof was death, or imprisonment for life.

"Too bad these useful creatures should be led to their destruction by the want of conscience in their owners!" It is also too bad that so much ignorance of the real habits of the honey bee should find expression in the editorial columns of an otherwise high class journal.

How true it is that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives. It does seem, too, that all the rest of the world are determined not to know anything about the apiculturist and his ever active little helpers, the bees. There is no excuse for the manifestation of quite so much ignorance, or perversity, whichever you choose to call it, as is manifested in the article quoted above, and I want to insist that in all fairness these men

cease to write about bees, or else that they take a little more pains to inform themselves as to their real habits and tendencies.

St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED!

10,000 pounds of BEESWAX, for Cash. Address,

LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.



MAKE YOUR OWN HIVES

Bee-Keepers will save money by using our Foot Power Circular Saw in making their Hives, Sections and Boxes. Machines sent on trial if desired. Catalogue free.

W. F. & JOHN BARNES CO.,

914 Ruby St.

ROCKFORD, ILLS

Please mention the "Progressive."

25 CTS.

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

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

PURE ITALIANS. Young queens ready to ship
HEALTHY BEES. Either leather colored or Golden Italians. There are no black bees here, and disease among bees has never been known in this locality. Prices, before May 15, \$1.00; after May 15, 75c. I guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction.

W. C. GATHRIGHT.

Donna Anna, N. M.

Please mention the "Progressive."

EARLY QUEENS.

Beautiful Golden Italian Queens will be ready to ship by April 1. Price 75c each; 6 or more, 60c each. A beautiful warranted Queen and the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER one year for \$1.00.

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

HEREAFTER.

"O, land beyond the setting sun,
O, realm more fair than poet's dream!
How clear thy silvery streamlets run,
How bright thy golden glories gleam!
Earth holds no counterpart of thine;
The dark-browed orient, jewel-crowned,
Pales as she bows before thy shrine,
Shrouded in mystery so profound.
The dazzling north! The stately west!
Whose rivers flow from mount to sea;
The south, flower-wreathed, in languid rest!
What are they all, compared to thee?
All lands, all realms, beneath yon dome,
Where God's own hand hath hung the stars.
To thee with humblest homage come,
O, world beyond the crystal bars!
Thou blest Hereafter! Mortal tongue
Hath striven in vain thy speech to learn;
And Fancy wanders lost among
The flowery paths for which we yearn.
But well we know that fair and bright,
Far beyond human ken or dream,
Too glorious for our feeble sight,
Thy skies of cloudless azure beam.
We know thy happy valleys lie.
In green repose, supremely blest—
We know against thy sapphire sky,
Thy mountain peaks sublimely rest.
And sometimes even now we catch
Faint gleamings of that far-off shore,
And still with eager eyes we watch
For one sweet sign or token more.
For O, the dearly loved are there,
The good, the fair, the brave, the wise,
Who pined for thy serenest air.
Nor shunned thy solemn mysteries.
There are the hopes that, one by one,
Died even as we gave them birth;
The dreams that passed, ere well begun.
Too bright, too beautiful for earth.
The aspirations, strong of wing,
Aiming at heights we could not reach;
The songs we tried in vain to sing,
The thoughts too vast for human speech;
Thou hast them all, Hereafter. Thou
Shalt keep them safely till that hour
When, with God's seal on heart and brow,
We claim them in immortal power."

The above was sent to me by Mr. Flanagan, of Belleville, Ills., with the following note:

Friend Leahy—I committed the above lines to memory before Will Ward Mitchell was born. Reading his poem in the March number of the PROGRESSIVE brought them to mind, and so this Sunday afternoon I jot them down for him. Hand them to him, and tell him I admire the greater portion of his writings very much.

E. T. FLANAGAN.

Golden Rule Apiary.

Headquarters for those large, beautiful, Golden Italian Queens, bred for business, and gentleness. **Warranted Purely Mated.** Untested, 80c each; 6 for \$4.25. Tested, \$1 each. Breeders, \$2 to \$4 each. To all new customers, one warranted Queen, 60c. Safe arrival guaranteed.

E. A. SEELEY,

Bloomer, Ark.

Postoffice money order office, Lavaca, Ark.

Please mention the "Progressive."

OUR LETTER BOX.

FROM FLOWERY FLORIDA.

I HAVE been too busy the past year to write anything, and this accounts for my long silence.

I was in your neighborhood for a few days last winter, but found the weather too cold to stir about much.

I note the improvement in your magazine the last few months.

I enlarged my experience in bees a little the past year, and am sorry I haven't time to write an exhaustive letter. The last year was a very light one in this locality, and gave us every opportunity to test the different races of bees. I tried the Carniolans with two imported queens and twenty-four untested ones, and they did not come up to my expectations, but I like them crossed with Italians. I have several stocks that are three-fourths Italians that are showing up remarkably well. With this exception I am done with the Carniolans, and shall experiment further with these Carno-Italian hybrids. I find the imported Italians far excel the brighter colonies, and it is my calculation to use the darker strains of Italians and Carno-Italian hybrids.

I noticed some time ago in the American Bee Journal query department a discussion as to which the queen would occupy first, old or new combs. I think

new combs are occupied first here, especially combs that have had one lot of brood reared in them, but at the close of a honey flow they occupy the old one first.

The season for bees has opened up nicely here already, and they are entering the sections with a rush, and if present favorable weather continues, the crop will be unusually heavy. We have had a constant flow since the latter part of February, and by the time our main flow comes, which is April 10 to 15, bees will be in firstclass condition.

Yours truly,

R. L. TUCKER.

Wewahitchka, Fla., April 1.

— :O: —

A TRAGEDY.

Yes, it was a tragedy, but it is over. My golden beauty, my PROGRESSIVE queen is dead. She arrived in good shape, and I was jubilant. I resolved to be very careful about introducing her. I was afraid to give her directly to a large queenless colony that had been so for some time, so I made a two-frame nucleus on purpose. I gave her to the bees in the evening, taking the precaution to bring the hive into a warm room that the bees might work in the night as well as during the day. The weather being warm, I took the hive out of doors on the second day, and allowed the bees a chance to fly. It was hard to wait the 48 hours before looking to see that all was well, but I was resolved to leave no chance for failure. At evening when I took a peep, I was somewhat surprised to find the queen and attendants still prisoners. Probably if I had released her then, all would have been well, but I thought another night in the warm room would enable the bees to complete the job. The outcome of the matter was that I found her dead in the cage next morning. On making exam-

ination, I found that there was half an inch of candy between her and freedom. It is my first experience of the kind. Usually on getting a queen from the mail, I release her at once amongst hatching bees. Probably my desire for caution was the ruin of the whole thing. A strong colony would likely have got her out in time. I feared they would release her too soon, and destroy her. She is dead! and I have felt lugubrious all day. What a sorrowful, shrunken, curled-up look a dead queen has! And I had been so proud of this one. Then, too, I have a sort of guilty feeling. However, looking at the bright side, I have the PROGRESSIVE still, and I am sure to enjoy that, and profit by it. I have already tried R. C. Aikin's plan of "wholesale outdoor feeding," and I thank him for his article. I think it is just what I need to practice here, for this locality is not the best in the world for bees, though I am improving it somewhat by means of sweet clover and alfalfa. If there is truth in the old saying, "Where there's a will there's a way," I will have a good honey flow yet.

A. L. AMOS.

Coburg, Neb.

Please, Friend A., don't feel so despondent. Another queen starts by return mail. Kindly accept it as a present; also the wish of ye editor that you have better luck next time.—ED.

—:O:—
WELL PLEASED.

We have received the goods ordered from you all O K, and will state with pleasure that we are well pleased with the lumber and workmanship.

UDO TOEPPERWEIN,
Leon Springs, Tex.

—:O:—
IT'S A DANDY.

Have just received the March number of the PROGRESSIVE, and it's a

dandy—the best one yet; please accept thanks.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
Humansville, Mo.

Comb-foundation

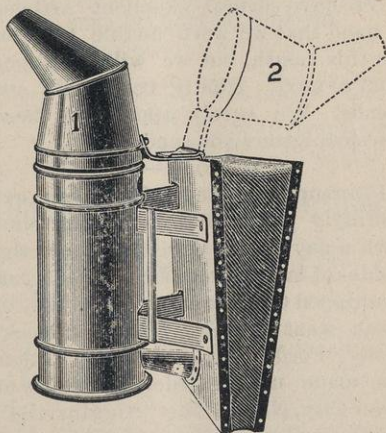
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Higginsville Hives,
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Falcon Polished Sections,
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Seven R.R.'s. and 4
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4,5&6.

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THE HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER A DANDY.

I received the Higginsville Smoker all O. K. It's a dandy; please find enclosed stamps for another. Yours truly, OTTO ENDERS,
Oswegathie, N. Y.

Price 75c; by mail, \$1.00. Address,
LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

"A FIRST-CLASS BEE PAPER."

FRIEND LEAHY—You are really giving us a first-class bee paper in the PROGRESSIVE, and if your subscription list is not growing, it ought to be. Success to you and the PROGRESSIVE.

Truly yours,
G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Borodino, N. Y.

Editorial.

THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER.

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

R. B. LEAHY, - - - - - Editor.

BEAUTIFUL May.

—:O:—

FOUR extra pages this time.

—:O:—

WE have several excellent articles on hand that we were unable to publish this month, but we will sure get them in next. Kindly bear with us, friends. We surely appreciate these practical letters you send us.

—:O:—

THE supply business has been exceedingly good. We have not shut down a day except Christmas since the middle of last November. Last week we shipped two more car-loads, one of which went to Mr. Oliver Adcock, Rocky Ford, Colo., and the other was made up for different parties at Silver City, N. M. The "Higginsville" supplies sell on their own merits.

—:O:—

THERE are plenty of bees in this locality this spring, but they are *dead bees*. The fall flowers did not produce any honey last year; hence the bees did not breed up, but went into winter quarters with old bees, and the mortal-

ity among them was great this spring, Spring dwindle, you call it? Yes, spring dwindle with a vengeance, Ninety per cent of the bees in this locality are dead.

—:O:—

G. M. DOOLITTLE writes us as follows: "Bees came out in fair shape this spring. Very little loss during winter, but some colonies are rather weak in bees."

—:O:—

SOMNAMBULIST elsewhere in this issue scores a point against the honey adulterators, as also does J. W. Rouse, and indeed we are glad to note that the bee-keeping fraternity, as a whole, is becoming generally aroused. Truly, it is high time for action, and decisive action at that. Too long has the giant monster, Adulteration, stalked defiantly through our land. Down with the adulteration of honey.

—:O:—

WE got quite a number of inquiries last February as to what we were paying for beeswax. To these we replied, 28c cash, 30c trade, which was the price then. Now the wax is just coming in, and it is worth but 25c per lb. What are we going to do about it? Parties expect 30c for it because we told them last February that that was the price. We have paid them all 30c, but this seems hardly fair. We think when a man asks the price of something, he should ship within a reasonable time after receiving quotations, or be willing to take less if prices decline later on. We now pay 25c cash or 27c in trade for good beeswax delivered here. After June 1 we think the price will be lower.

WANTED.

WANTED, by an experienced man, a place as assistant for the season with a practical and progressive apiarist, or to run a fair-sized apiary on shares or monthly salary. Any location suits, but south preferred. Good reference. Also used to clerking, and willing to help in garden and around place generally.

Address,

C. C. DOORLY, Williamson, W. Va.

Please mention the "Progressive."

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10,000 pounds of BEESWAX, for Cash. Address,

LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

BEES..

..BEES..

..BEES

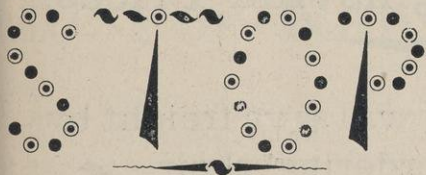
I have SEVERAL COLONIES of ITALIAN and Hybrid BEES in one story Simplicity hives, on metal cornered frames, that I WILL SELL WHILE THEY LAST at the following prices on cars at Bluffton, Mo. I will make three grades according to purity of stock, strength, etc.:

No. 1.—\$6.00 per colony, April or May.
 No. 2.— 5.00 “ “ “ “
 No. 3.— 4.00 “ “ “ “

ADDRESS, **G. H. MILLER,
 BLUFFTON, MO.**

4 & 5 '96.

Please mention the "Progressive."



My Friend, just one moment, will you? Do you need any Bees, Queens, Foundation, Hives, Sections or Smokers? If so, I can furnish them. I make a specialty of Bees by the Pound, and 3-frame nuclei. Send for my catalogue and learn how to save freight.

E. T. FLANAGAN,
 Box 783, Belleville, Ills.

Please mention the "Progressive."

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Prices reduced on Dovetailed hives and sections. A full line of apianarian supplies in stock to fill orders promptly, at lowest prices for best goods. Japanese buckwheat seed on hand, 35-page catalogue free.

John Nebel & Son, High Hill, Mo.

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BETTER THAN EVER. 5 COPIES FREE.

We mean the **AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**.
Have you seen it lately?

If not, just send your name and address, (mentioning the **PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER**), and we will mail you free five recent numbers. It comes *every week*, and every copy filled with "good things." You will want it all the time after seeing those five numbers. Write today.

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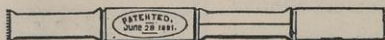
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118 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILLS.

NO. 1 4 1-4 x 4 1-4
**SNOW WHITE
SECTIONS.**



\$2.00 PER 1000.



For the purpose of introducing our **ONE PIECE SECTIONS** to the bee-keepers generally, we have concluded to make the price \$2.00 per 1000 for the month of May. Now is the time to get your sections cheap. We have a choice lot of section lumber gotten out of young timber, and we can furnish you the nicest section to be had. Write for sample section free.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.

Marshfield, Wis., April 15, 1896.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

"Higginsville Supplies"

AT —

Higginsville Prices.



KANSAS

people will save freight by
— ordering their —

BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, FOUNDATION,

and Everything Needed in the Apiary,

—OF—

HENRY L. MILLER,

355 SHAWNEE AVE.,

TOPEKA, KAN.

Write at once for his Illustrated Catalogue.

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."



WANTED!

10,000 pounds of BEESWAX, for Cash. Address,

LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

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 orders on short notice. Write for Price-List,

J. FORNCROOK,

WATERTOWN Jeff. Co. Wis., January 1896

Please mention the "Progressive."

S. T. FISH & CO., 189 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

We handle HONEY every day in the year. Correspondence solicited. We have been twenty years at above location, and refer to

First National Bank, Chicago.

First National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.,

First National Bank, San Jose, Cal.,

Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, O.

Your banker can see our rating.

Also dealers in Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes.

Our facilities for selling unsurpassed.

Reserve our address for future reference.

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

My Gold

en Italian Queens are bred for business and beauty. Before June 1, untested, \$1; tested, \$1.50; after, untested, 75c; tested, \$1: Selected tested, for breeder, \$3; very best, \$5. Remit by P. O. order, express money order, or registered letter. Special prices on large orders. Price list free. 2tf

W. H. WHITE, Blossom, Lamar Co. Tex

Please mention the "Progressive."

Ho! For Kansas!

I WILL handle a complete line of the Higginsville goods the coming season at the Leahy Mfg. 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, Kas.

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.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement

Four Months' Trial Trip—Jan'y—Feb'y—March—April—Only 25c

If you have never seen a copy of the **weekly AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL** send your address for a Free Sample; or better, for 25c, a "good taste,"—17 numbers, 4 months—will be sent you. Why not try this trial trip? be found ALL that is really new and valuable in the other bee-papers. This is the bee-paper.



It is better than ever! Dr. C. C. Miller has a dept., "Questions and Answers," for begin'rs, and nearly all of best bee-keepers in America write for its columns. Among the Bee-Papers is a dept. wherein will

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Do You Use TOBACCO?

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

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

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

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

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

Colli Company, Higginsville, Mo.: Dear Sirs—Please send me by mail postpaid, one dozen Colli's Tobacco Antidote, for which find enclosed cash in full payment of bill. The box I got from you I have been using just one week today. I have not craved tobacco since the first day I used it, and the desire has almost entirely gone. I think I can heartily recommend it and conscientiously sell it. Very respectfully, J. M. AKER.

Smithville, Mo., May 20, 1895.

Otto, Kas., Feb. 4, 1895.

Colli Company, Higginsville, Mo.: Gentlemen—My pa used tobacco for 40 years, and thought he could not live without it, but he accidentally got a box of your antidote, and it has cured him. There is no agent here, and so many of our neighbors use tobacco, I think I could sell the antidote readily. I am a little boy only 15 years old. How much will I get for selling one box? I have been agent for things before, and always had good luck, and I know I can in this. God bless the Antidote. I am sure I can sell one dozen boxes and right at home. Yours truly, WILLIE J. GOODWILL.

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

COLLI COMPANY, Higginsville, Mo.

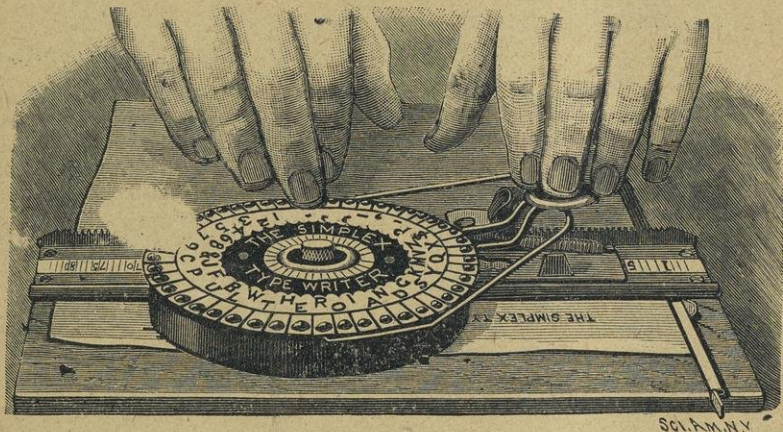
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Nothing is of greater importance than correct forms of correspondence. The "SIMPLEX" encourages practice, and practice makes perfect. Writing with this machine will be such jolly fun for your boys and girls that they will write letters by the dozen.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

EXTRA POINTS;

The alignment of the 'Simplex' is equal to the very highest priced machine. It is positive in action, and each letter is locked by an automatic movement when the stroke is made.

It has no ribbon to soil the fingers.

The 'Simplex' is mounted on a hard-wood base, and put up in a handsome box, with bottle of ink, and full instructions for using.

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The New Weed Process Comb Foundation is superior to all others in every way, showing, from recent tests in Florida, five times greater resistance to sagging, making it possible to use a lighter grade with more feet to the pound, with greater safety than with the old process. Owing to decline in price of wax we reduce price of foundation 3c a pound.

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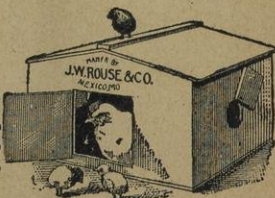


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One nailed and five packed inside, making six in all, \$3.50. Eggs for hatching from S. L. Wyandotte. B. Langshans, \$1.50 per 13; 26 \$2.50; S. C. B. Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13; \$2 per 26 B. P. Rocks, \$1.50 per 13; 26, \$2.50.



Catalogue free, but say if Bees or Poultry Supplies are Wanted, or both.

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