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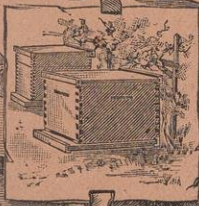
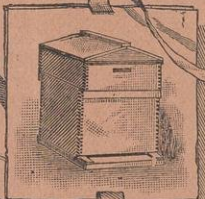
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P94

JULY 1, 1894.



# PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL  
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND  
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.



PUBLISHED BY

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO  
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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

# ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

## Golden Queens From Texas.

My bees are bred for business, beauty and gentleness.

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. W. P. Crossman says:

"The breeder bought of you is the finest Queen I ever saw."

Warranted Queens, sisters to the one mentioned above, 75c each.

**J. D. CIVENS, Bx 3, Lisbon, Tex.**



### BARNES' Foot and Hand Power Machinery

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

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

## CLUBBING LIST.

We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

The Review.....	(\$1.00).....	\$1.30
Gleanings.....	1 00.....	1.30
American Bee Journal.....	1 00.....	1.30
Canadian Bee Journal.....	50.....	.80
Apiculturist.....	.75.....	1.05
American Bee Keeper.....	.50.....	.80
Colman's Rural World.....	1.00.....	1.30
Journal of Agriculture.....	1.00.....	1.30
Kansas Farmer.....	1.00.....	1.30

## Bee Books.

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

**The Amateur Bee Keeper,** (a gem for beginners), by Prof Rouse, price, 25c.

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

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

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

**The A, B, C of Bee Culture,** by A. I. Root; price, 1.25.

Address,

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

## UNION FAMILY SCALES.



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

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

to ship, about forty pounds.

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

**Leahy M'f'g. Co.**

# QUIGLEY'S SPECIALTIES.

## GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS:

My own strain of beautiful hustlers after honey. They are gentle and hardy. Four years of careful breeding and testing has shown them to be superior to nearly all others. These Queens are reared by a perfect method, that produces queens equal to and we think, superior to natural swarming. Purity, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Directions for introducing with every shipment.

### PRICE LIST OF QUEENS:

Queens from the south. Very fine. March and April, each, \$1.00.

One Warranted Queen, May to Nov. 1,	\$1 00	One tested Queen, May and June,	\$1 50
Six " " " " " "	5 00	One " " " " July to Nov. 1,	1 25
One doz. " " " " June,	9 00	Select " " " " each,	2 50
One doz. " " " " July to Nov. 1,	8 00	Breeding " " " " each,	6 00

### BEE SUPPLIES.

Everything needed in the apiary. First quality, at bottom prices. Send for price list.

### EGGS FOR HATCHING.

S. C. Brown Leghorns, Black Langshans, and Barred Plymouth Rocks. One dollar per 13; \$2.00 per 30. Choice stock. Strong and healthy. Orders booked and filled in rotation. Address,

E. F. QUIGLEY,

UNIONVILLE, MO.

S. E. MILLER.

G. H. MILLER.

1894.

## MILLER BROS.,

Proprietors of the

### STAR APIARY.

Our motto, Good Goods and Low Prices,

Breeders of

ITALIAN : BEES : AND : QUEENS,

Manufacturers of

Hives and Bee Keepers' Supplies,

Catalogue free. Address,

Miller Brothers,

Montgomery Co. BLUFFTON, MO.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## Canadian Bee Journal.

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

GOOLD, SHAPLEY, & MUIR CO.,

R. F. HOLTERMANN, } Publishers,  
Editor. } Brantford, Ont. Can

Please mention the "Progressive."

### Texas Reared Golden Italian Queens

BRED FOR BUSINESS AND BEAUTY.

March, April and May, Untested, \$1.00; Tested, \$1.50. After, Untested, 75c.; Tested, \$1.00 Remit by P. O. Money Order, or Registered Letter. Price-List Free. W. H. WHITE,

LAMAR Co.

DEPORT, TEX.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## BEE SUPPLIES!

Send for free copy of ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—describing everything useful to a BEE-KEEPER. Address T. G. Newman, 147 So. Western Ave., Chicago.

Please mention the "Progressive."

### OUR SPECIALTY

"The Nebraska Bee Keeper."

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

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

Subscription price, 50c per year. Sample copies free. STILSON & SONS,

York, Neb.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## CROSSMAN'S Beautiful Golden Queens,

Seventy-five cents from now through the season. Warranted purely mated. Bred from the best five-banded stock and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Tested.....\$1.50 each.  
Select Tested..... 2.50 each.

SAFE DELIVERY.

Send for Price List.

W. P. CROSSMAN,  
Box 141, DALLAS, TEX.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## MY

Aplary is now stocked entirely with young laying queens of this year's rearing. Some of them have been laying long enough so that they are tested. I will sell the tested ones at \$1.00 each, or with the REVIEW one year for \$1.75. For \$2.00 the

## QUEEN,

the REVIEW, and the book, "Advanced Bee Culture," will be sent. I am yet receiving weekly shipment of young laying queens from the best breeders in the south. These untested queens I will sell at

## 75 CTS.

each, or with the REVIEW one year for \$1.50. For \$1.75 I will send the REVIEW a year, one untested queen, and the book, "Advanced Bee Culture." For

## 10 CTS.

three late but different issues of the REVIEW will be sent. The May REVIEW contains an article from M. M. Baldrige, in which he tells how to get rid of foul brood with the least possible labor—no shaking the bees off the combs; they transfer *themselves* to a new hive at a time when their bodies are free from the spore of the disease. He also tells how to disinfect hives with one-fourth the labor of boiling. B. Taylor tells how to secure as much white comb honey as extracted.

W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.

## THE PRACTICAL BEE KEEPER,

Bright, reliable, honest.  
**PURE IN TONE**  
Practical from cover to cover.  
—PUBLISHED MONTHLY—

500 PER ANNUM.  
Sample copy on application.

The "Practical" and one  
Genuine 5-banded Golden Italian  
Queen for \$1.00.

## THE PRACTICAL BEE KEEPER,

TILBURY CENTRE,  
Ontario, Canada.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## BEE SUPPLIES, Retail and Wholesale.

Everything used in the Apiary. Greatest variety and largest stock in the West. New catalogue, 70 illustrated pages free to Bee Keepers.

E. KRETCHMER, RED OAK, IA.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## 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 & CO.,

WATERTOWN, Jeff. Co. WIS., January 1, 1894.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## A New Departure.

### The Bee Keepers' Quarterly

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

JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich

Please mention the "Progressive."



We now have a big stock of Bingham Smokers and Honey Knives on hand at the following prices:

Doctor, largest made, 3½ inch barrel, \$1.50; by mail.....\$1.75  
 Conqueror, 3-inch barrel, \$1.30, by mail.....\$1.50  
 Bingham Honey Knife, 70c; by mail.....\$ .80

These are the best goods made.  
 Address **Leahy M'f'g. Co.**,  
 Higginsville, Mo.

WANTED—Position in an apiary by a practical apiarist. Eleven years' experience. Address,

W. J. CULLIMAN, Quincy, Ills.

Please mention the "Progressive."

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Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address

MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY

Please mention the "Progressive."

## PATENTS

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

Please mention the "Progressive."

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

LEAHY M'F'G. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

Are you a subscriber for the "PROGRESSIVE Bee Keeper"? It is but 50c per year, and should be read by all who are interested in apiculture. Address, Leahy M'f'g. Co., Higginsville, Mo.

**Either 5 banded Golden**  
 Or three banded leather colored Italian queens. Untested \$1.00 each, ½ dozen .450; Tested \$1.50 each; Select tested, \$2.50 each; Extra select tested fine prolific breeding queens, \$3.50 each. My strain of Italians cannot be excelled for business, beauty and gentleness. Safe arrival guaranteed. I will also handle a line of the Leahy M'f'g. Co's goods, prices cheap. Write for prices.  
**E. A. Seeley, Bloomer, Ark.**

Please mention the "Progressive."

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

Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife



Patented May 20, 1879.

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



Prices of Bingham Perfect Smokers

—AND—

Bingham & Hetherington Honey Knives.

6 Doctors, 3½ inch.....	\$7.00	1 per mail.....	\$1.95	2 per mail, at one time.....	\$3.50
6 Conquerors, 3 inch.....	6.00	1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.75	2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.00
6 Large, 2½ inch.....	4.50	1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.25	2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.25
6 Extra, 2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.75	1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.00	2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.90
6 Plain,* 2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.40	1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.70	2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.30
6 Wonders, 1½ inch.....	2.50	1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.65	2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.20
6 Knives.....	3.50	1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.80	2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.50

\* The Plain does not have the Coiled Steel Wire Handle, neither the bent Cap for throwing the smoke at right angles. All the others have all our new improvements.



The movable bent Cap enables you to change a curved shot to a straight shot instantly, and vice versa, throws smoke downward without spilling ashes, adds durability and convenience, and is cheaply replaced, if injured. Sound, dry stove wood is the best fuel for Bingham Smokers. Below is a copy of a letter from the largest producer of comb honey in the world:

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

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement

**A Typewriter Free.**

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

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

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

See description of Typewriter on another page.

LEAHY M'F'G. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

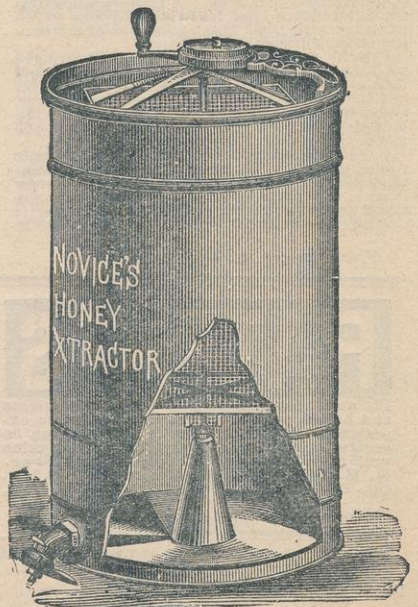
**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

We have the following goods for which we will take less than cost:

One Six-Inch Foundation Mill, Root's make, (new). This is just right for making thin foundation: Cost \$13.50; will take \$8.50. A bargain.

100 Simplicity hives.—These have Hoffman frames, and are packed five in a crate. Will sell at the following prices: No. 1, 85c each; No. 1E, 65c each; No. 2, \$1.10 each, and No. 2E, 90c each. These hives are ten-frame hives, and as the ten-frame hive is becoming so popular, they will go like hot cakes.

1300 No. 2 Sections, 4½x4½x7 to foot. We will take \$1.25 for the job lot.



Five 2-frame Novice Honey Extractor, for L frame, as shown in accompanying cut, \$5.50 each; two for \$10.50.

BINGHAM & HETHERINGTON'S  
 GENTLEMEN—I use the Bingham & Hetherington Honey Knife and the Bingham Smoker  
 in my business because they are more effective for the purpose than I have yet found in the  
 market.  
 J. E. HETHERINGTON.

# The Progressive Bee Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company

VOL. 4.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., JULY 1, 1894.

No. 7

## JULY.

BY MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

Hot, sultry July now holds us in thralldom,  
We seek in the shadow to hide from the glare  
Of summer's fierce sunlight, while nature is  
panting  
And throbbing with heat of the dry, dusty air.  
There's lice on the chickens and bugs on the  
'tatoes,  
Rank weeds growing fast in the garden and  
field;  
Flies buzz in the morning our slumber dispel-  
ling,  
And countless mosquitoes their fierce lancets  
wield.  
The bees hanging up in the trees in great  
clusters,  
Are swarming with sections just fairly begun;  
Or loafing around like the commonweal army,  
And holding conventions on hive fronts for  
fun.  
The children let loose from school for vaca-  
tion,  
In hammock and swing, with marble and  
dolls,  
Are scattered about through the trees, on the  
bluegrass,  
And child voices answer the dinner-bell's call.  
Oh, we may be weary, and sad, and discour-  
aged,  
Our work seems so endless, so tame, and so  
hard;  
And we may imagine some other far better,  
Where we might secure a much greater re-  
ward.  
But e'er we complain let us stop and be thank-  
ful,  
Because we don't know all that other folks  
bear,  
And then we shall find that July will be pleas-  
ant,  
And rest and content we will breathe on her air  
Millard, Neb.

## NOTES FROM THE STAR APIARY.

BY S. E. MILLER.

**O**UR bees are storing a mixture of  
alsike and white clover, some  
basswood honey, and lots of hon-  
ey dew (so-called). We are just  
wondering what kind of a combination  
this will make.

Some of the best queens in our api-  
ary were reared last August by remov-  
ing the queen, and three or four days  
later, or when they have commenced to  
make queen cells, removing all their  
unsealed brood and giving larvæ just  
hatched from a select queen. Nearly  
all of these have proved to be excellent  
queens.

When giving combs in the upper  
story for extracting, it is a good idea to  
put one or two frames containing un-  
sealed larvæ, in the upper story, with  
queen excluder between the upper and  
lower story, replacing those taken out  
of the brood chamber with empty  
combs placed in the center of the brood  
nest. This will induce the bees to com-  
mence storing honey above at once, and  
thereby keep them from crowding the  
brood chamber and thus restricting the  
queen to a small comb surface.

Some time ago we gave a number of  
colonies combs in the upper story, but  
did not give some of them any brood  
above, and yesterday in looking over  
them I found that those having brood  
above were filling their comb next the



brood, while those having no brood in the upper story were storing none there, but were crowding everything in the lower story. If you have never practiced this, try it and see how it works. The brood will be no inconvenience in extracting, for it will be either hatched out, or at least sealed, before it is necessary to extract.

White clover has not bloomed freely here this year. Basswood bloom is more abundant than in other years, but seems slow about coming in. Bees have worked faithfully on alsike for nearly three weeks and honey dew is quite plentiful in places.

There was a time when I considered the bevelled edge on the Simplicity hive a necessity in shedding rain, and though I saw other advantages in having it there, I now consider it one of the worst nuisances a bee keeper was ever bothered with in the shape of a bearing on hives. Undertake to shut the bees off from one side of the hive with a division board, and all they have to do is to walk around the lower corner where the bevelled edge provides an inviting passage for them. Let the body get the least bit turned on the bottom board, and it will make three or four entrances, and in a dozen other ways it is an intolerable nuisance. Very few if any manufacturers now recommend the Simplicity hive, and I believe it would be a blessing to bee keepers if they would refuse to make them at all. For those who prefer a ten-frame hive, the ten-frame dovetail will answer every purpose, and is cheaper and better. I would say to beginners, whatever you do, do not buy the Simplicity hive; but if anyone wants them and must have them, let me give them an option on a job lot of old ones we have on hand.

Mr. Bee Keeper, don't buy any more frames than you need immediately, for it is quite likely that before you get them nailed together you will find there

has been another change, and you will then be disappointed that you did not wait and get the latest style. Just hold on a little, and they will have reached the climax, for I hardly see how they will find room to make many more changes in the latest Hoffman frame.

Reports from California indicate that the honey crop there will not be a crop. We feel sorry for those 60 and 70-ton fellows, but then it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and perhaps us little fellows further east will get a little better prices for what little we may have to sell.

It is just about as dry here as it was wet a year ago. We have had less than half an inch of rain this month, and need half a foot to give crops a good start.

We have received a copy of that Fjaerkrae-og-bi-avl that Dr. Miller alluded to in one of his Straws some time ago. The print looks like Dutch, but it might as well be Latin, French, or Japanese, so far as our reading it is concerned. All we can say is, if you are a Scandinavian bee or poultry keeper, we would advise you to subscribe for it. N. Fr. Hansen, publisher, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Bluffton, Mo., June 19, 1894.

### PROSPECTS POOR FOR TEXAS. PAINTING, ETC.

W. P. CROSSMAN.

**T**HE harvest time is at hand and the laborers are plentiful, but the hives fail to fill very rapidly with the floral sweets. The prospects in this section of the mint belt are poor for a honey crop this season. Mint is the main source from which we look for surplus in this locality, and the plant is scarce. What little there is seems to be dwarfed and yields but little nectar.

I was somewhat amused when I read that article on "Painting" by Brother

Rouse, in the June number of the PROGRESSIVE. The noted bee keeper of the far east can rest assured that Bro. Rouse is not the only one by any means who has tried the five banded or Golden Italians, and found them worthy of praise, and I am certain that all Friend Rouse said of the best strains of five banded bees in the May number of the PROGRESSIVE, will keep without salting. My experience with the Golden Italian bees is right in line with what he said; and there are other good traits in them which—but stop! I am a queen breeder myself. I have found one thing against them for the breeder. As a rule they are poor cell builders, generally completing not more than two to six cells out of a batch. Yes, and when mis-mated, they will do for Mrs. Atchley's honey gatherers—the kind she says (in the American Bee Journal) she prefers.

Now, brother bee keepers, let us try not to look on one another with suspicion until we have sufficient cause in our own minds to warrant it. I know there are many among bee keepers who would not be guilty of painting something they have to sell in order to catch the "Almighty Dollar" from you.

Dallas, Tex.

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### WAYSIDE FRAGMENT.

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BY SOMNAMBULIST.

---

**T**HERE'S many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," has once more been proven only too true, for bee keepers in these parts find themselves minus a honey crop, at least in so far as white clover, our main dependence, is concerned, and, although very properly denominated a sleep-walker, "Sommy" slowly but surely waked to the knowledge of this fact. Long will be remembered the many eccentricities of this most remarkable

season. What class of people study the weather changes more closely than those of our fraternity. Bright and balmy days, which advanced nature to an unseasonable extent, only to be followed by a cruel cold wave, damaging if not destroying, all that had been gained each of the three spring months.

Almost every known honey yielding plant had a few bright days during which it yielded nectar on up to white clover. A week or so just previous to its arrival we were treated to cool, dry weather. Then it was the hopes for '94 grew weak and weaker, and finally died. In some localities bees were on the verge of starvation. Then came the blessed honey dew, and the millions of willing workers were not slow to lend a hand with which to ward off wholesale destruction; and now that basswood has appeared on the scene, the honey is just pouring in. Of course we fear it will be somewhat adulterated with the honey dew, but so long as the sections are capped so beautifully white, many will snap at it to secure it, who would turn up their noses at sight of a prime extracted article.

Disappointment is liable to sour the sweetest of temperaments, and as mine is not of the most angelic character; what wonder that I feel like quarrelling, and as quarrelsome dispositions are usually developed, cultivated and grown in one's immediate family, I guess I will just commence in our own "famby," as Observed termed us, and as his name has thus been called to mind, I'll begin on him. He avers that Melbee was enabled to sell his honey for 24c because he "mixes his honey with brains." Rather hard on the vast majority who never realized 24c for their honey, especially those of us who feel we've no brains to spare.

Yes, most of us have let opportunities slip through our fingers just as you did that most highly valuable queen, and felt as small as possible over our

stupidity, and I feel positive you was sure of lots of company and a corresponding amount of sympathy, or you would never have told us.

I can not agree with Sister Hallenbeck that bee fever is so infectious as to always spread through the entire family. I have observed cases where some members of the family were deeply devoted to bees, which fact seemed but an incentive to cause the others to delight in not only being prejudiced against all that appertained thereto themselves, but also to influence others to join their ranks. Neither could I agree to give to the Review the appellation of the "bachelor's paper," so long as that model Benedict, W. Z. Hutchinson, is at the helm. A little further on in her article, where she speaks of the Alley strain of bees growing cross towards hot weather, and Mrs. Atchley's and Quigley's both being gentle, I could not help smiling as I wondered if she meant to infer that bees partake of the characteristics of their keepers. If so, hadn't some of us better look a "leedle oudt"? Let us hope, however, she attributed the difference to climatic influence.

Now, Bro. Rouse, I am ready for you. It's all very fine for one to be as liberal as you, but really you must be an exception to the general rule, for from birth until death our ears are greeted with cries of fraud, humbug, etc., and notwithstanding these many warnings, we take the baits and therefore the consequences. What would become of a verdant turned on the world possessed alone of the "charity that thinketh no evil"? Echo answers, "Evil." If there had been no cause for thinking evil, why would all the warrants offered on goods be necessary? And very many of these are themselves utterly worthless.

In this connection I am forcibly reminded of an incident which a lady quite lately related to me. She bought a pair of shoes for her little girl, which

the clerk, eager to sell, guaranteed to last all winter, adding that should they fall short of doing so, he would *give* her *another* pair. Christmas, however, found them in a very dilapidated condition. The mother took the trouble to return them and remind him of that promise, whereupon he fitted the daughter with another pair, but was careful to state *at what price* he furnished them. However, the woman flatly refused to pay for the second pair; and so the matter stands. She acted of the principle Bro. R. advocates, and I am free to confess were there more people like her, there would be less gilding.

S. E. Miller reports swarming when the bees "had no business to do so," and Dr. C. C. Miller says the old rule of putting on the supers "as soon as bits of white wax are seen along the top bars," wouldn't work this year, both of which stubborn facts have presented themselves of late to the consideration of bee keepers around these "diggin's." In fact, the crookedness of the whole seasons doings, considered from a bee keeper's standpoint, has been remarkable.

In the Review we find among Hasty's cullings, "The more I read, the denser the fog that beclouds my brain."—(T. H. Stephens, Apiculturist), commented on in this wise:

"Lots of bee boys in the same fix. Our personal experience and our reading should *balance each other*. All experience and no reading is a poor plan—too much like the dark ages. Excessive reading beyond our experience is just what Comrade S. indicates fog and bewilderment. Yet whining and sputtering about the fog will not dissipate it. Climb up Practical Hill on your own hands and feet until you are above the fog."

Just what we've been trying to do for years, but as yet have never reached a place where it is ALWAYS clear, but if Hasty, or anyone else, has reached the longed-for haven, there's hope for all.

Guess Dr. Miller thinks he's pretty s'ly; being fully aware that many (among whom are some of the prominent sis-

ters) are greatly in favor of permanently fastened bottom boards, he goes as far as he thinks safe, and gives us quite a chapter on the conveniences of the other plan in paragraph form well scattered through his straws of June 15. Here they are:

"Is any ventilation of hives better than the old-fashioned way of raising the hive by a block under each corner in summer?"

"A splendid place to keep combs is under a hive containing a colony of bees.

"Experimenter Taylor thinks sealed covers do no great harm with big ventilation below.

To unite—"Just put one hive on the other, with paper between.

Doolittle asks, "Are we losing honey by the use of perforated metal?" and Rambler says, "Of course, Dr. M., there is more honey left in the brood chamber, if there is a queen excluding honey board in use," a statement that would seem to support Bro. Hains in his assertion that "Bees dislike to go through perforated zinc." Perhaps Bro. Taylor can find a job right here.

Considerable has been written in regard to catching and holding a queen. Self-confidence is the whole of it, and, like everything else, could the art be learned while young, so much the easier. For example, one of my apiaries, "Shady Nook" by name, is located on a farm where lives the sweetest little girl, whose companions are terrorized at sight of a bee, but who can now fearlessly run out among the swarms, and catch and cage the queen. A few days ago, during my absence, a swarm issued, and not having a cage convenient, she placed her majesty in a saucer, inverted a glass over her, beneath the edge of which she placed a broom straw to secure ventilation, and when she found the swarm returning, permitted her to run in with the crowd. Wasn't that ingenious. This fragment will do for the little folks, of whom we have hundreds all over the land, who with willing hearts and hands are lending

all the assistance possible, and I oftentimes think they deserve more recognition from the older members of the great bee keeping family. While the latter are the more fully developed bloom, some even passing into decay, the former are the rosebuds of promise.

Friends, if you read no other fragment, I beg as a favor you will read and consider the following: A bee keeping friend, who is also a farmer, who is threatened with blindness, and should he partially recover his sight, his physician has recommended that he quit farming. Being of limited means educationally and financially, he is at a loss to know at just what he can make a living. Bee keeping alone, owing to the uncertainty of getting a crop of honey, he considers unsafe. If anyone has any suggestions to offer which will aid him to make a decision, they would be thankfully received, and I am sure our worthy editors are enough of humanitarians to publish the same, even if it be so personal a matter. A small kindness sweetens life; a greater ennobles it.

And this brings to mind the obligations I am under to those who kindly compliment me through the bee journals. E. W. Moore, of Seigert, Ind., will please take note I didn't quarrel with him. Oh, no! Too much sugar in his letter. But if he likes me as "Somnambulist," perhaps 'tisn't safe to give any other name, as sometimes change of name seems almost equivalent to change of fancy. But between Dr. Miller and myself, 'tis time there was an understanding. He says someone in *Success in Bee Culture and American Bee Keeper* attributes these articles to him, and further says, "'Tis quite a compliment," and of course he makes it appear the compliment belongs to him, when 'tis mine. Understand that, Dr.

Naptown, Dreamland.

## MANAGING SWARMS HAVING QUEENS WITH CLIPPED WINGS

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

**S**OME bee keepers seem to think that a colony having a clipped queen causes much trouble when swarming. This seems strange to me, for I would rather care for three swarms whose queens have their wings clipped than for one where the queen is not clipped. Believing that all cannot understand the best plan of managing such swarms, I am led to give my plans with the view of helping many who practice natural swarming. I first secure a light, strong pole, from ten to eighteen feet long, according to the height of the trees near the apiary, and to the top of this pole I wire some mullein tops of last season's growth. These should be left rather open, and should reach up and down the pole eighteen inches or so, so the bees can secure a good foothold in order that they need not keep dropping off when clustering upon it. We next want a round wire-cloth cage, about two and one-half inches in diameter and eight inches long, with a permanent stopper in one end, and a movable one in the other. Having attached a wire to both ends of the cage a foot long or so, we are ready for the swarm. Seeing one issue, I step to one side of the front of the hive, and stand about five feet away, so I can take a view of the whole front of the hive, and two or three feet of the ground in front of the entrance at a glance, when if the queen is out, I almost instantly see her, and if not out, I see her as soon as she issues. I used to get close to the entrance to see her, and often looked a long time before I found her, owing to the short range of vision which contracted the breadth of the field seen at one time. When the queen is seen, put the open end of the wire-

cloth cage down so she can crawl into it, which she will at once do. Now hold it so the open end is down, which will prompt her to climb to the top, or away from the open end, and as she is nearing the upper end, hold the open end at the entrance to the hive till fifty to a hundred bees have run in, as they are running out of the hive, when the queen with the bees are to be secured by putting in the movable stopper. By means of the wires, attach the cage to the mullein tops, and hold the top of the pole in the midst of the bees, for by so doing they do not scatter over so large a field as do bees when swarming and not having a queen with them, and they will often alight on the pole beside. If they begin to alight on a tree instead of the pole, place the bunch of mullein tops close up under them, when they will at once begin to cluster upon it. After a part are clustered on the pole, push the pole up and out of the limbs, so that no leafy twigs hit it, and leave it till they are all clustered, when you can carry the swarm and hive it wherever you choose. If the place of hiving is within four rods of the alighting place, I wait for only about half of the bees to get clustered on the pole, when I take it down to the hive and start those I have to running in, when the whole swarm will come. In this case it is well to cover up the old hive with a sheet, or close the entrance to it for a short time, as a part of the bees may go to the old hive before they are aware that a new home is found. As the season advances I use what is known as the Heddon plan of working the hives so as to prevent after-swarms, and here especially is a clipped queen a decided improvement over those having their wings whole. Proceed to catch the queen as before, and as soon as you have her bring your new hive to the old stand. Now wheel the old hive half way around so it faces in the opposite direction, and place the new one

just where the old one stood, when I place the cage with the queen in it endwise to the entrance, one end being within an inch of the center of the entrance. The bees from the field which have, during this process of changing hives, been hovering around, now find the queen, when they set up a hum and fan their wings, which soon attracts the swarm that now come pouring into the hive by the thousand. I now take the cage, giving it a little jerk to shake the bees off from it, when I remove the stopper, and as the queen runs to the open end, hold it down to the entrance, when she will go in with the bees the same as she would have done had she had her wings and the swarm been hived as our fathers used to hive them. If two or more swarms come out at the same time, I always let them alight on the pole as first given, when I can carry them where I wish to, placing half of the bees in front of the hive I wish them to occupy, and carry the rest to another hive which I wish them to occupy, also. Now let one of the queens run in with one part, and the other one with the other. In this way it is no more trouble to manage several swarms where they come out together, than it is to hive them if they were to come out singly; thus much of the dread which used to be experienced, and all the fighting with fountain pumps, etc., to keep swarms so issuing separate, is done away with, and the hiving of them and securing a queen to each part, becomes an easy task. When I am away from home, Mrs. D. or someone else has an eye occasionally on the apiary, simply noting the hives which swarm, so as to tell me which they are when I return home. If the queen does not get back, a look about and near the hive, always reveals her in a little ball of bees, from the size of a butternut to that of a goose egg, when she can be put back in the hive where she came from, or the colony divided, and thus swarming done

away with. In short the clipping of our queens' wings is one of the improvements of the age, scarcely second to any of the many others made within the past generation.

Borodino, N. Y.

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### NEBRASKA NOTES.

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MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

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**C**ALIFORNIA is suffering for rain, Missouri is getting dry, and we here in Nebraska—well, one of our German neighbors said the other day:

"We gets no rain here; we be's too bad. The peoples wants to vater the ground mit beer." [The people who are nearly all Germans hereabout have been having a fight over closing the saloons on Sunday]. "They tink we starve if we gets no beer on Sundays, but when we gets no rain, den what we do?"

We have had no rain since in April, sufficient to wet the ground. Small grain is drying out, corn laying in the ground waiting for enough moisture to make it sprout, or, having sprouted, drying out and dying. The clover has begun to blossom a little, but like everything else, is dry. I have even had to pump water and carry to the bees, as all watering places near have failed. I always give them water, but the windmill generally pumps it, but it, too, has been on a strike for want of wind for the past two weeks.

The hives are full of bees and brood, but most of the honey has disappeared. They manage to make a living so far. We still live in hope, as our main honey crop does not come till fall, and we may get plenty of rain for that yet.

I wonder if anyone else using the section holders belonging to the dovetailed hive ever pulls them all to pieces in getting them off the hive? I had one colony in particular last season that

thought they would stick things together so tight that they would stay "stuck." The sections were well filled, and when I came to take them off, I first pried loose the crate holding them, and then tried to lift it up. The tin on which the holders rest pulled off all right, but that was all. I pulled and pried, and finally succeeded in getting one holder loose, after pulling off both end pieces in the attempt. When I got done with the job (I didn't gather up the pieces that day) there were nearly as many pieces in that outfit as when they came to me in the flat, only they were not near as nice and clean, and the bees were—oh, my!—mad is a mild way to express it.

In preparing my supers for use this year, I find many of them pulled loose in the ends of section holders, or tins loose at one end or the other. They were well nailed up, and ought not to give way in one year it seems to me. I like the holders much better than the wide frames for holding sections, and they come off all right where one case of sections is above another case, only sticking so badly when next to the brood frame.

How do you wear your bee veil? Miss Wilson, in *Gleanings*, gives her plan, which is very similar to the plan I use. I like to have the front so that I can raise it or get my hand under it, and so nearly always pin it to my dress with a safety pin. For a cheap, easily adjusted veil, nothing has served me better than a large piece of mosquito netting, large enough to be fastened below the arms around the waist. But I suppose that would be too common for some of the "away up high" bee keepers, nevertheless it will do very well for poor folks who like to have several veils handy for the accommodation of anyone who may be interested in bees.

Millard, Neb.

### A POOR SEASON—HOW FAR WILL BEES GO AFTER HONEY, ETC.

E. T. FLANAGAN.

**N**EVER in all my experience in bee keeping have I had such a time of it as I have had this spring and summer in regard to bees starving. Ever since the severe weather in late March which destroyed all our bloom from plum, pear, cherry, apple, and greatly damaged our raspberries and strawberries, the bees have been going back (with two exceptions) instead of increasing, and I have today (June 21) over 100 colonies of bees that are not as strong as they were the first day of April, and I am feeding them now to build them up strong for the fall flow, if we have one.

The above statement may be taken by some as an indication that I am not a master of my business, and it certainly looks so, but when we consider that the bees were extra strong at the date above mentioned, and that since then all, or nearly all they have had to subsist on, has been fed to them, and that they are all at out apiaries many miles from home, and that the weather has been as unfavorable, as it could possibly be, (too wet and cold when we needed warm, dry weather, and too dry and hot when we really needed rain), I am somewhat excusable. Added to the labor and time it has taken to feed so many away from home, has been the expense (no little item). Then, too, the hope that the bees would soon get enough to subsist on, has, in some cases, led us to feed rather too light, and the same has resulted in the loss of some colonies, and they the very largest and finest, by starvation.

For the past three weeks my home apiary of about ninety colonies and the Bluff apiary of about thirty-five colonies have been doing well—exceptionally so—so far as brood rearing and

storing some surplus is concerned, but it is principally honey dew they are getting, as I do not see one bee to a thousand heads of white clover—in fact, they hardly notice it. In this vicinity, it is the white oak that is furnishing the honey dew, all other varieties of trees having none observable. From daylight, or as soon as one can see, until nine or ten o'clock, the bees roll in the stuff, but after that until about seven p. m., they get none. As soon as the dampness of the evening sets in, they begin again and work till it is so dark many do not find the way home.

For the first time in my life it was a pleasure to see it coming in, for it ended feeding in two of our apiaries and rendered queen rearing and handling the bees, preparing nuclei, etc., so much pleasanter.

#### HOW FAR WILL BEES GO FOR HONEY?

The above question is one on which there has been quite a difference of opinion. I will give you my experience this past spring, and you can form your own conclusions:

About the twenty-fifth of May, honey dew began coming in at our Bluff apiary, and has continued to do so until the present (June 20), not in large quantities, but sufficient to build the bees up to the booming point. Now exactly one mile and a half away (measured) is our Marlin apiary. The bees there were as good and strong in number the first of May as those at the Bluff apiary—in fact, were decidedly stronger—yet we have been feeding those bees right along for two months past, and fed them only yesterday (June 19), while only one and a half miles away (measured, no guess work about it), the bees at Bluff apiary have their hives full, and for a week past have been storing in the supers. If bees went two and three miles from their hives for food or honey, why do not these bees at Marlin apiary fill their hives, too? They are

as strong and in every way equal to the bees at Bluff apiary.

A bee keeper some two miles from another of my starving apiaries wrote me to bring him some supplies when I made my weekly visit to my out apiaries, as his bees were preparing to swarm. Just two miles away from him on the other side, another bee keeper has about twenty-four colonies of bees. I visited the latter on business on the twenty-third of May, and as a matter of course I asked how his bees were doing. He said that he had just hived three swarms and that the bees were working nicely in the supers, and had several cases of sections nearly ready to come off. I then drove two miles away to deliver the supplies ordered, and was surprised when the man said he had no use for them, that four of his strongest colonies had just starved, and that he was feeding the other twenty to keep them alive. Mind you, this was only two measured miles away from where they were swarming and carrying honey to the sections. There was no river or body of water between, or any timber except apple orchards, intervening or obstructing flight. These are facts. Will Friend Doolittle, or someone else who advocates long flights of bees to secure forage, account for this great difference in such a short distance? Starving, and storing in the sections, at the same time only two miles apart.

It seems impossible, but I was very careful in my observations as to the facts, especially as I was deeply interested, for one of my apiaries was only two miles from where the bees were doing so well, and yet I had to feed, and have had to do so until the present time. I do not know the source of the honey gathered, but presume it was honey dew, as the bees were not on the white clover, though it was in bloom, but not in large quantities anywhere in that vicinity.



Years ago, when I first took the bee fever, I planted all sorts of seeds and shrubs and trees for the bees. I sowed sweet clover along the roads and the road-beds of the railroads, and down the creek bottom. I sent to Dr. Tinker and got some of his famous (at that time) honey plant. I sent to Tennessee and got sourwood trees and buck-bush, and other acts of folly that I would not repeat again, but I have never regretted sowing the sweet clover, as that plant comes in the gap between the summer and fall flowers, and keeps the bees rearing brood and in good condition for the fall flow.

I set out quite a number of basswood trees at the same time, and though they amount to little or nothing from a financial point, I do not regret it, for they give a nice shade, are a handsome tree, and add greatly to the beauty of a place. My trees bloomed this year on the 16th of June, and today the bees are working on them in sound and sight of where I am writing, and I am sure the way they keep at it from daylight until dark, that were the trees abundant enough, I would secure a grand harvest from basswood. I trust such as are favored with an abundance of this grand source of honey may secure what we cannot possibly do in this locality.

Belleville, Ills.

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### POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

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WILLIAM C. SPRAGUE.

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#### Good Will.

**W**E frequently hear the term, "good-will," used as describing a benefit or advantage existing as a part of or in connection with a business. It is our purpose to discuss briefly the nature of this intangible asset as viewed in law.

It is defined in several cases as the advantage or benefit which is acquired by an establishment beyond the mere value of the capital, stock, funds or property

employed therein, in consequence of the general public patronage and encouragement which it receives from constant or habitual customers on account of its local position or common celebrity, or reputation for skill or affluence or punctuality, or from other accidental circumstances or necessities, or even from ancient partialities or prejudices. This is a definition given by Story, and followed in several cases.

Boiled down, this definition would seem to mean simply that the good will of a business consists in the probability that customers will continue to come to the old place of business. At best, it is the sale of a mere chance, which vests in the purchaser nothing but the possibility that a preference which has usually been extended may continue.

Every sort of business does not of necessity possess a good will that courts will protect. It has been asserted that good will has no application to the professions of law, medicine and other learned professions, inasmuch as the business of a professional man has no local existence, and is entirely personal, depending upon the trust and confidence which persons may repose in his integrity and ability to conduct their legal affairs. However, of late sales of professional business have been held to include good will, so that it may be said that the law now recognizes such business as possessing a good will. Good will itself, apart from the business, cannot be sold, it being a mere incident of other property, and only capable of being sold in connection with it.

As to its value, this depends entirely upon the circumstances of the case. It may be more or less valuable, according to location, personnel of its ownership, or special advantages in the proprietor's mode of conducting it. Not only may the good will be sold as any other asset, but also it may be mortgaged or sold under proceedings of court in connection with the property of which it is an incident.

The name of a firm is a very important part of the good will of a business carried on by the firm. Persons become accustomed to buying at certain houses, or houses in a certain locality or known by a certain name, and being so accustomed, will resort to such places, notwithstanding a change of ownership. The name itself becomes an intangible asset of more or less value, according to circumstances. So in the case of trade marks, which are an important

part of the good will of a business. In parting with the good will of a business the seller means to part with all that good disposition which customers entertain toward the business identified by the name, trade mark, location, etc. It is because of this value of the name that very many firms exist which do not contain a single member of the individual name expressed in the firm.

When one sells a business, he does not thereby agree not to engage in a similar business. Contrary to the general view, one in selling his business may agree not to engage in it again, provided there be a reasonable limit to the time and place within which he is not to so engage in the business. If there be no stipulation to the contrary, the vendor may lawfully establish a similar business next door to the one he has sold, and invite everybody to come and purchase, although he must not hold out himself as the successor to the business of the old firm. It is generally understood that old customers may be solicited, although several of the older cases hold that they cannot be personally solicited. The tendency of the law, however, is to hold that in the absence of positive agreement the vendor may solicit trade from old and new customers alike either by indirect or direct means.

The sale of a good will does not transfer to the purchaser any right to use the name where the name is the name of the vendor, unless there is an agreement to that effect. The buyer can, however, advertise himself as the successor to his vendor.

Where the good will pertains merely to the place of business, a sale of it does not give the right to use the firm name without an agreement to that effect. Sometimes the good will attaches more to the place than to the business itself, as in the case of the good will of an inn. The reverse is, however, true in the case of the good will of a newspaper, where the name makes up the principal part of the value of the good will. Where the good will is not mentioned in the agreement of sale of a business, it will be presumed to be included, unless the circumstances are such as to show that only the tangible assets of the business were included.

Formerly, where one member of a partnership died, the good will of the business went to the survivor, but it is now considered as a part of the general

assets of a partnership for which the surviving partner must account. He may retain it upon payment of its full value, so held in a Nebraska case. Where several members of a partnership have sold out to one member, they may be restrained from carrying on a rival establishment under a name so similar to that of the first as to mislead and draw off business.

Returning to the matter of value, it may be said that the value of the good will is to be calculated by estimating every advantage to be secured by succeeding to the business without reference to the exclusion of any person from engaging in the same business. In one case the value was assessed at one year's average net profits.

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## The Progressive Bee Keeper.

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R. B. LEAHY, }  
E. F. QUIGLEY, } Editors.

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

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., JULY 1, 1894.

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Who is going to report a big crop of clover honey? It cannot come from Putnam county (Mo).—Q.

It is not a profusion of bloom (for there has not been much) but that every flower has been a fountain of honey, is what makes us happy this year.

Bees in Progressive Apiary have worked on red clover since June 1. We claimed they would one season in eight. It has been seven years since they have been seen on red clover here.

James Heddon advises all bee keepers to get all white honey stored in sections, the dark, fall honey to be extracted. He says the dark honey brings about as much in the market extracted as it would in the comb.

A bee keeper once said to us that he would raise comb honey or none. He got the latter. Our apiary produced on an average that season 50 lbs per colony extracted. The best yield of comb honey in the same yard was 15 lbs. Our extracted honey was sold to dealers for 10c

per lb in 70-lb lard cans, the cans costing 25c each. Comb honey was selling at 15c, making a difference in favor of extracting of \$3 per colony."

An advertiser in the PROGRESSIVE writes: "Your valuable journal is 'hot stuff.' I get more returns for my advertisement in the PROGRESSIVE than from all the other journals I am now advertising in. Continue until further notice."

Big names seem to be fatal to new journals, especially when they are not backed by plenty of cash. Don't think because you can print it yourself you are sure of success. It takes more than a printing office to run and make a successful bee journal. Q

In some localities bees have not swarmed for two or three years; hence most of the queens are two or three, or possibly four years old. Queens at this age are likely to play out at any time, and as queens can be raised or purchased now cheaper than at any other time of the year, we would advise you to give this matter a little thought.

Reports are coming in that bees are doing well. These are mostly from Missouri and Texas. Our bees have made an average of 60 pounds per colony white clover honey, and Bro. Quigley writes that his best colonies will store 100 pounds each, and if he had all BEST colonies he would have averaged 100 pounds per colony.

Do not use green wire cloth for queen cages if you can help it, as it is often necessary to give the bees and queen water when wishing to hold them for shipment, or if they have been on a long journey. If green wire cloth becomes wet, the bees will lick it and turn up their toes, as most green coloring contains arsenic. Better to use tinned wire cloth.

July and the first half of August is the time to remove all old queens and replace with young ones, although we prefer to requeen the last of August. We use queen cells in place of queens, and if you have black or hybrid bees, it will pay to have all young queens for winter. Then with a good supply of honey next spring, you will have no trouble to get your colonies strong, and swarming will be much less than with old queens.

A Mr. Wilkins, in the Australian Bee Bulletin recommends sulphur for bee paralysis. He says:

"I have twenty hives, and all were suffering more or less, with the exception of hives with the full width of end open. I gave the frames and bees a good powdering, using about four pounds of sulphur on the 20 hives, and I only gave them the one dose, and the disease is thoroughly cured."

Bee paralysis is what is often called the "nameless bee disease."

### GOLDEN QUEENS.

We are still able to fill all orders for Italian queens promptly at the following prices:

Tested Queens, each.....\$1.25  
Untested Queens, each..... .75

These queens are five-banded, bred for beauty and business. Don't you need some of them? If so, write for prices on large quantities.

Leahy M'fg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.

Dear Sirs—I received my 'Simplex' all O. K. Think it is a daisy little machine worth much more than its price. What are your discounts to agents? I think I can sell as many  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozed anyhow. The boys think it is 'out of sight.'

D. R. JOHNSTON.

Wynne Wood, I. T.

See advertisement of the "Simplex Typewriter" elsewhere in this issue.

Notice to

**Missouri AND Kansas**

**Bee Keepers.**

I HAVE one of the largest and best equipped steam power factories in Southwest Missouri, devoted entirely to the manufacture of bee keepers' supplies.

Write at once for large illustrated Catalogue of Dovetailed Hives, Sections, Frames, Supers, Separators, Foundation, Smokers; and, in fact, everything needed in the apiary. Catalogue free. Please mention the "Progressive."

**E. L. KINCAID,**  
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**A HAND-BOOK  
FOR  
BEE KEEPERS.**

Ten Cents per Copy.

MY DEAR ALLEY:

I don't know what will be said generally about April API, or what criticisms will be made in regard to it, but one thing is just sure and certain, it contains more cloth "all wool," to the yard, than any one journal I ever saw. It is seldom we get the subject canvassed at all, but you have succeeded in boiling down the matter so that anyone who has given attention to the subject in the way of study or reading, will work intelligently and to good purpose. You have reason to be proud of the "April number," and I congratulate you on its worth and value.

J. E. POND,

North Attleboro, Mass.

Address, **HENRY ALLEY,  
WENHAM, MASS.**

Please mention the "Progressive."

Our beautifully illustrated Catalogue of Apianian Supplies, free. Address,  
**LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO.,  
Higginsville, Mo.**

**WANTED!**

By an experienced Bee Keeper. A position in, or to rent, an apiary in Southern Arizona or New Mexico. Dryer climate wanted.

Address,  
E. J. GILLET,

King County. Bothell, Wash.

Please mention the "Progressive."

**HO! FOR KANSAS.**

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

Address,

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

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

**Law  
Taught  
By Mail**



It was the boy on the farm; the boy behind the counter; the boy in the mill; the boy in the lawyer's office; the boy in the bank—the ambitious boy, who first made this method of teaching law a necessity. The outcome is found in the **Sprague Correspondence School of Law**, an institution that gives a thorough legal education by mail, and helps practicing lawyers to review. The tuition fee is small, the course complete, the examination thorough, the result perfect. Send 10c. for particulars.

**J. COTNER, JR., SECRETARY,  
No. 91 Telephone Bldg., Detroit, Mich.**

Please mention the "Progressive."

**TIN PAILS:**

We have a few hundred each of 2½ and 5-lb tin honey pails, and while the lot lasts, we will take 5c each for the 2½-lb pails, and 7c each for the 5-lb pails. Write for special prices on twenty-five or more. Address,

**Leahy M'fg. Co.,**

**Higginsville, Mo.**

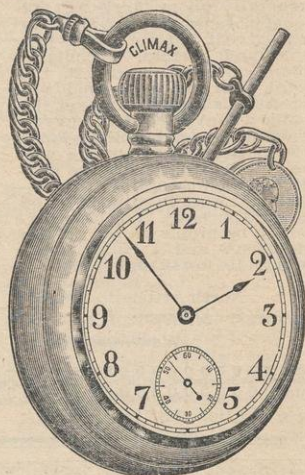
## A LOW-PRICED STEM-WINDER.

We have purchased a lot of nickel-case, stem-winding watches for the benefit of our readers, and we can offer you a good watch, guaranteed by the manufacturers for one year, for the small sum of \$2, or will club it with the PROGRESSIVE at \$2.25 for the watch, and the journal for one year, or if you will send us four subscriptions (three beside your own) at 50 cents per year, with one dollar extra, we will send you the watch. If you will send us eight subscriptions (seven beside your own) with \$4, we will mail you the watch free. In all cases the watch will be sent by mail, postpaid. This is what the Scientific American has to say of the watch:

"The watch shown in the accompanying cut has been selected to illustrate the extremely low cost at which the modern American watch, with all the latest improvements, may be produced. This watch is put on the market by Messrs. R. H. Ingersoll & Brother, of 65 Cortlandt Street, New York, at the extremely low price of \$2. It is a stem-winder, while the setting arrangement is shown in the cut in the center of the plate.

The regulating device does not differ from that usually employed in high-priced watches. The movement itself is a three-quarter plate, quick train, American lever movement. The short wind is one of the valuable features of

the watch. The watch is extremely light, weighing only 3½ ounces, will run thirty hours with one winding, and is incased in a gilt or nickel case, plain or chased. A well made chain accompanies each watch. A general idea of the appearance of the watch may be obtained from our engravings, which are three-fourths actual size.



Over 1,400 watches are produced daily at this factory, or between two and three watches a minute, during working hours. It seems very extraordinary that a real watch can be produced, which is capable of regulation, so that it will keep excellent time, for such a small sum of money. The "Climax" watch is guaranteed to run satisfactorily to the purchaser for one year. It is a watch that ought to suit every body.

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

## DR. J. W. CRENSHAW,

Offers for sale Untested Queens at \$1.00 each; after July 1st, 75 cents each. All of yellow (5 banded) variety, and as fine Queens as any body can raise. Bred from only the best mothers possible to obtain. Imported stock mated to Yellow Drones at same price. Any of Root's goods at his prices. Send for circular and catalogue. Book your orders now and get your queens and Supplies when needed. Queens ready in May.

**VERSAILLES, KY.**

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.



# BEAUTIFUL Flowers

Free by Mail.

Adolph G. Fehr,

SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST,  
Belleville, Ills.

I will send any one of the following collection free by mail, on receipt of \$1.00; six for \$5.00.

—A PRESENT WITH EACH ORDER.—

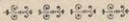
No. 1.	15 Ever-blooming Roses, 15 kinds.....	\$1.00
No. 2.	18 Geraniums, 18 kinds.....	1.00
No. 3.	18 Coleus, or Foliage Plants, all different.....	1.00
No. 4.	15 Chrysanthemums, best new varieties.....	1.00
No. 5.	15 Carnations, best new and old varieties.....	1.00
No. 6.	3 Ivy, 6 Fancy, and 6 Scented Geraniums.....	1.00
No. 7.	20 Choice Bedding Plants, all different.....	1.00
No. 8.	20 Fine Bulbs, Gladiolus and Tuberose.....	1.00
No. 9.	21 Packages of Choice Flower Seeds.....	1.00
No. 10.	20 Packages of Best Vegetable Seeds.....	1.00

Trees, Shrubs, Asparagus, Rhubarb, and Small  
Fruit Plants, on Application.

CUT FLOWERS AND FLORAL WORK Shipped on Short Notice.

## FINE POULTRY

IS A PLEASURE AND PROFIT.



ADOLPH G. FEHR, Belleville, Illinois.

My yards are complete and stocked with  
choice birds of the following breeds:

- Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Barred  
Plymouth Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, S. C.
- B. Leghorns, Silver Duckwinged  
Games, Golden Wyandottes.



EGGS, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 26 by express.



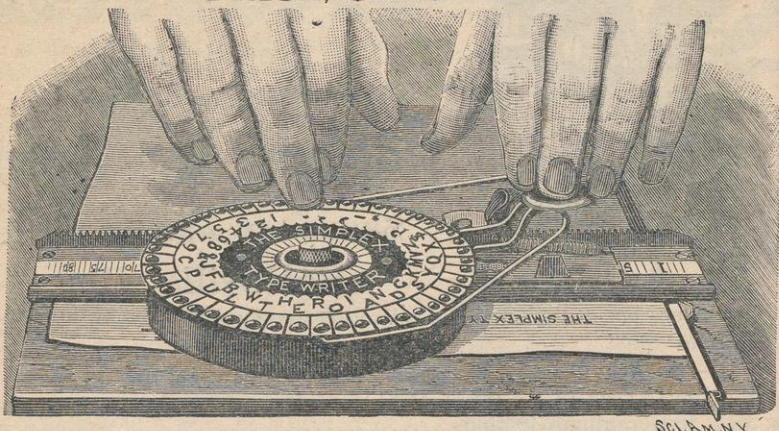
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# THE SIMPLEX TYPEWRITER.

The Simplest Thing in the World. THE ONLY REALLY PRACTICAL, CHEAP TYPEWRITER EVER PUT ON THE MARKET.

*Is Rapid and Does Good Work. Is Easy to Operate. Is Handsome, Can be carried in the Coat Pocket.*

PRICE, \$2.50.



THE LATEST OF THE BEST TYPEWRITERS. THE CLIMAX OF IMPROVEMENTS. THE MINIMUM OF PRICE. DESTINED TO REVOLUTIONIZE WRITING, AS THE SEWING-MACHINE REVOLUTIONIZED SEWING.

The "SIMPLEX" is the product of experienced typewriter manufacturers, and is a PRACTICAL TYPEWRITER in every sense of the word, and AS SUCH, WE GUARANTEE IT.

**FOR BUSINESS MEN.**—Every man, whatever his business, has need of the "SIMPLEX." LAWYERS find them indispensable. MERCHANTS acknowledge their great value. CLERK-GYMNEN write their sermons with them. AUTHORS their manuscripts. Letters written with the "SIMPLEX" are legible and neat, and at the rate of FORTY WORDS PER MINUTE.

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

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

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

### 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.

"I think the 'Simplex' is a dandy."—D. L. Tracy, Denver, Colo.

"The 'Simplex' is a good typewriter, and I take pleasure in recommending it as such."—B. F. Bishop, Morsey, Mo.

"I received the typewriter one hour ago. You can judge my progress by this letter. It is much better than I expected, and with practice I think I will be able to write very fast with it."—E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ill.

Price of Machine, \$2.50. By mail, 25c extra for postage.

Address,

**LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, MO.**

## FREE—To New Subscribers, a Choice of these BEE-BOOKS Newman's "Bees and Honey." ❖

This book treats of the management of an apiary for pleasure and profit. Over 200 pages, and over 200 illustrations. The book for beginners or the more advanced. Send \$1.00 for the **American Bee Journal 1 year** (weekly) and get the book Free. The "Bee Journal" has 32 pages—established in 1861. Sample FREE. ❖



## "Scientific Queen-Rearing." ❖

By G. M. Doolittle (portrait shown herewith). Tells how the very best Queen-Bees are reared in accord with Nature's way. 176 pages. \$1.00 for this book and "Bee Journal" one year. Address.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.**  
56 Fifth Avenue, - CHICAGO, ILL.

❖ Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

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## OUR NEW STYLE FRAME

Gives better satisfaction than anything we have gotten out for several seasons. Our *Thin Walled Hive* is *Best and Cheapest* on the market. — With our *Out Side Winter Case* it makes the *Best Out-Door Winter Hive*,—and the Cheapest. We are the *Original* makers of *Polished Sections*, and our goods are acknowledged to be the best,—and cheap as any. Illustrated Catalogue and copy of THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER free on application.

**THE W. T. FALCONER M'F'G. CO.**

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

❖ Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

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# THE Amateur Bee Keeper,

A Sixty-page Book for Beginners, by J. W. Rouse.

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

What Others Think of this Book.

Leahy M'f'g. Co.: Gentlemen: We should be glad to help you out with the book. It is one of the nicest jobs of printing we have seen. R. & E. C. Porter, Lewistown, Ill., Feb. 29, '9

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

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

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

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## EGGS FOR HATCHING!

FROM BEST KNOWN STRAINS.

INDIAN GAMES, BLACK LANGSHANS,  
BUFF and PARTRIDGE COCHINS, LIGHT BRAHMAS,  
and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

Only the very best stock used. Send for catalogue and prices, or call and see our fowls.

**J. T. HARNESS, Manager. CRESCENT POULTRY FARM, HIGGINSVILLE, MO.**

❖ Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.



1894.

1894.

NEW CATALOGUE,

NEW PRICES.

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

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

Apiarian Supplies

AT BED ROCK.

Write for Estimates on Large Quantities. . . . .

—QUEEN BEES IN THEIR SEASON.—

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

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

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.



# SECTIONS,

Sandpapered and polished on both sides while you wait; but don't wait too long, or you will look like the man herewith shown. Dealers are already laying in a stock, and if you want any, order before the rush. We invite comparison of these

goods with other makes, and will gladly send you samples for two 2c stamps to pay postage. Our 52-page catalogue, for '94, telling all about these and other goods, free for the asking.

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

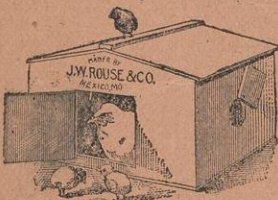
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# BEES,

Dovetailed Hives, Sections,  
Crates, Foundation,  
Smokers,

—VERY CHEAP.

FIVE † BANDED ‡ QUEENS.



The  
Model  
Coop.

One nailed and five packed inside, making six in all, \$3.50.

They ship as box lumber, and at a reasonable rate.

RAT, CAT AND  
VARMINT  
PROOF.

We are agents for Incubators and brooders, and manufacture brooders.

Send for free catalogue or circular, but be sure to state whether it is bees or poultry supplies wanted, or both.

**J. W. ROUSE & CO., MEXICO, MO.**