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## **The progressive bee-keeper. Vol. VIII, No. 7 July 1, 1898**

Higginsville, Mo.: Leahy Manufacturing Company, July 1, 1898

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JULY 1, 1898.



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**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Please mention the "Progressive"

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We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

The Review.....	(\$1 00).....	\$1 35
Colman's Rural World.....	1 00.....	1 35
Journal of Agriculture.....	1 00.....	1 35
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## 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.

**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.

### WANTED.

10,000 lbs of Beeswax, for Cash.

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

## BEE-KEEPERS.

We can make it an object for you to write us for prices on

## One-Piece Sections,



We can fill your order promptly, and furnish you the finest Section that can be made.



## The One-Piece Section Company.

**PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Crawford Co., WISCONSIN, Feb. 15, 1898.**

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.



WE MAKE A.....

SPECIALTY OF

# SECTIONS,

Being located in the great BASSWOOD timber belt of Wisconsin;  
admitted by all to be the best for making sections.

## A GENERAL LINE OF BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

In stock, and at prices with the times. Write for Catalogue and prices, Free.

**MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.,**  
**Marshfield, Wisconsin.**

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement

## "Fruitage."

FOR FRUIT MEN ONLY.

### The Exclusive Fruit Paper of America

is a 32-page paper, the reading matter of which pertains to nothing but fruit. It is indispensable to any one engaged in fruit growing. Is a great fruit section, (PORTLAND, OREGON), and costs 50 cents per year. We want every one of our readers to have it on their table and will therefore club it with the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, both for one year for 60 cents, to all our subscribers who will send their back subscription and one year in advance, or to new subscribers who will pay one year in advance. This offer is good for but a short time.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## Texas Queens.

Golden Italians, Adel or Albino Queens.

Dr. Gallup of California, writes Oct. 6 1896: "The queens received of you are decidedly the very best honey gatherers I have in a lot of 30 stocks, and I have received queens from ten different parties this season." Price of Untested Queens, \$1.00.

**J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Tex**

Please mention the "Progressive."

## FINE ITALIAN QUEENS.

Best honey-gathering strain in America. Prices, 55c each, or 3 for \$1.50. No black bees here.

**WM. C. GATHRIGHT,**  
**DONA ANA, N. M.**

Money order office, Las Cruces, N. M.



Please mention the "Progressive."

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**H. B. WILLSON & CO.**  
PATENT LAWYERS,  
Le Droit Bldg., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Please mention the "Progressive"



### 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. & ROCKFORD, ILLS.**  
**JOHN BARNES CO.,** 914 Ruby St.

Please mention the "Progressive."

**A KLONDIKE FOR YOU** is our 40-page Catalogue of supplies and instructions to beginners, etc., free.

We keep on hand the new style sections, fence separators, and other improved BEE SUPPLIES, made by the A. I. Root Co. Can fill orders promptly at factory prices. Send us a trial order.

**John Nebel & Son,**  
2-1f High Hill, - Missouri.

Please mention the "Progressive."



## "Higginsville" Bee Supplies at Kansas City.

Having purchased the good will and business of H. L. Miller, of Supplies, I will be in a position to furnish all Bee-Keepers' Supplies at Higginsville prices.

You will save freight by ordering of me. Write for Catalogue.

**C. E. WALKER,**  
407 Minn Ave.  
Kansas City, Kas.

### PRICES OF Bingham Perfect Bee-Smokers and Honey Knives.

Smoke Engine	largest smoker made.	per doz.	each
Doctor.....	3½ "	\$13.00—Mail,	\$1.50
Conqueror.....	3 "	9.00— "	1.10
Large.....	2½ "	6.50— "	1.00
Plain.....	2 "	5.00— "	.90
Little Wonder.....	2 " wt 10 oz	4.50— "	.70
Honey Knife.....		6.00— "	.80

All Bingham Smokers are stamped on the metal, patented 1878—1892—Knives B. & H.

The four 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 suttu nor burnt fingers. The Plain and Little Wonder have narrow shields and wire handles. All Bingham Smokers have all the new improvements, viz: Direct Draft, Movable Bent Cap, Wire Handles, Inverted Bellows, and are ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

Fifteen years for a dollar. One-half a cent a month.

Dear Sir:—I have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always well pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer I write for circular. I do not think the four inch "Smoke Engine" too large. Yours,

W. H. EAGERTY.  
Corning, Cal., July 14th, 1896.

I have used Bingham Smokers ever since they first came out. Working from three to seven hundred colonies twelve months in the year. I ought to know what is required in a smoker. The Doctor 3½ inch just received fills the bill. Respectfully,

O. W. OSBORN.  
Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Aug. 7th, 1896.

Dear Sir—Smokers came O. K. They are the best I have ever seen; sell like hot cakes Respectfully,

WM. BAMBU.

With a Bingham Smoker that will hold a quart of sound maple wood, the bee-keepers' trials are all over for a long time. Who ever heard of a Bingham Smoker that was too large or did not give perfect satisfaction. The world's most scientific and largest comb honey producers use Bingham Smokers and Knives. The same is true of the world's largest producers of extracted honey. Before buying a smoker or knife hunt up its record and pedigree.

Please mention the 'Progressive.'

**T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich,**





# The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey, and Kindred Industries

50 Cents a Year.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company.

Vol. VIII.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., JULY 1, 1898.

No. 7.

## WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS. Somnambulist.

ARE you lying awake of nights planning as to the disposal of your enormous surplus? Then try to be thankful, and remember in sympathy we unfortunates who are hunting the crop instead of the market. While California is suffering from one extreme, we are suffering from the opposite. The markets will surely experience a general cleaning up and stand ready with open arms to welcome a future crop, should one materialize. In the meantime we will most probably have ample time for theorizing and air-castle building, but I find much more pleasure and profit in practical bee-keeping. I will at any time cheerfully exchange places with the man whose greatest trouble is the handling and disposition of his crop. With little or no opportunity of testing it, of what good is theory?

However, we can not be deprived of that pleasureable standing by and watching the others try costly experiments, nor denied the gratification of such expressions as, "Knew it!" "Told you so!" "Just as I expected!" and kindred "sweet morsels."

The "Southwest" says, "The value of the bee in the work of fertilizing plants by carrying pollen from

one plant to another, is greater than its use in producing honey." But who is there to mourn if the "two birds are killed with one stone," namely, fertilization of plants and honey production. The doubting Thomases will have a superb opportunity of studying the question of bees as connected with fertilization this year. They will please take note that as a consequence of heavy and continuous rains throughout apple bloom, we are assured of an extremely light apple crop. Early cherry blossoms caught a few sunshiny hours, and a full crop is now being garnered. The later varieties were less fortunate, arriving as they did during a period when the flood gates of heaven seemed opened to their fullest extent; hence, those who waited for the late cherries will continue to wait. Given same conditions, and the same results are true of every kind of fruit this year in our locality. Neither bees nor breeze could render assistance in the important business of pollination. The ever-present rain either washed the pollen off the blossoms, or converted that which should have been a beautiful, subtle powder, into a smeary, sticky paste. For at least two weeks the cry has been, "Wheat very much damaged." One will assign as a cause, rust; another, scab; in fact, almost as many variations as to cause, as different men; but



one quite intelligent old gentleman this morning remarked that "when-ever hard or dashing rains occurred during the blossoming of wheat, expect inferior grain, as the rain insures imperfect fertilization, and as a consequence we have shrivelled or imperfect seed."

More truth than poetry in that article of W. H. Ritter's, on "Bogus Honey," in June PROGRESSIVE. "Jest sich doin's goin' on in this neck of the woods." Fully one-fourth of the people hereabouts are as "sot" as the rock-ribbed hills in their convictions regarding the manufacture and sale of artificial honey. And should you unwittingly attempt to reason with them, they will cut you off short with one of those scathing, withering looks indicative of commingled surprise and scorn that such stupendous stupidity would dare present itself in these latter days. Don't attempt defense, except with the expectation of defeat.

Mr. Editor, I've for some time been wanting to call you down, and as I'm in somewhat of an aggressive mood today, I feel now is the accepted time. 'Tis all about those Aikin articles and Doolittle's accompanying criticisms. At their conclusion, what will be left for the rest of us poor fellows to say? We (here "we" means Sommy) are charged with furnishing the packing material as it has been in the past, is in the present, and are frequently reminded of our straying inclinations, etc.; but if they (Aikin and Doolittle) will persist in telling the whole tale, and you humor them by your permission, just, I pray you, tell us what we are to do. I, for one, can see no "gates ajar for me." Most people would have been satisfied with the squeezing Aikin is capable of giving this lemon, but you, Mr. Editor, must turn it over

to the powerful pressure of that two hundred pounder, Doolittle, and after ALL the substance is extracted, you still have sufficient audacity to ask that we write on BEE-KEEPING. Bear in mind you yourself took refuge in the descriptive, (and, by the way, we are heartily glad you were driven to this resort), or else we never should have had those interesting travels that have graced the pages of the PROGRESSIVE for some months past. By the way, there was no occasion for that half-way apology inserted in the June PROGRESSIVE at the conclusion of the travels. Let's have no more such apologies, but start out on another round just as soon as you can, that we may follow later on.

Taken as a whole, I am proud of the PROGRESSIVE; proud of its birth-place having been in old Missouri; proud of the exhibition of nerve and energy that has been necessary to its existence and healthy growth, and glad to notice its having "enjoyed quite a boom last month." Your liberal offer of a purely-mated, five-banded queen, and the PROGRESSIVE, for \$1, should meet with equal liberality on the part of your customers. By the way, is your intention to send the PROGRESSIVE for the remainder of our lives, or a year, or a single copy? Again, do you let one off from paying, should he chance to fall sick? If so, we may conclude to test our credit. No very great job to get a little sick. Quite the easiest way out of debt that's been lately suggested. Thank you. I feel much more encouraged. I even see in the glimmering distance the shadow of a chance of becoming rich, and "p'raps" the time may yet come when I will not need to prepare packing for the PROGRESSIVE. Adieu.

Naptown, Dreamland.



## GOLDEN QUEENS.

We are ready to furnish Golden Queens at the following prices:

Tested Queens each,	\$1.00;	per doz,	\$10.00
Untested	.75;		7.50

**A. C. LEACH & BRO.,**  
Cuthand, Texas.

### TENNESSEE JOTTINGS.

#### Some Interesting Items Concerning the Honey Producing Flora of East Tennessee.

PORTER A. M. FEATHERS.

SAY, did you know the PROGRESSIVE is a "daisy"? Why, I did not know it until I subscribed for it, nor did I know its editors (Bros. R. B. Leahy and G. M. Doolittle) were so "chuck full" of bee knowledge and such great moralists and hustlers as they really are. No doubt many others stood upon the same old flat bottom as I did at one time. Ha, ha! Really, there is no journal in my estimation which is any more full up to the brim with business and good sound bee advice than the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER. In the June issue, page 195, I read one of the best articles I ever read—I tell the truth. I read and re-read the article over and over again, with much enthusiasm. Bro. Leahy certainly must be a true lover of old Dame Nature, for his very soul was imbedded in the deepest thought of pictorial de-

scription. The eloquence in the article has no ending, and the free delivery of same no stoppage.

So Bro. Doolittle has other pets besides his golden beauties. Those little squirrels no doubt were enjoying themselves in the cleft of the cottage home as it were in their own natural sphere, as much so as "Doomuch" found pleasure in having them there.

I read "Recapitulation" by our so much honored Bro. Doolittle. Under the above heading will be found many good lessons for the amateur bee-keeper, as well as for some of us who are advanced in apiculture. The different articles under the above subject are written up in the simplest and most general business manner. To be sure, they are fine, and it would be well for one and all to be governed by them accordingly. Bee-keepers, let me advise you to read and study out the many excellent truths this series of articles contains.

O, yes; those lines of prose, perfumed with business, so gently flow, they have been welcomed as it were from some censor, and rolling so gently, have long since greeted me, as others, with pleasure and business reality.

Bees in this locality are just booming. All colonies are strong, and, with the exception of a very few, are gathering the nectar which flows in so great abundance. We have had an unusual "honey DUE" ever since May 25, and colonies show a large marked yield of surplus, which is of a golden yellow color. White clover is quite plentiful in this locality, but this season did not yield as abundantly as in previous years, the cause being so much dry weather in the latter part of May. However, white clover has lasted about five weeks, and



the honey is of a very fine flavor; also clear.

Chestnut, sourwood, of which we have a very large pasture, is now beginning to bloom. There is also a bushy shrub called "gimlet-wood," which is found in large numbers in the forest, and I must not fail to state right here that it yields a large amount of honey. The honey gathered from this plant is in color a rich cream, while the flavor is mild, often resembling that of white clover, which is generally so nice. Gimlet-wood is found mostly in heavy woodland, and as a general rule, on elevated land. The wood of this shrub is smooth and white, but the bark is very bitter, thus rendering it very undesirable to the palate. Gimlet wood blooms between the 10th and 20th of June. The flowers are white, and grow in clusters, and honey is secreted all the day long, so a general buzz-z-z of the inmate of the bee-hive is heard to sound in many thousand strong. Any brother bee-keeper, who has never seen anything of the kind as the above described shrub, and would like to see and try "gimlet wood," I will upon receipt of name and address take pleasure in sending either the plant or seed, as preferred, free of charge, they paying all postage or freight charges.

For the benefit of the fraternity, I will oblige them, as well as the PROGRESSIVE, with a diary of our honey yielding plants and the date they most generally bloom. I will give each plant its respective value as a honey producer, and as it approaches the season:

White willows open March 10th, and yield our first pollen. Fruit trees of all kind also. "Gill over the ground" opens between April 10th to 20th, and from this our bees gather a handsome crop of nice honey. This forage is what starts

the queens to laying in real earnest, and thus our colonies build up quite strong at this date, and by the time white clover, poplars, locusts, and many small plants begin to bloom, which is between May 10 and 15, all are ready to carry in the sweets of these flowering plants. Persimmon is one of our finest honey producers, and yields a large surplus, blooming when white clover does. White locust, which grows in large thickets and is quite numerous, yields honey of a fine flavor, and it is very clear. Blackberries and other small vines bloom about now, which last some time, and at the same time show an increase in our supers and upper stories. June 10 to 20 brings the sourwoods, gimlet wood and chestnuts in bloom, which prolong the honey flow sometimes four weeks longer. These plants, together with those above mentioned, and in fact many others, give us all our spring honey surplus. August 25 to 30, we have twenty different varieties of golden rod, and about this time buckwheat blooms. September 15 to 20 brings our fall honey plant, "white weeds," into action. This plant is found growing spontaneous in all old worn-out fields, and the honey gathered from it is generally in large crops, and is very clear and delicious. As cold nights come, this honey candies and becomes as firm and white as lard in coldest winter. The abovenamed plants, with exceptions to a very few, are the honey producers of this section, while in other near-by sections there are many other varieties.

As the editor has given the space, and waited so patiently for me to get through, I will close until another time.

Whitesburg, (Hamblen Co.) Tenn.

[Now if any of our readers want some of that "gimlet" seed, just write to Bro. Feathers.—Ed].



### Second-Hand Foundation Mills.

We have the following good second-hand Foundation Mill which we have taken in exchange for bee-keepers' supplies:

One ten-inch Root Mill, with dipping tank, all complete. This mill, for all practical purposes, is as good as new, and the price of it new, with tanks, would be \$27. To dispose of it quick, we will take \$13 for the outfit.

LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

### EXPERIENCE AND ITS LESSONS.

R. C. Aikin.

(Continued from June PROGRESSIVE.)

#### CHAPTER VIII.

##### MARKETING.

WHEN talking of management of the apiary for a crop of honey, the common advice is to study one's field. We should just as thoroughly know our field for marketing. The matter of producing a crop and having not the least idea what would be done with it when produced, is a fault not confined to apiarists alone. Agricultural masses are largely afflicted in this way.

In my earlier experience my crop was seldom equal to the demand. There was no other producer nearer than five miles, and I had the little village one-half mile away, and the surrounding farm community, and a share of the trade of our county seat, a town of 3000 population five miles away. I had a number of customers among the farmers, who would buy from 25 to 50 pounds each. My apiary was only from 25 to 75 colonies, and 3,000 to 4,000 pounds was a big crop.

We used to be taught that extracted honey could be produced very much cheaper than comb. There was the saving of 25 pounds of honey required to build one pound of comb. Then there was the time required to build the comb, when the comb builders could just as well be in the field gathering;

but though I have frequently seen the argument advanced, I do not remember to have seen an estimate of the gain, though of course it was a whole lot. I did not stop to figure that since it took ABOUT one pound of wax to hold 25 pounds of honey, that therefore if the yield in newly built combs was 25 pounds, that if I furnished the combs it should be 50 plus that gathered by the comb builders, I—I—I-r-e-c-k-o-n 25 more—wasn't I real foolish not to see how nicely that figured out 20 years ago?

I always wanted to be reasonably honest. If sugar and sorghum and maple and New Orleans were worth from five to seven or eight cents, and good, too, surely MY sweet could not be worth more than two or three times as much. I doubted if I could get so much even if it was worth it, and whether it would not be a bit dishonest or exorbitant to charge so much. I had made a good many barrels of sorghum myself before I went into the honey business, and it did not seem just fair for me to make a whole lot more on my honey than the sorghum maker got for his labor.

I used to sell comb at 12½ to 15c retail, and extracted 10 to 11. Before I left Iowa, ten years ago, the lowest I ever sold extracted at was 7 or 7½c for one barrel, usually getting 8 to 10c. I believe I have never to this day sold No. 1 comb for less than 10c. I always felt that comb was a luxury to be paid for, but extracted was for poor and common people, to be sold at reasonable rates.

Before my crop is produced, I am calculating what I am to do with it. I want to have some idea of whether I can sell at home, or if I shall have to send to the city. I want to consider the ability of my neighbors to buy. I have never been



fortunate enough to have wealthy customers who could buy at any price. My neighbors have been like myself, buying the necessities as cheaply as possible, and doing without the luxuries. I reason that wheat and corn are cheap, and wages low, and the consumers are going to buy sugar if I do not give them some inducement. I do not forget that hard times are harder on a large per cent of city people than on the producer, and hardest of all on wage laborers.

Having studied out the situation I try to do what is right, and what I CAN DO. If the city and general markets will not pay good prices, I decide that the poor at home have a better right to cheap eating than has the man with capital. It costs me a little more to sell out in small lots than to sell at wholesale, so I charge a little above the wholesale price, and let my neighbors have my honey. The poor man's fifty cents will buy just as many pounds as the rich man's, one price to all—no cut for quantity. I try to make my extracted take the place of foreign sweets—sugar, syrups and glucose. My comb I hold higher, because it requires more skill, which means more preparation on my part to be able to do it well—to produce it. I take trade whenever my neighbor has what I need, and would buy.

Not only do I sell at home at the honey house, but I go to the groceries and offer my honey. Frequently they will say, We will take a little comb, but don't believe we can sell extracted. Often they don't want either. I tell them if they will furnish the room I will furnish the honey, and they do not have to pay for it until it is sold. If they do not sell very much, I will take it in goods, after they have sold the honey. If they sell large quanti-

ties, of course I want some cash. We all sell at the same price. A customer pays just as much at the honey house as at the store. I do my own wholesaling, and none on commission or credit. I put only a little at a time in the stores, supplying them as they get nearly out. Understand I am supplying them for their retail trade. If a dealer wishes to speculate on my honey, he pays cash as any other buyer, but I do not demand pay in advance from reliable retailers—and I try not to deal with any other kind.

My comb honey is sold always NET WEIGHT by the CASE, and when at even weight, RETAILED by the PIECE. Comb is now 10c per section here in our country town, while I sell to the stores, or anybody else who will buy by the case, at 10c per POUND. Cases average somewhere about 22 pounds, or \$2.20 per case, so the dealer selling by the section gets a profit of about 20c per case.

My extracted honey is put up in lard pails painted and stenciled. The stencil reads: "Honey. War-ranted Pure. R. C. & E. Aikin, Loveland, Colo." You see wife and I are in business together. She is the junior member. The honey is put into these pails very soon after extracting, and allowed to candy solid. We used to sell it liquid, but this year (1897) we sell it candied, that is, what is in the regular packages. We have it in 60-pound cans, too, and candied. The trade among the country people is nearly all in bulk, and quite a little in town, too, some bringing their own vessels, and some buying the cans. It goes in lots of from 10 to 100 pounds, many farmers buying a 60-pound can, then the next year bringing back the same can to have it filled.

In selling comb, the price includes the case; but since so many



want the extracted in their own vessels, I sell at a set price for the honey straight, and if I furnish the vessel, that is extra. For two years I have retailed extracted honey at 6c per pound; a 5-gallon square can at 25c; 3-pound lard pails at 6c each, and 5-pound pails at 8c. The cans and pails are sold at just about cost. The 3-pound pail takes about four pounds of honey, and the 5-pound pail six, if liquid, or seven if allowed to candy. We are selling nearly altogether the smaller pail. Four pounds of honey at 6c is 24c, and 6c for the pail makes it a 30c package. These I sell to stores at 27c, or to any other who buys to sell again. They retail at the stores or honey house at 30c each. After the honey is candied hard, a little slip of paper with printed instructions for liquifying is laid inside each pail on the honey.

Within the last year, my ideas of selling honey in the candied or granulated state, have by some apiarists been called impractical. Some have said it could not be done. I have in the last three months sold near a ton this way in the 4-pound pails, and it goes right along that way. I have asked the grocers how the people take to it, and they tell me that just as soon as a customer understands it it is all right.

I have already made this article long enough, and still I have not said all I wanted to on the subject. This is written Nov. 26, 1897, and I have sold of this season's crop just about 5,000 pounds, and nearly all of it in my local market. Farmers and laborers have bought a large part of it. I have traded for anything I could use; poultry, feed for man and beast, lumber, stone, brick and fuel. There is also considerable honey on the market besides ours, possibly as much more. Honey has been used in putting up

fruits, and in many ways in place of sugar and syrup.

Good honey, fair prices, and advertising, can, and will, if pushed by producers, sell five to ten times as much in the local markets as is now sold.

Loveland, Colo.

(To be continued in our next.)

### Recapitulation by G. M. Doolittle.

**Knowing Our Markets.**—There, now, Friend Aikin, you have "just done it," and I want every reader of this to turn to the first paragraph of "Experience and its Lessons," in this issue, and read it over, and *over*, and *OVER again*, if needs be, till what is said there strikes deep down into your "soul," for on it hangs one of the greatest secrets of successful apiculture. O, the folly of working from early morn till late at night, day in and day out, only to throw the larger part of it away, because the whole mind is bent on a big crop, instead of how much you secure for the crop after it is obtained. Such a course is only on a par with many farmers I know of hereabouts, who will go into the woods in late fall and early winter and pick up all of the fallen wood about their woods, cut it into stove length, and carefully pile it, so as to *save all there is* "going to waste," and then leave those piles of wood, many of them, to rot down, never looking at it afterward. I have often asked the question, "Would it not have been better to have allowed the wood to rot without the great expenditure of human energy 'rotting' with it?" Then we have butter made at a great expense of feed, milking of cows, skimming of milk, making into butter, and carefully packing the same, only to have it stand in some poor cellar or other place, before sold, till it is nearly spoiled, when the thing is sold for "a song." Far better produce only half as much, with



only half the cost in expense and labor, while being "ALERT" in the selling of the same, thus securing equal results without the "wear and tear" of producing a big crop. All of our bee-keeping work should be done with an "eye single" to the turning of the finished product to the best possible advantage to us and ours.

### **Comb Vs. Extracted Honey.**—

Don't know that I just understand what Bro. A. is driving at in his third paragraph, but if he is trying to make out that the securing of double the yield of extracted honey from the same colony we could worked of comb honey, was and is a fallacy, then all I have to say is, I think he is mistaken; for I have repeatedly proven that the average yield of extracted honey from a given number of colonies would be fully double that of comb honey. But when it comes to the disposing of the two articles, I can sell double the number of pounds of comb honey with the same labor that it takes to sell one-half as much extracted honey, and generally secure double the price for the comb. The year I secured 28½c per pound for comb honey, I sold extracted at 15c, but of late years the contrast has been greater in favor of the comb honey.

### **Doing Without Luxuries.**—Bro.

Aikin says: "My neighbors have been, like myself, buying the necessities as cheaply as possible, and doing without the luxuries," and then tells us that hard times are hardest of all on the laborers or wealth producers of the country, and for this reason he decides that these wealth producers should have the benefit of low prices on honey. But I looked in vain to find any solution to the question, "Why have such a state of affairs come about in this land of ours?" for in 1874, when honey retailed in all of the cities here at the east at 35c per pound, it was these same wealth producers that bought nineteen-

twentieths of all the honey on the markets, with the money they had to spend for LUXURIES after the necessities had all been purchased. During those early seventies, I asked the man who purchased my honey, and spent weeks of time in travel from city to city in the honey interest, who it was that could buy honey at 35c a pound, and ventured with, "It must be the millionaires." To this he replied, "O, no; that class of people consume but very little of the honey that goes on the market. The man that buys the most of the honey is the day laborer, who, when Saturday night comes, goes to town for his week's supplies, and after having purchased the needs for his family, finds he has something left," so buys honey, etc., for a treat for himself and family over Sunday." And because they do not do so now, come our low prices and hard times for bee-keepers, and all of the talk about over-production, massing honey in large cities, poor quality of honey, bee-keepers rushing their crop on the market for a song, adulteration, etc., etc., to account for the existing circumstances, is 'shooting wide of the mark,' and shows that the mass of bee-keepers prefer shooting at a "man of straw" rather than studying into the underlying cause for this state of affairs.

If any person wishes to get at the real facts in this matter, let him or her ask themselves, from a sincere heart, this question: What has caused the price of butter and coal to change as they have since 1874? In 1874 I paid 45c per pound for butter, and \$3.50 a ton for coal, according to my diary. In 1897 I paid \$5.25 a ton for coal, and purchased butter at 14c per pound. During the time which has elapsed since the early seventies, the relative cost of producing the two articles named has not materially changed, yet coal has very materially advanced in price, which butter had depreciated more



than two-thirds. I could have used honey and coal, and thus made this more appropriate for a bee paper, but honey is not a STAPLE article, while coal and butter are staples. By a careful investigation of these matters, we can soon find what is the REAL trouble with the masses, and after having thus ascertained, we may not go before the public with so many erroneous notions regarding the "hard times" as we have in the past.

***Selling Extracted Honey in the Granulated State.***—I am very glad

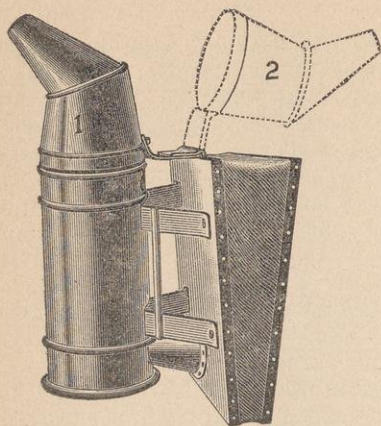
Bro. A. touched upon the matter of selling extracted honey in the granulated state, for, according to my views, that is the only real practical way of selling such honey. If you sell it in the liquid state, and it is not consumed soon, it will granulate, and in that case requires more explanation to convince your customer that he has not been defrauded through a spurious article, than it does to tell him how he can liquify that in a granulated state. Then honey in the granulated state can be handled quite roughly without any leakage, while when in the liquid form, there is nothing quite so easy as having everything all daubed with the stuff, for customers seem bound not to keep it "right side up with care." Then every time granulated honey is liquified, there comes to it that nice aroma, so inviting to the smell and taste, which it had when fresh from the combs, while that long standing in the liquid state, loses this aroma, to a certain extent.

But there is one way of marketing honey which Bro. A. does not touch upon, which is the "selling by sample." In all of my building up a trade for honey, I have found this the easiest. Go on every street in country, town or city, and leave a sample of your product at every house, with the slip telling how to liquify it, or, if comb honey,

cut off a "chunk" according to the number in the family; and then go around with what you have for sale two or three days later, and the houses where you do not make a sale, especially if you are willing to exchange the honey for the product of others, will be few and far between. This sample causes the "mouth to water," and the "good wife" and children prevail along the "honey line." Then there is another way of marketing, not even hinted at by A., applying wholly to extracted honey. When the honey has so granulated that it will but just run, pour it into light basswood boxes, holding 5, 10, 25 or 50 pounds, the same having been prepared during the leisure winter months, and having the inside corners paraffined, when it is to be set away till candied hard. Now put paraffine paper over the top, on this the slip about liquifying, and nail on the covers. Next, from some of the same honey, cut out chunks weighing about two ounces, putting the same in a block of wood, having a suitable hole bored in it, or in a little box of suitable size, and mail the same to different parties in different towns, in regions where honey is not raised to any extent, putting in the slip about liquifying and telling of price, etc., when you will find orders coming in from fields rarely canvassed for honey. It is a good idea to mail such packages to postmasters, offering them wholesale figures on the honey, or offering a five or ten-pound box at sample rates, for introduction, and after once introduced, you will find a permanent market at such places. Such boxes of honey go at a low rate by freight, and as the honey is solid within, there is little or no danger from breakage, even though the boxes be made of one-fourth inch stuff. Years ago I shipped considerable honey in boxes this way, and never had a complaint from breakage.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, Borodino, N. Y.





#### THE "HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER."

☞ A Good Smoker for a Little Money.

THE HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER A DANDY.

The "Higginsville" Smoker is a Dandy with a big D."

J. M. MOORE,  
Holden, Mo.

Price 75c; by mail, \$1.00. Address,

LEAHY MFG CO., Higginsville, Mo

### MARKETING HONEY.

It is not a profitable business to produce and sell comb honey at the prices that now prevail in the city markets. This is because there is so much inferior honey put on the market that must be sold at some price, and this keeps the price of comb honey so low that it does not pay to sell it in that form.

It has been shown that it is costly work for the bees to build comb, and the bee-keeper who consults his own interests will soon learn that he cannot afford to waste honey comb by selling it for ten cents a pound. It will be much more economical for him to buy an extractor and save his combs to be used again.

The man who keeps but a few colonies will not have enough to sell to make it an object to send it to a city market and trust it in the hands of a commission man of doubtful honesty; and unless he can sell his surplus at

home, this is the only way to dispose of it, for country merchants seem to have a holy horror of honey in any form, and rarely consent to handle it on any terms.

It does not require a trained salesman to sell honey to families at retail. It is not like selling books, because when you have nice extracted honey to sell, you can always get a hearing from any woman who takes pride in a well-furnished table, and many times in the country or small villages, it is only necessary to get a hearing to make a sale.

Dan White of Ohio, starts out with a lot of postal cards addressed to himself, and gives every housekeeper a sample of his honey to try, leaving a postal with her on which to order honey later. This he finds brings him sales for all the honey he has to dispose of.

A Michigan bee-keeper found that commission houses were neither prompt nor honest, and after much hesitation, started out to sell his surplus honey. He was not a good salesman, being diffident and having a poor opinion of "peddling," but he soon got over that, for he found the housewives ready to buy honey in almost every case, and after selling his own honey at from eight to eleven cents a pound, he bought a lot and retailed that at a good profit.

Country people like honey, but they will not go after it. If it is brought to their door, they will buy it, but it is one of those things that can be dispensed with and not be missed by most families, and unless it is offered directly to them, they do not think of buying it. By a good many people, honey is looked upon as a luxury pure and simple, and they only use it when it appeals directly to their desire to get something good to eat.

The man who will dress himself neatly, and put his honey up in an attractive shape, can dispose of all he



can produce, at a good price, within driving distance of his own house.

In warm weather, when honey runs readily, it can be carried about in a bright new tin can, and sold to each customer in quantities as desired, but in cold weather it must be put into packages of some kind, and the most available one in most places is the common glass fruit jar. Don't be particular about the quantity sold at the first visit. As a rule, the family that begins to use honey at all, will become regular customers, and after a route is once established, there will be no trouble about finding a sale for all the honey that will be produced. The home market is the best one for honey, and home prices are highest.—*Farmer's Voice.*

## Golden Beauties

Italian Queens at 50c each  
6 for \$2.75, or \$5 per doz  
Warranted pure

*George W. Cook, Spring Hill, Kan*

### STRAWS FROM THE APIARY.

**Fred S. Thorington.**

The swelling bees, the blooming flowers,  
Tell of summer working hours.  
The evening dewdrop on the rose  
Whispers love and repose.

**I**F bee-keepers in this locality had a stock of plans on hand this last spring, I guess they found them pretty well watered, as it rained so much. Notwithstanding the late, rainy spring, my bees came through in fair shape, with the loss of but one colony, which came out of its hive May 22, and united with another swarm. It had a good queen, and she was killed at the hive they

went into. The rest built up strong in working force on spring bloom, and were ready to work on clover bloom, which was coming in bloom the sixteenth of May.

To loosen caps, covers, supers, frames, etc., to hives, I find a piece of buggy spring, one of the top layers, makes a very handy and convenient tool, and as most bee-keepers have one or more, or can obtain one for the asking at a blacksmith shop, the cost will be but little, and after using one awhile, it would not like to be dispensed with. It need not be over eight or nine inches long, being sure to leave the pointed or tapered end. It is used best with hollowing side up, with the thin or pointed end inserted between the super and hive, frames, or any parts one wishes separated. Used in this way, and by prying downward, it forms a good lever. I have had one or two in use for years, and can find nothing I like so well to take its place.

For a cloth cover over frames, sections, etc., I use heavy, unbleached sheeting boiled in linseed oil, in which some rubber cut in small pieces has been thrown, and oil and rubber boiled together for a few moments before the cloth is put in. The cloth should be held up on a stick in the air occasionally, and be kept well stirred while being boiled. When done, hang to dry a short time before being folded or cut into blankets to fit the hive. Rubber from the soles of shoes or boots, if good, will do to use. I have used blankets made as above-mentioned for years, and find the bees do not gnaw them much. Oil enough to cover the cloth when boiling is all that is wanted.

Lost two swarms the last of May, instead of one, as stated above.

On account of the rainy weather during the early bloom, the bees



could not work all the time, and I don't think they had stored much more honey on an average the first of June than they had on hand the first of May. However, with the honey they had on hand left from winter stores, and what was gathered from spring bloom, the most of them built up quite strong in numbers and had a good field working force to gather white clover honey, which was quite abundant June 1.

In a letter from Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, dated May 8, H. L. Bancroft says: "Fruit trees are blooming here, and bees here make love to the sweet blossoms, and gently and deftly kiss the sweetness from the flowers, but leave the flowers none the less sweet or useful. I think, rather, the flowers are benefitted and are made more fruitful by the contact. There is no war nor hard feeling, nor destruction, nor damage of any kind, between the bee and the blossom in our observation. Just an illustration of the eternal fitness of things. A case of natural demand and supply."

Could more people see the relation the bees have to the flowers, (especially fruit growers,) in the same light as does Mr. Bancroft, I think there would be less spraying of fruit trees while they were in bloom, and thereby poisoning and destroying the life of our little pets, that sip the nectar from the flowers. I think nature in her wisdom placed the tiny drops of sweet in the base of the flowers, beneath the pollen, to entice the bees and insects to them for the proper pollenization and setting and seeding of the fruit.

Then who would break the merry spell,  
When nature performs her part so well?  
Or who would chide the wedding priests  
For partaking of the marriage feasts?

Chillicothe, Mo.

## A PICTURE.

F. L. THOMPSON.

On round green hills are lying  
Clear floods of sunny air;  
No tree-shadow here is trying  
To break the yellow glare.

Low down within a hollow,  
A settler's house shines white;  
And near it the chickens follow  
The grasshoppers skipping light.

The young mother sits in the hallway  
Rocking her child to sleep,  
And far on the hills looks away  
Where feed and lie the sheep.

The air is fraught with slumber;  
Its gentle stirrings, see,  
With faintness the flowers cumber;  
The clock ticks drowsily.

The mother sings to her baby  
Old hymns that soar and die,  
And thinks of the future, maybe,  
Till sleeping it doth lie.

Then rises and sings, disappearing,  
Her dreamy tune through the hall;  
On every still room in hearing  
Two-fold the languors fall.

Montrose, Colo.



I am now ready to receive orders for May delivery, 1898. Full colonies of three-banded Italian bees in 8-frame dovetailed hives. \$5. Strong three-frame nucleus, with tested queen, \$2.75. Untested Italian queens, each, 75c; per doz., \$7.00. Tested Italian queens, each, \$1.00; per doz., \$10.00. Best breeding queens, each, \$2.00, \$2.50.

I know what good queens mean to the producer, as well as how to rear them. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. No disease.

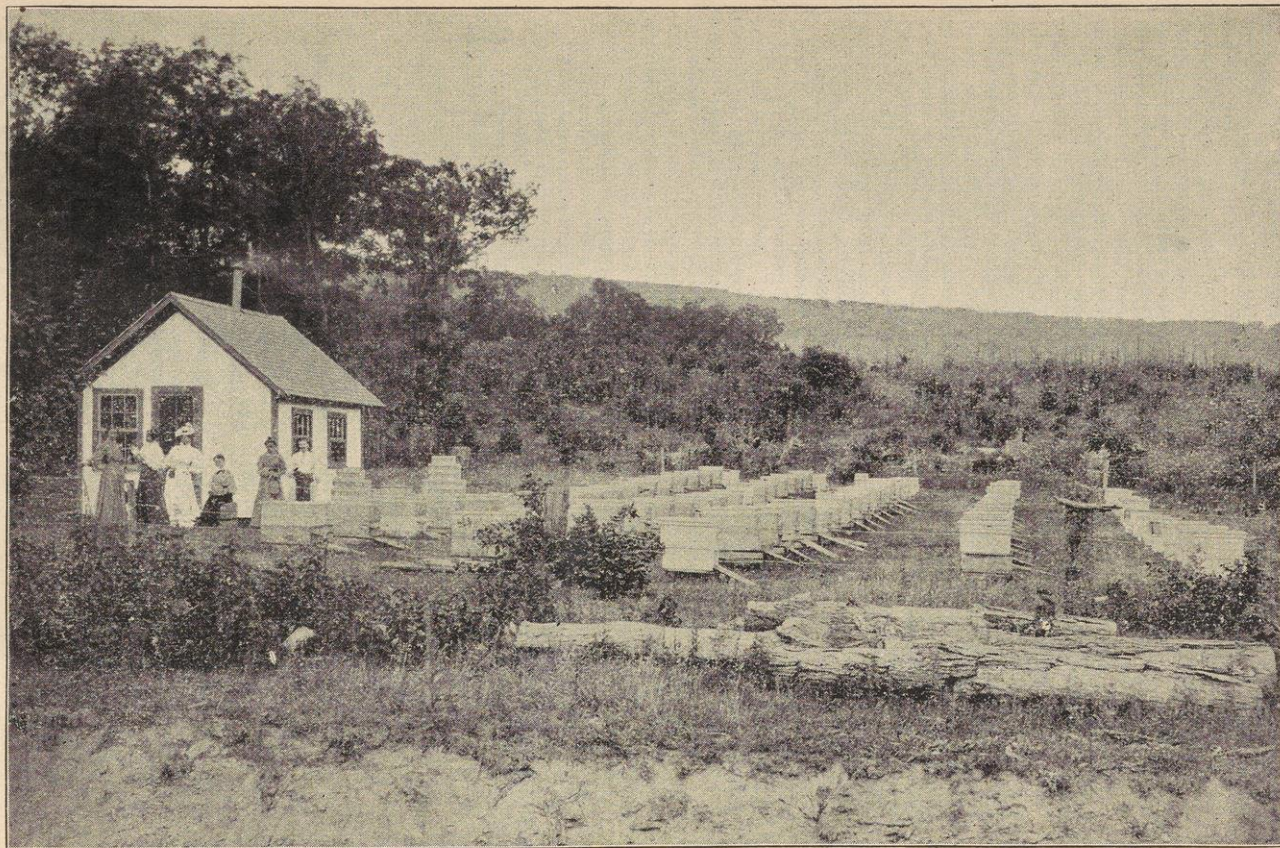
## E. W. Moore,

Box 103.

GRAYVILLE, ILLS.

Please mention the "Progressive."





***"Linden Valley Apiary;" an Out-Apiary Belonging to E. D. Oschner, of Wisconsin.***

*(Courtesy of Bee-Keepers' Review).*



## Untested QUEENS,

50c each; \$5.50 per dozen.

Young tested, 75c each; \$8.00 per dozen.  
Fine yellow queens from the best of honey gathering stock. Orders filled by return mail, and every queen guaranteed.

J. W. K. SHAW & CO., Loreauville, La.

### SECTIONS AND FOUNDATION.

Some Points to be Considered in Using Plain Sections, Foundation, Separators, etc.

ADRIAN GETAZ.

THIS is my first contribution to the readers of the Review; and I wish to begin by stating my high appreciation of the Review and the "reviewer" who owns and edits it.

The January number contains a half-tone of sections of honey, which seems to show the superiority of the plain section represented by the lower row.

I am afraid some of the conclusions regarding this picture have been too hasty. There is an element which has, evidently, been overlooked; and that is the size of the sheets of foundation used. I can reproduce at will, at any time, all the sections shown in that illustration. If the foundation sheet comes within about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch of the section walls, the bees will attach the comb to the walls of the section, and the section will be filled full; just as represented in the lower row shown in the engraving. If there is from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch between the edges of the foundation and the section walls, the bees will build up just the size of the foundation, except here and there some attachment pieces extending to the wall, reproducing fairly well the sections represented in the upper row; the one at the right corner corresponding to a sheet  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch smaller all round than the section. Of course if the bees were cramped for space (which is not supposed to occur in a well regulated apiary) a better filling of the sections could be expected. With a still smaller sheet, or a starter, the sheet or starter is extended, and there is generally a better filling of the sides and

bottom, except two big pop-holes at the bottom corners, and two at the upper corners; depending on the width of the starter. If the starter comes clear to the upper corners, no holes, or only very little ones will be found there.

Concerning the filling up of the section in regard to thickness, it is unquestionable that the closer the honey comes to the edge of the section, the fuller the section looks; and the more valuable it will be. When the surface of the honey lacks  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch or more of reaching the edge, the sections look as if it were only half full. That is the point; the artistic question raised by Friend Bingham is not "in it" at all. That is one of the reasons why I do not use separators; but with the "fence" now offered for sale at a low price, I may change my system. However, there is against the use of separators another reason besides the lack of plumpness in the sections. The bees will work in the sections sooner and better without than with separators. Anyone who wishes to try, can very easily set apart a portion of his apiary to each process; taking care that the colonies average alike as nearly as possible in each lot, repeat the experiment, three or four years in succession, and he will find out that the separators are a hindrance to the bees. The temperature inside the hive and the strength of the colonies have something to do with it; if the temperature is high enough so that comb building can go on without making it necessary for the bees to gather in heavy clusters, then it matters but little whether there are separators or not; but if the temperature in the supers is low, and the bees have to cluster in large bunches to produce the necessary wax, then the colonies not having separators will be found far ahead of the others.

The irregularity of the sections is the objection to the non-use of separators. This irregularity can be considerably diminished by using sections open all around; in fact, that is the only kind I use now. With them, in a good continuous honey flow, and a temperature not too low, I can obtain a whole crop of sections as regular as can be wished, notwithstanding the absence of separators, but, if these conditions are not all present, a certain percentage of the sections will be irregular. So far, I have not been seriously inconvenienced; as I sell altogether in the home market. But if I had a much



larger, crop, and had to ship, I would probably have to return to the use of separators.

As to using full sheets of foundation, or only starters in the sections, I have had by far the best results in using full sheets. There may be, however, some cases in which starters are sufficient. If the temperature is rather high, and the honey flow continuous, the secretion of wax will, after a few days, be perhaps sufficient to build up full combs; and the full foundation given them would be a waste of wax; but it must be remembered that it is only after a few days of flow that the wax secretion is well established; so at the beginning, full sheets should be used anyhow. Another point to be considered is that the comb building takes place chiefly in the night, when all the bees are home, and the night temperature is to be considered rather than the day temperature. In countries high above the sea level, such as East Tennessee, the nights are always comparatively cool.

It takes the bees but a little time to draw the foundation, and if a large amount of foundation is given, quite an amount of honey can be stored in it, as soon as it is drawn, and then the foundation given answers the same purpose as would a less amount of full comb. It must be remembered, however, that the larger the surplus room, the more difficult it is for the bees to keep up the temperature; and if entirely too much is given, the bees might even be compelled to cluster very closely in the brood nest, and neglect the supers entirely, in order to keep the brood sufficiently warm. This would be certainly disastrous so far as the honey crop is concerned.

In my own market, I can sell the honey in drone combs as well as worker combs. When giving full sheet, either will do. In using starters, I decidedly prefer drone comb. If worker comb foundation is used in a small starter, the bees will almost invariably turn it into drone comb before half of the section is built, and a section thus built does not look well at all.—*Bee-Keepers' Review*.

Knoxville, Tenn.

## U. S. B. K. U. TO MEET AT OMAHA,

MR. EDITOR.—

Please say in the next issue of your journal that after thoroughly considering the matter

of the next place for holding the convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, the Executive Committee has decided in favor of Omaha, Neb., as the place, and probably early in October, as the time, but the exact date will doubtless be fixed by those having in charge the securing of reduced railroad rates, and we are going to put the securing of these and hotel rates, and place for the convention to meet in, etc., on Bro. E. Whitecomb's shoulders, for they are broad, and he is right on the ground. A short time since, he sent me some particulars regarding railroad rates, from which I take the following: "Every day during the exposition, tickets will be on sale from all Western Passenger association territory, to Omaha, at one and one-third fare for the round trip, except their rates from the following points, which will be as follows: Chicago, \$20; Peoria, \$17; St. Louis, \$17; Denver, \$25. Tickets will be limited to return 30 days from date of sale, not to exceed Nov. 15. From June 1 to October 15, the passenger rates to Omaha from the principal cities and towns in the United States beyond the Western Passenger Association territory, will be 80 per cent of double the first-class fare tickets good to return until Nov. 15," but I'm expecting (?) lower rates, for Bro. Whitcomb told the convention at Buffalo last summer that if the Union would hold its next meeting at Omaha during the time of holding the Trans-Mississippi exposition, we should have "as low rates as to any place on earth." We know that Bro. Whitcomb will do his "level best for those who attend the convention, and show us "the sights" on the exposition ground

A prominent western bee-keeper wrote me a few days ago that "the rates, however, cut but a very small figure." Well, maybe if we poor bee-keepers were all rich, like him, it wouldn't, but this is only another evidence that "localities differ." Further notice of rates and time of meeting, etc., will be given when known.

Sta. B., Toledo, O.

A. B. MASON.  
Sec. U. S. B. K. U.

## Italian Queens.

Untested,

70 cents each. 7-1897  
— 3 for \$2.00.

After July 1st, 50c each. Tested, \$1.00 each.

I have the purest and best stock that is possible to obtain at any price, and sell them the **CHEAPEST**. Bees are gentle, industrious and hardy, three-band stock, and will give satisfaction every time.

**Queens sent by return mail.**

Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Send for free illustrated circular to

2.30

**THEODORE BENDER, Canton, O**



## 25 Cents.

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

By mail, 28 cents.

A book especially for beginners. Address  
Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.



## EDITORIAL.



### THE - PROGRESSIVE - BEE-KEEPER.

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

R. B. LEAHY, }  
G. M. DOOLITTLE, } - - - Editors

"And the night shall be filled with music,  
And the cares that infest the day,  
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,  
And as silently steal away."—Longfellow.

WE are now out of Mason's fruit jars, and as the price is nearly double what it was formerly, we will not purchase any more until they are lower.

WE run short on the June number of the PROGRESSIVE, not having printed many extra copies, and there has been more demand for them than we expected. Hence, if anyone has a copy that they do not need, we will be glad to have it.

THE PROGRESSIVE has enjoyed quite a boom the past month, and to "push a good thing along," we have concluded to offer PROGRESSIVE queens again. That is, if you will send us \$1 for the PROGRESSIVE 1 year, we will send you 1 warranted, purely-mated, five-banded Italian queen. The queen alone is worth \$1.50 to anyone who wants queens for beauty and business.

#### BUSINESS TO DATE.

Business to this date is still good. Up to the 23d of June, we run our plant

night and day, making nearly six months in all that we run night and day with a double crew. We are now (July 1) making eleven hours a day, and will continue to do so for some time to come. All the old orders have been shipped, and we are taking care of the new ones within a day or two after they are received. We have just closed a contract with a canning factory for 17,000 boxes for packing canned fruit in. These and what bee supplies we have to make, will keep us pretty busy till the first of August, when we expect to give our machinery a general overhauling, erect a new building, and put in machinery sufficient to double our present capacity, which the trade seems to demand.

#### ANENT MANUFACTURED COMB.

FROM an editorial in June 15th Gleanings, we conclude that the manufacture of artificial comb with cells one-fourth to one-half inch deep, is to be suspended for the present, and, we hope, for all time to come. If this should be the case, I shall feel much gratified with the results of the work of the PROGRESSIVE and the vigorous protests of its readers, protests that made the manufacturers' ears ring, and caused them to say unkind things about us, and which I believe has gone a long way towards knocking the props from under the deception. Such heathenish, un-Christian propositions as manufacturing bee comb should be relegated to mediæval Spain, a country, which in 1511, near the present site of Santiago de Cuba, after capturing one of the native chiefs, buried him alive. The suggestion that American people want something to *chew* on, and that bees will store more honey in manufactured comb than in comb foundation, is illusive and a snare, and should be buried beneath the indignation of every honorable bee-keeper.



Look at the label on the wrapper of the PROGRESSIVE, and— Ahem!

The PROGRESSIVE poet is crowded out this month, though it is very likely a relief to him to escape the wooing of the muse for the nonce, as he is not recovered fully from the effects of a recent accident. While out cycling he had the misfortune to collide with a horse and buggy. He fell directly beneath the forefeet of the horse, but fortunately escaped serious injury. It was little short of a miracle he was not killed. The wheel was a total wreck.

#### THAT "PROGRESSIVE" QUEEN.

It will be remembered that in the February PROGRESSIVE Bro. Doolittle made the following offer to those sending in the largest subscriptions accompanied by fifty cents each:

"To the one who will send in the largest club of subscribers for the PROGRESSIVE between now and July 1, 1898, I will send post-paid one of my *very best* breeding queens, just such an one as I sell for \$5.00. To the one sending in the next largest club, I will send a select tested queen of 1897 rearing, just such an one as I get \$3.00 for. To the one sending in the third largest club, I will send one of my select tested queens of this year's raising, such as I sell hundreds of at \$2.00. To the one who sends in the fourth largest club, I will send one of my tested queens, such as I sell at \$1.50 each; and to the one who will send in the fifth largest club, I will send one of my untested queens, such as I sell thousands of at \$1.00 each."

Below we give a list of those competing, who are entitled to queens:

Dr. W. J. Copeland, Fetzerton, Tenn	19
J. O. Carver, Cameron, Mo.	18
Dr. H. L. Miller, Omaha, Neb.	16
Fred S. Thorington, Chillicothe, Mo.	5
Showalter & Co., Moundridge, Kas.	4

Mr Doolittle has already been notified, and will forward the queens in due time. There are many who have sent in large lists with subscribers, but they have taken their commission in place of taking chances of winning a

queen. To all those who have taken so much interest in the PROGRESSIVE, talking up subscriptions for us, we wish to say, Thank you, one and all.

#### HONEY JARS.

A good small package for retailing honey in is the square honey jar shown in the cuts. They are the cheapest and most popular small package we know of. We handle the Poudrer Jar, which is made in three sizes, and packed 100 in a package. The prices are as follows:

5 oz jar, 25c for 10; \$2.00 per 100; weight 30 lbs
8-oz " 30c for 10; 2.60 per 100; " 45 lbs
1-lb " 40c for 10; 3.40 per 100; " 75 lbs

Corks always included. Neck labels for these jars 25c per hundred; 500 75c.



LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo



## THE DIETZ DRIVING LAMP

Is about as near perfection as 50 years of Lamp-Making can attain to. It burns kerosene, and gives a powerful, clear, white light, and will neither blow nor jar out. When out driving with it the darkness easily keeps about two hundred feet ahead of your smartest horse. When you want the very best Driving Lamp to be had, ask your dealer for the "Dietz."

We issue a special Catalogue of this Lamp and, if you ever prow around after night-fall, it will interest you. 'Tis mailed free.

**R. E. DIETZ CO.,**  
60 Light St., New York.

Established in 1840.

Please mention the "Progressive."





# Ho, for Omaha!

As we have many customers in the northwest, and believing they will appreciate the low freight rates obtained by purchasing goods from a railroad center nearer to them than we are, getting a direct through freight rate, thus cutting the freight in half, we have established a branch house at 1730 South 13th St., Omaha, Neb., where we will keep a complete line of all Apian supplies, the same as we do at Higginsville, Mo. With the quality of our goods, we believe most beekeepers in the west are already acquainted, but to those who are not, we will say that our goods are par excellence. Polished, snowy-white sections, beautiful, straw-colored, transparent foundation, improved smokers and honey extractors, and all other first-class goods, are what we sell. Kind and courteous treatment and honorable dealing, our motto. On these bases, we solicit an order, feeling sure that if we sell you one bill of goods you will be our customer in the future.

PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, 50c per year. "Amateur Bee-Keeper," 25c. Both for 65c, postpaid. Sample copy of the PROGRESSIVE free, and a beautiful catalogue for the asking.

Address, **Leahy Manufacturing Company,** Higginsville, Mo., or 1730 South 13th St., Omaha, Neb.



## Bee-Keepers,

buy your

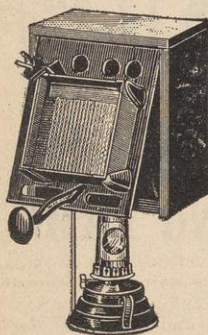
Hives, Sections,  
Foundation, etc.

of

**FRED A. DALTON,**

WALKER, VERNON CO., MO

Send for Catalogue.



## MAGIC PRESS

& HOT PLATE FOUNDATION FASTENER.

This Press is of malleable iron and brass. Non-breakable chimney. Its speed equal to 4000 per day, or more, according to activity of operator. One closing and opening of gate finishes the section. Starters or full sheets. This year a FINE EGG-TESTER goes with it. Supply dealers write for cut for your own catalog. Have sold in thirteen states. Write me if

your supply dealer does not keep them in stock. The BEST and CHEAPEST yet made. Size 7x8½ inches. Price, \$2.00.

**JAMES CORMAC, Des Moines, Iowa.**

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## Try my strain of .....Italian Bees

You can't do better. I breed the 3-banded from Imported mothers; also the Golden Beauties from the best of 5-banded stock.

1 L frame nucleus with warranted Queen.....	\$1 75
2 L frame nucleus with warranted Queen.....	2 25
3 L frame nucleus with warranted Queen.....	2 75
1 Untested Queen, 75c; 3 for	2 00
1 Tested Queen.....	1 00
1 Fine Breeder.....	2 50

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

**P. J. THOMAS, Fredonia, Kas.**

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## PAY LESS FREIGHT,

AND

## Buy More Supplies.

If you can afford this,  
send me your order....

"Higginsville Goods"

AT  
"Higginsville" Prices.

Send for Catalogue to

**E. W. DUNHAM,** 106½ W. 5TH. ST.,  
**TOPEKA, KANS.**

Please mention the "Progressive"

## American Bee Journal.

Established in 1861. Issued weekly. All devoted to bees. Has a review of all the other bee papers each week: Best bee-keepers write for it. Send for free sample copy. Address,

**GEO. W. YORK & CO.,**

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118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ills.



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New CATALOG,  
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**QUEEN BEES IN SEASON.**

Three-frame Nuclei and Fall Colonies a Specialty.

Hives,  
Smokers,  
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Honey  
Extractors,  
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AND ALL KIND OF

**APIARIAN SUPPLIES**

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**BED ROCK.**

Write for estimates on large quantities. Send for my 24-page, "large size" catalogue.

P. S. Save freight! How? Send for my Catalogue and find out.

ADDRESS

**E. T. FLANAGAN,**

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BELLEVILLE, ILLS.

**TALK ABOUT****Comb Foundation.**

We can now furnish the very best that can be made from pure wax.

**OUR NEW PROCESS OF MILLING**

enables us to surpass the previous efforts of ourselves and others in the manufacture of comb foundation.

IT IS ALWAYS PURE AND SWEET.  
IT IS THE KIND THAT DOES NOT SAG.  
IT IS THE KIND YOU WANT.{ If you once try it, you will have no  
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Large illustrated catalogue of all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies, and a copy of the AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER sent upon application. Address,

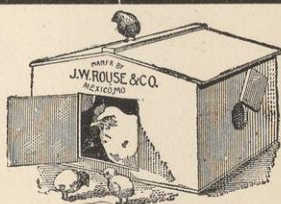
**THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO., Jamestown, N. Y**

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

**Apiarian  
Supplies.****BEES &  
QUEENS.**Latest Improved Hives,  
Sections, Comb Foundation,  
Smokers, Bee Veils, and all  
kind of supplies, at low  
prices.....

A beautiful 28-page catalog. free.

The "Amateur Bee-Keeper,"

an 80-page book for beginners: fully  
illustrated. By mail, 25 cts.**J. W. Rouse & Co.,****Mexico, Mo.****THE MODEL COOP.**

RAT, CAT AND VARMIN'T PROOF.

One nailed, and five packed  
inside, making six coops; (ship  
at low rates. Price, \$3.50.

Illustrated circular free.



# The Bee-Keepers' Review.

## For MAY.

**Facing Comb Honey**, that of putting the nicest combs next the glass, is the subject of a three-cornered discussion between Dr. Miller, the editor and Mr. Doolittle.

**Mr. Doolittle** writes of "Bees and Apple Blossoms," and gives an æsthetical view of the matter that is really enjoyable. He also shows how the foundation of a good honey season is usually built during apple bloom.

**The Frontispiece** for May is a beautiful view of a Michigan apple orchard in full bloom. Sheep have cropped the grass closely, there is a rail fence in the background, and, taken all in all, it is a delightful scene of rural beauty.

**"Changes in Plants and Animals"** is the title of Mr. Crane's article. It is one of a series that he is writing for the Review, in which he is showing how advantage may be taken of the variation in bees to bring about great improvements in them the same as has been done in other domestic animals.

**The Department of Criticism** is the heading of a new department that the Review has just added. It is conducted by R. L. Taylor, the man who formerly had charge of the Michigan Experiment Apiary. He points out what he considers faulty in the views and teachings of others, giving reasons why; and, when possible, giving better methods.

## For JUNE.

**N. E. France**, Wisconsin's Foul Brood Inspector, writes of how he enforces the law and cures foul brood in Wisconsin.

**Sections and Foundation** and Separators furnish a topic for Mr. Adrian Getaz. He takes for his text the frontispiece of the January Review, and gives us some points that are really worth considering.

**The Critic is Criticised** in this issue of the Review. In the May Review Mr. Taylor was just severe enough on Dr. Miller to rouse him to a most vigorous defense, which appears in the June Review. From now on, for some time, we may look for a battle royal between these two veterans. Subscribe for the Review, and enjoy and profit by these discussions.

**Buckwheat** receives considerable attention in the Review for June. The frontispiece shows one corner of a buckwheat field in August. The buckwheat is nearly half as tall as the man standing in the foreground, and is in full bloom, making the field look as though it were a field of snow instead of growing grain. Mr. Aaron Snyder, who lives in the great buckwheat region of New York, tells of the different varieties, and their characteristics; and three or four other writers give methods of cultivation, etc. This issue of the Review comes pretty near being a special topic number on the subject of buckwheat.

## TWO SPECIAL OFFERS.

As explained in former ads., publishers can afford to put forth extra efforts in securing *new* subscribers; as the majority remain, once they become subscribers to a *good* journal. It is from this point of view that I make the following offers:

### OFFER NO. 1.

To anyone not now a subscriber to the Review, who will send me \$3.00, I will send the Review for 1 year and 1,000 strictly first-class, snow-white, one-piece sections. After accepting this offer, if anyone wishes to buy more sections, I will furnish them at the following prices: 1,000 for \$2.75; 2,000 for \$5.25; 3,000 for \$7.50; 5,000 for \$12.00. Sections will be shipped from any of the following points: Flint, Mich.; Chicago, Ills.; Medina, Ohio; Jamestown, N. Y.; Higginsville, Mo., or Omaha, Neb.

### OFFER NO. 2.

To anyone not now a subscriber to the Review, who will send me \$1.50, I will send the Review one year, and a fine, TESTED Italian queen. Purchasers may have either the bright golden strain, or the dark leather-colored reared from imported mothers. After accepting this offer, if anyone wishes more queens, they will be furnished at the following prices: Single queen, 90c; 3 for \$2.65; 6 for \$5.00; 12 or more at 75c each. Orders will be filled in rotation, and safe arrival guaranteed.

If you are not acquainted with the Review, and wish to see it before subscribing, send ten cents for three late but different issues, and the ten cents may apply on any subscription sent in during 1898.

# W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Michigan.