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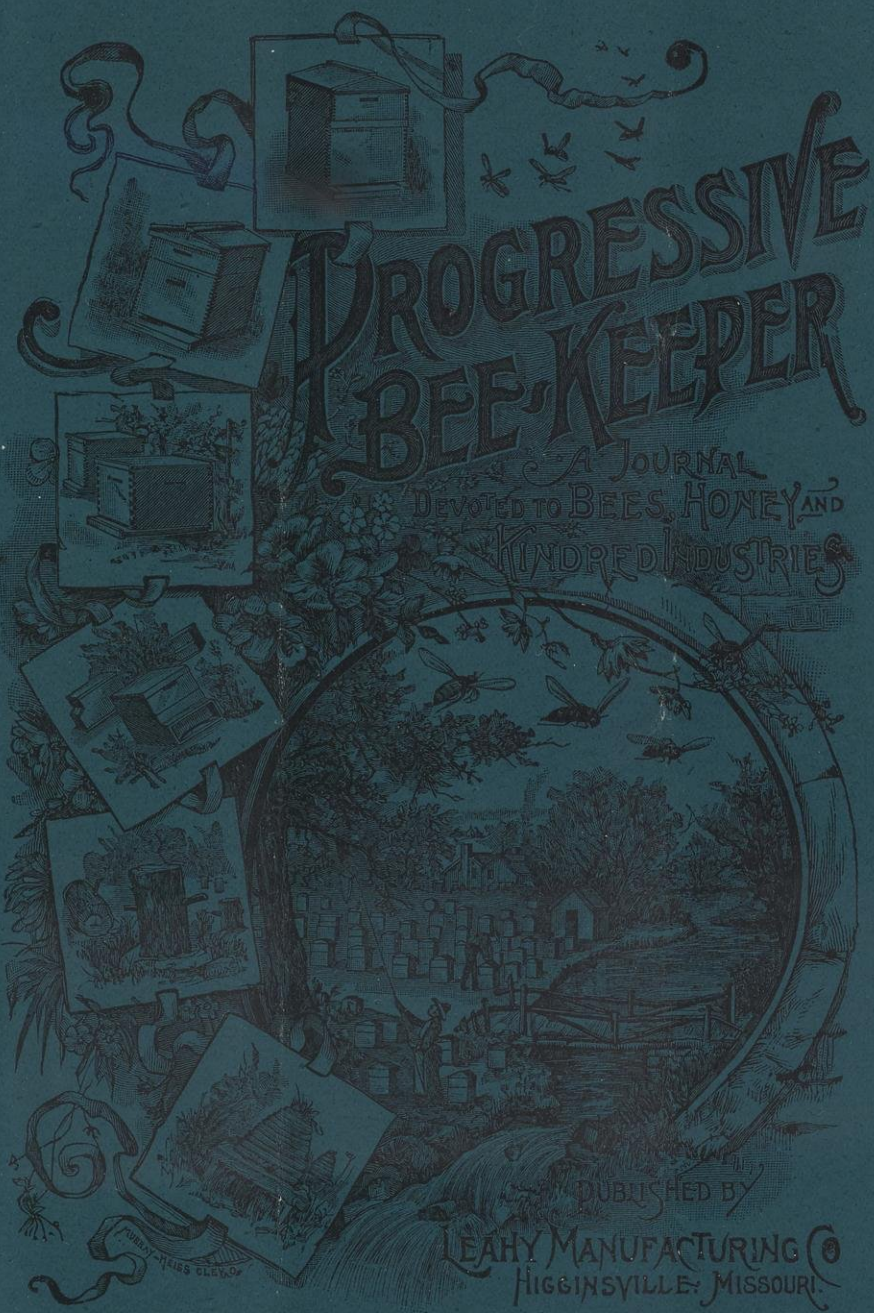
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DECEMBER 1, 1896.



THE 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.

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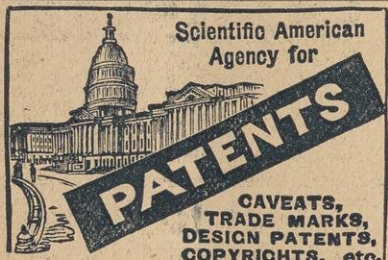
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We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

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

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Kansas Farmer.....	1.00.....	1.35
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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:

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- Advanced Bee Culture**,—by W. Z. Hutchinson; price, 50c.
- A Year Among the Bees**,—by Dr. Miller; price, 50c.
- Manual of the Apiary**,—By Prof. A. J. Cook; price, \$1.25.
- The A, B, C of Bee Culture**, by A. I. Root; price, \$1.25.
- A Treatise on Foul Brood**, by Dr. Howard; price, 25c.

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Big Bargains

Bring us Big Trade. Goods Keep it.

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

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Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

25 Copies Honey as Food & Medicine. Mailed Free.

To every new subscriber to the *American Bee Journal* for 1897, (for \$1.00), we will mail free, 25 copies of "Honey as Food and Medicine," a 32-page pamphlet giving recipes for the use of honey as a food and as a medicine. It is a fine thing to help create a home market. The 25 pamphlets alone will be sent for 75 cents. We will also throw in the December numbers of the *Bee Journal* to new subscribers. Sample copy free. Address

GEO. W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill



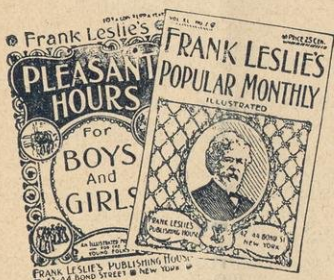
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Bee-Keepers will save money by using our Foot Power Circular Saw in making their Hives, Sections and Boxes. Machines sent on trial if desired. Catalogue free.

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

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2 POPULAR MAGAZINES FOR THE HOME.



FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY

Contains each Month: Original Water Color frontispiece; 128 Quarto Pages of Reading Matter; 100 New and High-class Illustrations; More Literary Matter and Illustrations than any other Magazine in America.
25 cts.; \$3 a Year.

Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Bright, Wholesome, Juvenile Monthly. Fully illustrated. The best writers for young people contribute to it. 10 cts.; \$1 a year.

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The PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, Higginville, Mo.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly and the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER both for one year, for \$3.25.

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Undoubtedly the Best Club Offers

Send to Frank Leslie's Publishing House, N. Y., for New Illustrated Premium List, Free.

Beautiful Golden

QUEENS

From Kansas.

This strain of Italians cap their honey unusually white, and are splendid workers.

One-frame nuclei with Queen..... \$1.75.
Two " " " " 2.25.
Three " " " " 2.75.

One Untested Queen, 75c; three for \$2.00.
One Tested Queen, \$1.00 each.
One Breeder Queen, \$2.50 each.
One Breeder which I have bred from and found to be the very best, \$4.00.

Safe delivery guaranteed. 6-5t

P. J. THOMAS, Fredonia, Kansas.

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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. \$2 page Book Free. **H. E. WILLSON & CO.,** Attorneys at Law, Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Please mention the "Progressive."

Prices Reduced.

It is now an easy matter to improve your stock while prices are low and the honey season is on. Good queens, from the best of Italian, pure bred stock, either Leather or Golden. Your choice. My Golden Breeders show all 5-band progeny. Prices as follows: Untested, each 75c; per doz., \$7; Tested, \$1; per doz., \$10; Breeders, each, \$2.

W. H. LAWS,
Lavaca Ark.

Sebastian Co.

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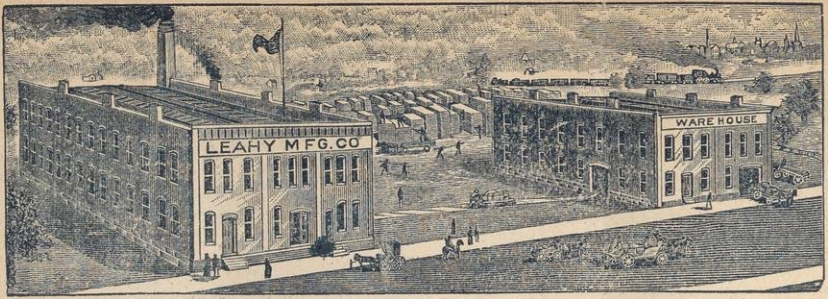
An education at Harvard, Yale, or any other college or institution of learning in the United States, or in the New England Conservatory of Music, can be secured by any young man or woman who is in earnest. Write for particulars quickly. **JAMES D. BALL,**
36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

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Agents to sell our new book, Dictionary of United States History, by Prof. J. FRANKLIN JAMESON. Needed by every teacher, pupil, and family; indorsed by press and public. Agents selling fifty books per week. Successful agents will be made general agents. **Big pay.** **PURITAN PUBLISHING CO.,**
Boston, Mass.

Please mention the "Progressive."



Largest Factory in the West **COMPLETE STOCK.** *Good Supplies, Low Prices.—Our Motto.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Please send me your catalogue for 1893. The comb foundation and other goods that I ordered of you last year was fine. Yours truly, JACOB FRAME, Sutton, W. Va.

The above unsolicited testimonials are a fair sample of hundreds we receive. Our prices are reasonable and the "Higginsville" Goods are the best.

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

Chas. H. Thies, Steelville, Ill.
Henry L. Miller, Topeka, Kans.
J. W. Rouse & Co., Mexico, Mo.

E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ill.
E. A. Seeley, Bloomer, Arkansas.
P. J. Thomas, Fredonia, Kans.

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

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



Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee Smoker

PRICES OF

Bingham Perfect

BEE-SMOKERS and HONEY-KNIVES

PATENTED 1878, 1882, and 1892.

	per doz.	each.
Doctor } largest } smoker } made	3½ inch stove.....	\$11.00-Mail, \$1.50
Conqueror.....	3 " " " " " "	6.00- " 1.10
Large.....	3½ " " " " " "	5.50- " 1.00
Plain.....	2 " " " " " "	4.75- " .70
Little Wonder.....	2 " " " " " "	weight 10 oz 3.25- " .60
Honey Knife.....		7.00- " .80

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

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

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

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

Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife



Patented May 20, 1879.

T. F. BINGHAM,

Please mention the "Progressive."

FARWELL, MICHIGAN.

The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

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

50 Cents a Year.

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Published monthly by Leahy Mfg. Company.

VOL. 6.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., DEC. 1, 1896.

No. 12

THE LAND OF LOVE.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

Over the magical silvery sea,
In a region wondrous fair
Near the sunny clime of Used-to-Be,
With its lily scented air,
Is a golden land where the roses blow,
As the breezes sigh above,
As the rivers run with a placid flow,
Thro' the fairie land of love.

And the shore of this land is always clear,
And the skies are ever blue,
With never a cloud of doubt or fear,
As the years are gliding through,
Like the noiseless fall of the diamond dew
The summers come and go,
Each heart in the land is leal and true,
As the blue-browed stars aglow.

A beautiful land, a goodly clime,
Soft kissed by the surging sea,
And there in the olden happy time,
You dwelt for a space with me,
Such a mad, mad love was ours, yet sweet
As the kisses we used to know
When our lips in rapture used to meet,
In the happy long ago.

Like a fair Atlantis hidden deep
In the heart of the sounding sea,
Is the sweet love land for which I weep,
As the billows break o'er me,
But the land is there with its skies still fair
As a smiling summer dawn,
Yet to me it seems but a land of dreams,
Since the one I loved is gone,

The moon still smiles on the sunny isles
With the stars aglow above,
The rose light falls on the city walls
In the sunny land of love;
But far away in a region drear,
Where the sunlight never smiles,
I roam today and long for the dear
Old days and the afterwhiles.

In the afterwhiles, oh, love, my love,
We shall meet and understand,
In the world below or the world above—
And where is this magic land?
Wherever the one we love may be,
This beautiful country lies,
Besirt by the shining silver sea,
On the way to Paradise.

The way is long and the road is drear,
When the one we love is gone,
But oftimes sweetly we seem to hear
The voice as it calls us on,
And the angels smile as they gladly wait,
In the glory land above,
We'll meet again at the pearly gate
In the deathless land of love.

BALLS OF BEE GLUE.

S. E. MILLER.

HERE I am among the butter and eggs, measuring off calico, selling shoes, clothing, weighing out sugar and coffee, etc., without time to read the bee journals, or to properly look after the few colonies of bees that I propose to be master of. How can I be expected to give valuable and practical advice to those who would expect to profit by reading the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER? Therefore I have concluded that in the future, the space occupied by Balls of Bee Glue, had better be devoted to a good article, written by some practical bee master, who is in closer touch with the busy little workers, and consequently better able to render good and sound advice on apiculture.

Probably some of the readers remember that about a year ago I bid farewell to the brother and sister bee-keepers, but afterwards through the influence of the editor was induced to write through the year 1896 what I chose to call Balls of Bee Glue, but I have felt for some time past that each ball contained less of value to the readers than the one just before it.

Therefore, be it known to those whom it may concern, that henceforth, the pages of the PROGRESSIVE shall not be burdened with balls of bee glue. And this, dear friends, must be my final farewell. It is with regret that I am compelled to say good bye, but for lack of time and the reasons above given, I am obliged to do so. I shall enjoy reading your articles when I find time for reading the PROGRESSIVE, and should I discover anything of value in the line of apiculture, I will gladly report it. I sometimes feel that in the future years I may again be back among

your ranks enjoying the fresh air, freedom and independence that does not belong to the lot of the merchant, but for the present, at least, will wish you a merry Christmas, a happy New Year and a prosperous season in 1897.

Rhineland, Mo., Nov. 26, 1896.

WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.....

SOMNAMBULIST.

THE afflictions attendant on the Review are many, and Editor Hutchinson has or should have the unlimited sympathy of all. Three of its most prominent contributors have recently been called to the higher sphere. Mr. Corneil, Mr. Pringle and Mr. B. Taylor. Truly the loss seems irripable. Then, too, the daughter's illness has necessitated a passage through a siege of sorrow of uncommon bitterness. No wonder the editor says, "I was none too bright and smart myself." Most probably this undue pressure was the cause of his having been caught napping by Geo. T. Wheadon & Co. On the first reading of their circular, I stamped them as frauds, but I must confess, that on seeing their advertisement in the Review, I experienced a slight staggering sensation, for if the Review vouched for them, THAT should be sufficient. (Oh, the responsibilities resting on ye editors.) But on a second perusal, I was compelled to admit a fear that Editor Hutchinson, with all of his discreetness, had been entrapped and so it has proved. In offering an apology he says, "I am well aware, that the readers of the Review well know, that the Review would not KNOWINGLY accept the advertisement of a swindler."

No, and most likely any, or all, of the editors of the bee journals, would prefer to lose their own money rather

than that their patrons should lose through any mistakes of theirs.

R L. Taylor has been trying to solve the bees and grapes problem. Used upwards of a thousand sacks on thirteen varieties of grapes. Of thirty varieties, the bees' work was really confined to two varieties, and of extra wet years to four kinds. In the thirteen varieties sacked, three kinds were more injured than the others. Of these he says, "it became constantly more evident that the damage to those in bags was greater than to those to which the bees had access."

"So evident was it that the reason of this lay in the fact that the juice oozing from cracked grapes in the bags was communicated to neighboring grapes, causing incipient decay, a weakness of skin and cracking where otherwise cracking would not have occurred, that by the middle of the month, I hastened to remove the bags from these varieties that the bees might gather the juice from the broken grapes. "Hence, he concludes that, "not only do bees NOT INJURE GRAPES, but by gathering the juice of cracked ones they prevent decay and thereby destruction of sound grapes." And this in the face of formerly having been "having inclined to believe that in some way, sometimes the bees forced open the skin of grapes."

An editor, outside of beedom, once made the assertion that the whole lot of bee journal editors were frauds, inasmuch as they claim bees do not injure grapes, when any one, with half an eye, can see different. And one away up in our own ranks, sneeringly asked, if I believed all the bosh' bee writers put forth on this subject. "Why, said he, they don't believe themselves that their pets, as they call them, are innocent of this charge."

This article, emanating from the source it does, Michigan's experimental apiary, should carry great weight and is worthy of an extensive dissemi-

nation. Much more extensive than is the usual fortunes of such able, instructive and practical literature. Could the union better serve the bee-keeping interest than by the publication of just such knowledge as is herein found? Would you win the victory—educate the masses? "Intelligence between men means harmony."

Degeneracy of the honey bee is ably discussed by L. A. Aspinwall. He terms the days of brimstone, the "dark ages of bee-keeping," and suggests that in the killing of the heaviest colonies for their honey, and "the lightest because of insufficient winter stores," the best queens were often destroyed, thus leaving inferior queens to continue the work. Imperfect knowledge of wintering often causes the loss of the best colonies. Considers the Italian bee much less susceptible to foul brood than the black bee for the reason that it has been preserved in its purity. Thinks queen rearing has much to do with degeneracy. Rearing in too small nuclei, so small as to lack the necessary warmth and food to produce strong and vigorous queens. Breeding for color to the exclusion of vigor. Chilling of queens sent through the mail, causing nervous prostration, weakened constitution, etc. "Such diseases as bee paralysis, decayed brood, etc., were unknown previous to the age of queen rearing."

Perhaps herein may be found the reason why one colony will have said diseases, while its next neighbor will not.

In Notes from Foreign Journals, A. Ludwig recommends brushing sheets of foundation with honey to entice the bees to work on it, and N. Ludwig finds parchment paper the best material for placing over the mouths of fruit jars when feeding. Make small perforations for the escape of the honey.

Across the water they sell honey "in small flasks for individuals portions." to be used at hotel and restaurant ta-

bles, at the rate of about three cents an ounce. Couldn't the fashion be started over here?

As was expected, that Lincoln convention was a feast of good things. They had quite a warming up on adulteration, led by a paper from Geo. W. York. Mr. Aikin stated that a Colorado firm openly charge that all beekeepers in and about Denver practice adulterating. I would much sooner think that said firm did the work, and were simply endeavoring to shift the responsibility. It's my opinion that not one bee-keeper in ten would know glucose on sight. All they've ever seen of it is what they have been foolish enough to buy in table syrups, jellies, etc. Such flagrant allegations! Why it makes one's indignation flare up to a white heat.

Dr. Mason said he had never sent a pound of honey away from home, and they (the home folks) were glad to get it. He is but one of thousands, and, friends, on the home market, we are never met with insinuations in regard to our product being adulterated. I sell to my home market all that I can, and that home market is constantly enlarging, but even sleepy Sommy has private customers as far north as Chicago, as far east as Ohio, as far south as Galveston, and as far west as Idaho, all of which grew out of the home market. What do you think about it now, sending honey all the way from old "Missouri" to almost next door to "the home of the honey bee"? Confidence in the man does it, as Dr. Mason says. I don't mean to be hard on the Buckeye bee-keepers, but when we get an order from there, it seems ridiculous enough to create one of our broadest smiles. Seems like "carrying coals to Newcastle."

One customer could not be induced in any manner to even taste honey coming from any other source, lest, perchance, it make him sick, he having had at one time some experience in that line. Queer, but none the less

true. Not altogether an enviable position either for a honey producer. For should he by some mishap or other be attacked by his old malady and feel inclined to place the responsibility on my innocent honey, where would I be?

"A Botanist Among the Bees," was the subject treated upon by Prof. Bessey, a botanist, but never able to get away from the bee-keepers, they being after him from year to year, much as the bees used to get after him. "The botanist investigates the use which plants make of insects: the entomologist studies the manner in which the insects use the plants." * The color of the flower is a flag or banner put up over the place where there is this treasure that the bees are seeking." Color and odor advertise that nectar is there to be found. "The bait is the nectar. It is placed always in the back part of the flower. The color and odor are accessory. And, other things being equal, that flower is best, which having nectar has color and odor to serve as guides."

"Other things being equal, gives preference to flowers in which the nectar is stored down in tubes—where the dry air will not take up the moisture of the nectar and carry it away." He compared the form of the flowers to saucers, cups and tubes. The tubular form having the greatest power to resist evaporation e. g. the clover. The cup form next greatest power of resistance; examples plum and cherry and the saucer-like, the least—flowers like strawberry, buttercups, poppy. Years ago Mrs. Harrison spoke of the raspberry blooms seeming to have the power to hold the nectar longer than other blossoms; this is most probably due to their shape. What study grander than the eternal fitness of all things in nature? And who would voluntarily become a prisoner within four walls when there's so much grandeur to enjoy just outside?

Here comes the man who, it is said, has emancipated us from all scraping of sections. Mr. Danzenbaker secured the first prize at Michigan State Fair without having to scrape a section by the use Paraffine paper placed snugly over the top of the super of sections. If this only proves generally practical he may consider himself one of the greatest emancipators of the age, and the bee-keeping public will owe him an everlasting debt of gratitude. What greater

bugbear connected with the production of comb honey than this selfsame scraping? Who is there to tell but that in the great future, we may be able to run the business of producing honey by steam or electricity and all we will have to do will be to finger the key board. Actually if improvements keep coming as thick and fast in the next few years as they've come in the last few, there'll not be enough exercise connected with the industry to keep up a good circulation of one's blood, and we shall have to resort to cycling or some other fashionable form of athletic sport to keep in health. But as to this, we need not yet be alarmed, 'tis better never to cross the bridge before getting to it.

Twenty-fifth of November. Warm as summer; bees happily humming over their extra fine opportunity for house cleaning. That oldest and most renowned cyclist, "Old Father Time," has wheeled us along into the last days of '96 so that the usual Christmas greetings are now in order. That Christmas of '96 shall be the very merriest to all the readers of the PROGRESSIVE, is the sincere and fervent wish of sleepy Sommy.

Naptown, Dreamland.

HONEY COMMISSION MEN AND ADULTERATION.

GEORGE W. YORK.

The subject assigned to me is not only a very important one, but is really a double one—though in some instances as closely united as were the once famous Siamese twins, for are not honey commission men sometimes also large adulterators of the sweet product of the bee?

It may be, however, that I can make myself better understood, and also do better justice to my double subject, if I speak of the honey commission men, and then follow with a few words on that modern abomination—the adulteration of honey.

First, I want to say that I do not for a moment question the honey commission men's right to live. They are a necessity—I mean the 'honest' honey commission men. The other kind may be a necessary evil, though I am inclined to doubt it.

I sometimes think that honey com-

mission men are just what bee-keepers make them, or allow them to become. But some of them, I must confess, are as "wise as serpents" and fully as harmful. It is surprising how easily otherwise wideawake bee-keepers permit themselves to be "roped in" by flaming honey circulars, sent out by new and untried honey commission men, quoting high prices for honey. If those who receive such consignment-soliciting circulars would stop to consider for just a moment, it seems to me they would be wise enough to know that any quoted prices higher than those given in the market columns of the bee papers, must be entirely fictitious, and wholly unreliable—simply thrown out as tempting "bait" to catch the unwary and easily duped.

I know that we all like to get high prices for our honey or other products, and yet we should not be such blanked fools as to suppose that a 'new' honey commission firm can secure better prices than an 'old' firm that perhaps has worked up a large and regular demand for honey in its years of upright dealing.

Then the proper thing for honey producers to do is to let 'new' honey commission firms entirely and severely alone, unless satisfied beyond all doubt of their ability and willingness to do just as they propose.

Residing in what is thought by many to be the greatest honey market in the world—Chicago—I am often placed in a position to discover some things about the doings of honey commission men that few have the opportunity to learn. For instance, you come to Chicago with one or more car-loads of honey. You call upon a large honey commission firm; they of course are fully informed as to the needs of the market, or, if necessary, they can easily communicate by telephone with all the other large honey dealers. In fact, no one will make you an offer, but keep

you running from one firm to another, yet always wanting to know *your* figures on the honey—just what *you* are asking for it. After one of the firms finally purchases your honey—likely at their own figure—they will offer to divide it with the other honey commission men at an advance of perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound, or even at the same price they paid for it. Thus you see they really can work together, and there is practically no competition whatever.

Firms with plenty of available cash capital, can buy honey outright, in carload lots, at a greatly reduced rate, and throw it on the market at a very slight advance—say one or two cents per pound on carload lots—thus making from \$250 to \$300 per carload, and running the market price down. On the other hand, permit me to quote two sentences from a private letter that I received from an honest honey commission firm last February, referring to another firm who *claim* to have plenty of cash capital, but some of whose dealings will hardly bear investigation. The two sentences read thus:

"They boldly say that we are the cause of grocers having to pay over 10 cents per pound for choice comb honey. Our competition makes honey cost them so much—more than it otherwise would!"

Again, the dishonest honey commission-men have everything in their own hands, once they have your honey in their possession. There is scarcely a law by which you can hold them in case you catch them at all. They can sell your consigned honey for whatever they please, and return to you as little as they please. You have only to submit, and next time let such alone, if you are wise.

But there are honest honey commission-men. What producers should do, is to find such, and encourage them as much as possible, by giving them their patronage, and endeavoring to aid them

in every way they can—by preparing and packing their honey as the particular market requires, and allowing them to be the judges as to the best time to sell. By crowding the honest and careful commission-men, you may often cause the loss of quite a good deal on your shipment. Forced sales must always be at the lowest figures.

But honey commission-men are not the worst evil with which honey-producers must contend, as we shall presently see.

The world has had what is known in archaeology as "Ages"—the Stone Age, the Bronze Age and the Iron Age. But just now we seem to be in the midst of another "Age," namely, "the Adulteration Age!" It appears that everything susceptible of adulteration is besmirched with this growing, devastating fraud. Sanded sugar, corncobbed maple syrup, watered milk, paraffined beeswax and glucosed or corn-syruped honey. But enough for our consideration, perhaps, is that of honey adulteration.

Who are the slimy bipeds, guilty of the adulteration of our pure, sweet product? They are mainly the city wholesale grocers, the syrup mixers, and some of the so-called honey commission-men! I am credibly informed that out of 40 the largest city customers of a certain Chicago honey dealer, 27 adulterate the honey they purchase! Think of that, my fellow bee-keepers! How many times over can those 27 frauds multiply the honey product, when the price of glucose to-day in Chicago is but a trifle over one cent per pound?

You have often seen one-pound tumblers holding a clear liquid with a piece of honey-comb in it. Well, at least one honey commission-man in Chicago puts up such, and there is just one cent's worth of pure honey in each tumbler, and the rest is glucose. It retails at 10 cents, and costs 3 cents, including the glass tumbler.

Why is glucose used almost wholly as

a honey adulterant? Because it carries no taste or flavor of its own—so that when only a little honey is added it gives the honey flavor to the whole. Another reason is, that glucose does not granulate as does most of the pure extracted honey; this latter is looked upon with suspicion, hence as glucose does not candy, it is a feature in its favor with the uneducated.

The agent of one Chicago adulterating firm said they had to have a piece of comb in each tumbler, as that is the only way people would buy honey (?) put up in glasses nowadays. And that shows there is a great lack of education or information on the part of the consumers these days concerning pure honey.

So long as the glucose business holds out, it matters not how limited is the genuine honey product on the market, under existing circumstances.

Now, fellow bee-keepers, what can we do to stop this gigantic evil which threatens to destroy the legitimate and honorable industry of honey-production? Why, unite and push for the enactment of a prohibitory law that will compel the entire cessation of honey and other adulteration, or the requirement that every package of food products offered for sale shall bear upon it, in conspicuous letters, the true name or names of the contents. Then if the consumer desires to purchase glucosed honey, let him do so, and not be deceived into buying the adulterated article when he thinks he is getting the Simon-pure honey.

But some will say, "you can't enforce such a law!" I say we can. How? Elect men to office, and not politicians; men who are honest, who are not afraid to do their duty. Then when our officers attempt to put down our common enemy—the honey adulterators—let us give them all the help within our power, instead of standing around and whining, "you can't enforce it."

Until bee-keepers have in their hands this legal weapon with which to pulverize the monster of honey-adulteration, I can see in the future no encouragement for our beloved pursuit. But equipped with an adequate *anti-adulteration*, bee-keeping would go marching onward with the full assurance that its devotees have an even chance to become thrifty and prosperous in a pursuit that endeavors to place upon the table in every home, one of Heaven's purest and best sweets—honey, as gathered by the blessed bee.

Chicago, Ill.

WINTER WORK FOR BEE-KEEPERS.

E. W. MOORE.

I PROMISED to tell the readers of the PROGRESSIVE in the November issue what we, as bee-keepers, could do during the winter months, but sickness, and the loss of loved ones prevented me from doing so, and instead I shall try and tell you what I am doing, as well as what the beginners and others may do so as to be ready for next season's operation and that we may be profitably employed during this winter.

I have moved my home yard from near Griffin, Ind., to Grayville, Ills., where I have a nice place and a good location for an apiary, and a good pasture for bees. As I am locating this yard on a place owned by your humble servant, I am building me a honey room and workshop, and as I shall keep all hives and everything not in use at the out yards here, where I can paint and repair them during the winter, I am bound to build a ware room to keep things in, as I don't believe it good policy from a dollar and cent standpoint to do as some bee-keepers I know of, who let their empty hives, supers, etc., stand out in the weather the year round. My Chickasaw yard I shall not

move this season, but my Hyne yard, near Stewartville, Ind., I am moving to Seigert, near Griffin, Ind. This yard was in a good locality, but Mr. Hyne is tired of having bees around his place, and says they must be moved away. The honey from this yard is stacked up in the supers yet, and this is my first work for this winter, scraping the sections, crating and stamping the honey for market. Let me say to you now, my friends, that all your honey that you put on the market should have the producer's name and address stamped on each section.

The next in order is to paint and repair all old hives, section holders and extracting caps. After this is attended to, it is time to commence filling section holders with sections, and for my use, nothing but first class sections will answer. Some claim that sections should have a full sheet of foundation in them to insure straight combs, but I use starters only one and one-half inches wide, with separators between each row of sections, and I always get nice straight combs, and as a rule the bees fasten the comb just as well as if I had used starters in the bottom of sections also.

Wiring and putting foundation in brood frames should be attended to now. Don't forget to make up shipping cases; also escape boards and queen excluders should be made this winter, and in fact all work should be done now that we possibly can do so as to save valuable time next spring and summer.

We as bee-keepers should not forget to read and study the text books and bee journals, and post ourselves on all matters pertaining to our chosen pursuit. Have everything ready for the harvest. Post yourself, and study the nature of the honey bee. Do your part of the work, and at the proper time, and if the flowers yield nectar next season, you can say in truth that suc-

cess smiles on those who diligently seek it.

Grayville, Ills.

THE FIVE-BANDED BEES AGAIN.

J. W. ROUSE.

ANOTHER honey season has closed, and I like the five-banded bees better than ever, as my experience with them, and profits from them have been very satisfactory.

In the season of 1895, not having very many, and getting them all in the very best shape that I could, I succeeded in clearing about \$15.00 per colony from my bees. I will admit that this will seem like a large profit per colony to report, but, for the curious, I can show my books on the product of the bees; also the sale of products.

For 1896 I had more bees, and only had half of them in the best of shape when the honey flow came in, so that my bees on the general average did not do so well as the season before, although I think the honey season as good as the previous one. But as my bees were, I secured a profit of about \$9.00 per colony, not including increase.

I rear queens for sale, but have never done a very large business in this line, and could have made a better profit on my bees had I worked all for honey, instead of a part of them to rear queens. I do not give these reports to boast of, or particularly to boost the five-banded bees, or even the bee business, as this is the best that I have ever been able to do in my experience with bees, although I have had individual colonies to beat my profits per colony in either year given by considerable. I do not wish to create the impression that I have a superior knowledge above my fellows, but what I have done may be done by others.

There is another apiarist about twelve miles from here who secured 8000 pounds of honey from his bees, and he has the five-banded stock, some bright colored ones, and some of them of their crosses, but he stated to me that his brightest colored stock done the best. This man had quite a large lot of his colonies of the five-banded stock, but when some of the bee papers began to speak adversely of them, and having poor honey seasons so that no bees did well, he concluded that he would get clear of the five-banded bees. But in a conversation with him a short time ago, he informed me that his five-banded bees gave him much the best results this season, as well as being the gentlest to handle. There are a number of other bee-keepers around here who have the common Italians and their crosses, some of which secured a fair crop, while others secured but little and some no honey. However, I feel sure with such a season just passed that I could have secured a reasonable crop of honey from any kind of bees that I have ever seen. Some of the bee-keepers around here are securing the five-banded stock, and are much pleased with them.

While I aim to keep my stock as bright colored as possible, together with utility, I would not sacrifice utility for color. Again, while the five-banded bees just suit me, I am glad that ours is a free country, and other bee-keepers are perfectly free to secure the kind of bees they may take a liking to.

Mexico, Mo.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS.

FRED S. THORINGTON.

CHILLY November, with its sunshine and shadows, once more is here, and cold winter with its index finger

laid upon land and sea, tells of its near approach, when it will lay its cold and icy hand upon us, but are not cold and shadows sometimes given us that we may the more appreciate the sunshine and warmth. After a long cold winter, don't we hail with pleasure the return of spring when we can witness the resurrection of various forms of life? Isn't it a pleasure to behold the bursting of tiny buds of various kinds, and to watch the soft and balmy breeze of spring woo into life and loveliness the pretty leaves and flowers? It steals upon their young life like the summer winds sweeping over sleeping valleys.

The season is now past for bees to gather and store honey in this locality, and mine are now placed in winter quarters with ample supply of honey of their own getting. The spring and summer forage was fair, and they bred up nicely, but swarmed but little. My increase was nine from fourteen spring count. Four were made artificially, but they are good ones. We had a good fall run of honey, and from this I obtained a good surplus. The fall season practically closed here about the 17th of September, though the bees worked at spells as late as October 18th. On that day I was out riding, and saw the gray-haired white clover holding its head erect over the green grass. In another place, I saw some Spanish needle and aster waving their pretty heads in the cool October breeze, as if bidding defiance to the approaching frost, while the brown-headed golden-rod seemed more pensive and considerate, thinking old age and death was about overtake it.

While I am writing, my aged mother, now 78 years old, sits by my side sewing. The day being cloudy, it is difficult for her to see her work. She says she wishes the sun would shine out so she could see. It is ever thus. In long continued snow we wish for the sunshine, and when we have hot, dry

weather with long continued sunshine, we wish for clouds and rain. When we have one, are we not taught the more to appreciate the other?

In the October number of the PROGRESSIVE Mr. J. H. Felt says his bees are kind, or else he is a very kind man, for his bees don't sting him, etc. Now I don't know how kind Brother Felt's bees are, but I do know from twenty-five years' personal acquaintance with him, that he is a very kind man, often befriending the needy, and always in a loving way. Some years ago when the G. A. R. held its encampment here, a man stepped up to him while in town, and asked him if his name was not Felt. Mr. F. assured him that it was. Then the stranger said, "I thought I knew you." He then said, "Do you remember a time during the late war when you divided your only loaf of bread with a hungry man having no means of obtaining food?" It seems that portion of the army had been cut off so they could get no provisions for some time, and the loaf of bread was all Mr. Felt had, and he did not know when he could get any more; but he divided it as near in the middle as he could, and gave the hungry man half. If that wasn't an act of kindness, where will we find one? The man had not seen Mr. Felt since that time until he met him on the streets of Chillicothe.

The old year is now coming to a close, and some of us have lately lost near and dear friends. Some of us, too, may depart this life to join those who have gone on before, before the present year draws to a final close. But such is life.

As the old year dies, the new one comes into resurrection and glory. As this will be my last article to the PROGRESSIVE before that time, I want to wish all its readers, and its kind and able editor, A Happy New Year.

Chillicothe, Mo.

THE GILA FARM APIARY.

LITTLE BEE.

THE Gila Farm Apiary is located near Cliff, New Mexico, about thirty-three miles northwest from Silver City, and is about 5000 feet above the sea level. It is owned by the Gila Farm Company. Your humble servant (Little Bee) took charge of this apiary August 15, 1895, the manager of the company giving me full control of the

proved a success. So the manager of this company decided to test it once more by employing a practical apiarist, and fixing it up properly, and if it does not pay, to either sell it or move the bees to a country where it will pay. Bee-keeping has been tried in this valley before to some extent, but no one has made it profitable; very likely on account of the lack of knowledge practically.

When I came here last August a year ago, the apiary consisted of about



apiary to manage as I thought best, and by my knowledge and ability as an apiarist I am to test this locality in regard to its value and success in apiculture, so as to see what the outcome of the apiary will be, at the end of the season, and whether bee-keeping will or will not pay. The amount invested is some over \$2000, that is, bees, hives, foundation, implements, and building. The hives used were manufactured by the Leahy Mfg. Co. Heretofore for a few years it was run on a small scale, and by unskilled labor, but it never

100 hives of bees, one-half of which were queenless, and many having poor queens. I at once commenced raising queens, and by November had all in good condition, and a surplus of about 700 pounds of honey, mostly extracted. The bees were in the eight-frame hives, which I as soon as possible transferred to the ten-frame hives, as I saw at once that the eight-frame hive was too small for this locality, and would cause too much care and attention, which up to date proves to be right.

As you will see by the picture, every-

thing is arranged systematically. The ground on which the apiary stands is clean, and scarcely a blade of grass or weed can be seen, as it is cut down and none is allowed to grow upon it. The hives are well painted, and all the work on them is well done. The hives are all numbered, and have a queen registering card on each. The Little Bee does all the work himself, and the other little bees gather the honey, and they get along nicely with one another, and are happy, especially when the honey rolls in. The appearance of the apiary is a treat to those who are fortunate enough to see it as it really is. It is located in an orchard about nine years old, which furnishes just enough shade to make it pleasant. The hives are facing south, and as you will see, are in rows both ways, nine feet one way, and six feet the other.

To the left you will see the beehouse, which is built of adobe. It comprises three rooms: One, 16x16, for a honey room; another, 16x16, for a work shop, and another, 16x12. In November Little Bee will be joined by his good wife and their little blue-eyed girl. Later on I will tell you how my wife and my little blue-eyed queen like it here in the sunshine state of the wild and woolly west.

Each hive stand is composed of four bottles which are set in the ground bottom up, about three or four inches above the ground, and are level. On these the bottom board rests. This gives the air free circulation under the hive, as there is no grass or weeds to prevent it. Each hive is provided with an alighting board twelve inches long, and as wide as the front of the hive, with two one-inch cleats on the bottom to prevent its warping. The upper edge being bevelled so as to fit snug to the front of the bottom board, and two eight-penny nails are driven near the edge, and bend over, so as to rest on the front of the bottom, to hold it in

place.

I use two ten-frame bodies for a brood chamber during the season, and at the commencement of the fall cut the brood chamber down to one ten-frame body. This enables me to always have strong colonies, and as soon as a queen gives out, a young one is introduced. By properly manipulating, the queen keeps the two bodies filled with brood, unless bad weather sets in or the honey flow ceases. When we have good weather there is always sufficient honey coming in during the season to keep the queen laying; while at times the honey flow is better; that is, the bees will store more honey when the alfalfa is in full bloom, and more of it in bloom. All depends when it has been cut. The most of the first crop of alfalfa hay has been ruined in this locality by too much rain. So far, the season has been quite satisfactory as regarding the honey flow, but whether it will prove profitable or not, cannot be decided at present, as the fall flow will not be at an end until some time in October. At present (September 3d) the weather is nice, and the bees are doing good work on the second growth of alfalfa.

There are many drawbacks in beekeeping in this county for the beekeeper to contend with, which our eastern brothers have not, consequently making it more expensive, more inconvenient and less profitable. Of these drawbacks I will tell you later on.

Spring count we had 120 one-story colonies. At present we have 275, having sixteen natural swarms from hives that were prepared for comb honey. The others were built up from nucleus. We have used 600 pounds of light brood foundation, which was manufactured by the Leahy Manufacturing Company, of Higginsville, Mo.

Cliff, N. M.

CRITICISM ON THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Officers and Members of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association:

Having received a proof of the Constitution of the proposed "United States Bee-Keepers' Union," kindly sent me for criticism by the general Secretary, Dr. A. R. Mason, with the request to have it submitted to the National Bee-Keepers' Union at the recent election, I have carefully weighed each of its provisions, and will in all kindness and candor point out some of its incongruities, as well as its lack of consistency and completeness.

If there is a successful "amalgamation," the new organization should have a Constitution as near perfection as possible, and as I have been requested to criticize it I do so cheerfully; and, with the best of intention, submit the following remarks:

Sec. 2 of Art. III, and Sec. 2 of Art. IV, are inappropriate in a Constitution. They prescribe as to who shall be officers and members in the event of the adoption of the new Constitution by the two societies if amalgamated, and are clearly "out of order" in the Constitution—the document to be thus submitted. They might have been subsequent "resolutions," providing for exigencies, in case of the adoption of the Constitution by both societies.

Article V, creates an "Executive Committee," but nowhere are the duties and powers of that committee defined. Should the Executive Committee attempt to do anything, it must necessarily interfere with the duties of the Board of Directors, and a conflict of authority would ensue, which might disrupt the organization and destroy its usefulness.

If the Board of Directors be not the Executive Committee, what is that Board created for? What are its duties? And, *vice versa*, it may be demanded—If the members of the Executive Committee are not to "direct" the business of the organization—What are they to do? What are their duties?

When it is sought to obtain an incorporation under the laws of the United States, or any one State, it will be found that the Board of Directors is the *only* executive authority recognized by the law, and the *only* body that can be elected by the members; that it is the duty of the Board of Directors even

to elect the officers of the organization; that all business done by any other person is illegal and useless; in other words, that the Board of Directors is only legal "Executive Committee"—the only power to make or execute the laws made for the government of the organization. If the constitution and by-laws of the organization sought to be incorporated are not in accordance with the law, they will be ordered changed by the State officers. That will cause serious delay—for as the convention ADOPTED the constitution, after considering it section by section, (as the Secretary informs me by letter), the committee was discharged and can have no further power to change or modify anything; their duties are ended—that committee in fact no longer exist.

Again, in Sec. 2, Art. V., there is another serious mistake. The postal card ballots are required to be returned to a committee of *two members*, appointed to the Executive Committee, to "count" and "certify the result." Who ever heard of a secret ballot being sent on a "postal card?" and more ridiculous is the idea that it should be mailed to *two members*—unless it is made in duplicate! Or, was it contemplated to send some to *one* member of the committee and some to the other member? Suppose those "two members" should reside at different points—perhaps some distance apart—how about their getting together to "count" them, and who is to pay the expense incurred? Or would they be required to pay their own expenses for the "honor" conferred on them by the "Executive Committee?" Manifestly they ought to be sent to one, and should be in a sealed envelope, to be opened in the presence of the *whole* committee, so as to preserve their secrecy and integrity.

Again these Ballots will be accompanied with the dollar for Dues, and in many cases (if not all), will be forwarded to the General Manager. If they are sealed as they were last year, is that not the proper person to receive them as well as the Dues, for he only can determine who is entitled to vote, by the Dues being paid; then for him to call the committee together is consistent and proper, in order to open, count and certify as to who are elected?

Art. VI., Sec. 3, provides that the Secretary of the Union "shall pay to the Treasury of the Union, *all moneys left* in his hands after paying the ex-

penses of the annual meeting." Here is a big "loop-hole!" Art. IX states, "this Union shall hold annual meetings at such times and places as shall be agreed upon," etc. Does the Secretary pay the mileage and per diem of the officers or members, both? If not, it would be better to have it definitely stated.

Sec. 6 of Art. VI. provides also that the Board of Directors "shall meet at such time and place as it may decide upon." How are their expenses to be paid? If mileage and per diem are to be paid, it should be so stated, and the rates ought to be determined by the Constitutions or By-Laws. If they are to pay their own expenses, that fact should also be mentioned before they are elected, for some may object to being so taxed. This is a broad country and such a Board should be located so as to represent the whole of it, and the expense of such a compulsory meeting would be no mean item, whether it came out of the funds of the Union or the pockets of the honorary Board. This is a serious matter, and in enacting such important legislation, is it not better to "make haste slowly?"

There are quite a number of other incongruities which call for discussion and review. Sec. 8 of Art. VI should be changed in verbiage and made Sec. 2 of Art. III. And in Art. X the words "altered or amended" occur twice. Amendments are always alterations. Why such tautology?

Sec. 7 of Art. VI needs a complete revision. If there can be collected no more than the regular annual dues, without a majority vote of all the members of the Union, why talk about calling for or making *extra* assessments?

If expensive annual meetings are to be held, there must of necessity be a limit to the liability of the Union for their expenses, or it will soon be bankrupt. I fully concur in Dr. Mason's remarks in Gleanings, on page 670, when he says: "This country of ours is too large" to warrant annual meetings and expensive personal representation. If it is attempted to make it representative, it will fail, unless the Union pays the expenses of the delegates; and if the Union pays the expenses of the delegates, then it will have but little money left (if any) to pay for its only legitimate work—the defense of its members in their legal rights, when lawfully assailed by ignorance,

prejudice and maliciousness.

The whole thing is so incongruous and incomplete that it seems necessary to refer it back to the next convention at Buffalo, for revision. Before it is in proper shape to present to the "National Bee-Keepers' Union," it needs a thorough overhauling and reconstruction, and as the Convention considered it, section by section, and then adopted it, no one now can have the right to alter its language or requirements. There is, therefore, nothing left for its advocates now to do, but to await the action of the Convention next year. At least, so it seems to

Yours for every progressive bee,
 THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
 Gen. Manager National B. K. Union.

We take pleasure in presenting the readers of the PROGRESSIVE with the following, which is the

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR THE NEW UNION.

Article I.—Name.

This organization shall be known as the United States Bee-Keepers' Union.

Article 2.—Objects.

Its objects shall be to promote and protect the interests of its members; to defend them in their lawful rights; to enforce laws against the adulteration of honey; to prosecute dishonest honey commission men; and to advance the pursuit of bee-culture in general.

Article 3.—Membership.

Sec. 1.—Any person may become a member upon the payment of a membership fee of one dollar annually to the Secretary or General Manager on or before the first day of January of each year, except as provided in Section 8 of Article VI of this Constitution.

Sec. 2.—Those who are members of the North American Bee-Keepers Association and of the National Bee-Keepers' Union when this Constitution is adopted by each organization, shall be members of this Union.

Article 4.—Officers.

Sec. 1.—The officers of this Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Board of Directors, which shall consist of a General Manager and six Directors, whose terms of office shall be for one year, or until their successors are elected and quali-

filed; and the Director, aside from the General Manager, receiving the largest number of votes shall be chairman of the Board of Directors.

Sec. 2.—Those who are officers of the National Bee-Keepers' Union when this Constitution is adopted by said Union, shall constitute the Board of Directors of this Union until their successors are elected, at the next annual election in December, and qualified.

Article 5.—Election of Officers.

Sec. 1.—The President, Vice President, and Secretary shall be elected by ballot by a majority of the members present at each annual meeting of the Union, and shall constitute the Executive Committee.

Sec. 2.—The General Manager and the Board of Directors shall be elected by ballot during the month of December of each year by a majority of members voting; blank Postal Card ballots for this purpose, accompanied by a full list of the membership, shall be mailed to each member by the General Manager; and said ballots shall be returned to a committee of two members, who shall be appointed by the Executive Committee, whose names and postoffice address shall be sent to the General Manager by said Executive Committee on or before the 15th of the November preceding the election. Said committee of two shall count the ballots and certify the result to the General Manager during the first week in January.

Article 6.—Duties of Officers.

Sec. 1.—President—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the annual meeting of the Union; and to perform such other duties as may devolve upon the presiding officers.

Sec. 2.—Vice-President—In the absence of the President the Vice-President shall perform the duties of President.

Sec. 3.—Secretary—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the annual meeting; to receive membership fees; to furnish the General Manager with the names and postoffice address of those who become members at the annual meeting; to pay to the Treasurer of the Union all moneys left in his hands after paying the expenses of the annual meeting; and to perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Union; and he shall receive such sum for his services, not exceeding \$25, as

may be granted by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 4.—General Manager—The General Manager shall be Secretary of the Board of Directors, and shall keep a list of the names of members with their postoffice address; receive membership fees, and be Treasurer of this Union. He shall give a bond in such amount, and with such conditions as may be required and approved by the Board of Directors, for the faithful performance of his duties, and perform such other services as may be required of him by the Board of Directors, or by this Constitution.

Sec. 5.—At the time of sending the ballots to the members for the annual election of the Board of Directors, he shall also send to each member a statement of the financial condition of the Union, and a report of the work done by said Board of Directors.

Sec. 6.—The Board of Directors shall pay the General Manager such sum for his services as said Board may deem proper, but not to exceed 20 per cent of the receipts of the Union. Said Board shall meet at such time and place as it may decide upon.

Sec. 7.—Board of Directors—The Board of Directors shall determine what course shall be taken by the Union upon any matter presented to it for consideration, that does not conflict with this Constitution; and cause such extra, but equal, assessments to be made on each member as may become necessary, giving the reason to each member why such assessment is required; provided that not more than one assessment shall be made in any one year, and not to an amount exceeding the annual membership fee, without a majority vote of all the members of the Union.

Sec. 8.—Any member refusing, or neglecting, to pay said assessment as required by the Board of Directors shall forfeit membership, and his right to become a member of the Union for one year after said assessment becomes due.

Article 7.—Funds.

Sec. 1.—The funds of this Union may be used for any purpose that the Board of Directors may consider for the interest of its members, and for the advancement of the pursuit of bee-culture.

Article 8.—Vacancies.

Any vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled by the Exec-

utive Committee; and any vacancy occurring in the Executive Committee shall be filled by the Board of Directors.

Article 9.—Meetings.

This Union shall hold annual meetings at such time and place as shall be agreed upon by the Executive Committee, who shall give at least 60 days' notice in the bee-periodicals, of the time and place of meeting.

Article 10.—Amendments.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a majority vote of all the members, provided notice of said alteration or amendment has been given at a previous annual meeting.

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The weather cool and pleasant.
The bees are stored away for winter.
Thanksgiving has come and gone. Have you been thankful for the Divine blessings that have been bestowed upon you?

Yes, we are thankful—to our many customers who have been so kind to us the past season. We are thankful for the beautiful sunshine, and summer showers, that have made the harvest abundant for us all in this locality. Yes, we know we have much to be thankful for—much more than we deserve.

The gentle hum of the working bee is heard no more here on the soft breeze—but the hum of the machinery in the factory takes its place. We are now running full time once more, and I can almost say—I can say, our goods will be cheaper and better this year than ever before. Should you need anything in our line—well, don't forget us.

■■■■■

IN MEMORIAM.

—————

**Mrs. A. L. Hallenbeck---Died No-
vember 21, 1896.**

—————

MILLARD, NEB., Nov. 21, 1896.

LEAHY MFG. Co., Higginsville, Mo.

DEAR SIRS.—Mrs. Hallenbeck was accidentally thrown from a wagon and killed this morning. She died instantly, so she suffered no pain. She leaves her family, eight children in all.

Respectfully,
BESSIE HALLENBECK.

The above note came to us a few days ago. It was indeed a sad surprise. Ever since we have had charge of the PROGRESSIVE, Mrs. Hallenbeck has been one of its regular contributors, and her articles have always been interesting and entertaining. Only last month she wrote of her recent attendance at the convention of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, at Lincoln, Neb., and this month at about the time for her regular letter, the few lines from her daughter told the story of the sad ending of the life of one who, like the woman of old had "done what she could."

We did not know Mrs. Hallenbeck personally, but there was a charm about her writing which pervaded even her business letters; a something which made one to feel that she was one of those noble souls which shines out all the more brightly for the troubles that surround them. And hers had been a life checkered with sorrow, at least of late years, she having lost her husband and a son since our acquaintance began. There was something so hopeful and patient about this noble woman; a faith that overcame defeat and doubt, and won for her regard and esteem; and, surely, beyond Time's darkling stream, she is only waiting for the coming of those she loved in life.

To her bereaved children we extend our sincere sympathy. May God com-

fort them. It is not meet to weep for her, for she is happy, and in a better world, where, by following in her footsteps and being guided by her beautiful, self-abnegating life, they, her loved ones, may hope to meet "Mother" again.

One by one the ties which bind us to earth are snapped and sundered, as though to remind us that life is but a vapor, but over yonder in the Father's house, "what a gathering of the ransomed that will be."

Requiescat.

■■■■■

The following letter was received by one of the PROGRESSIVE readers from Geo. T. Wheadon & Co., Chicago: D. E. KEECH, Martinsville, Mo.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of Sept. 28, at hand and noted. We have just received an order for honey which places us in a position to use what you have at price quoted us by you, providing you can ship same at once. If our offer meets with your acceptance, kindly use stencil and make immediate shipment, do not fail to send bill with goods. In regard to other honey around your vicinity we would like to make arrangements with you to purchase or solicit consignments for us, on commission. We have secured services of several parties in your part of the state who are making a nice salary by purchasing honey for us. Some are making as high as \$75 per month.

This offer we have made you is F. O. B. New Hampton. Please state when you ship, whether you wish our check, New York or Chicago draft for same. We have received several nice lots of honey from your state and are in hopes of establishing ourselves so that by another season it will be an easy matter to contract the entire crop.

We enclose stencil, number of which we recorded opposite your name, which you can use in marking shipments. We thank you very much for the names of bee keepers and have written them all, to-day. If you can see your way to get this honey for us, we will allow you a commission on this also. We assist our agents as much as possible.

Trusting we may have an early reply, as we must have goods as soon as possible and we wish to hear from you in regard to the other matter, we are, Very truly yours,

GEO. T. WHEADON & CO.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, 1896.

The above is a remarkable letter. It doesn't smack of the dignity of one whom we would like to trust with any of our goods. "Please state when you ship, whether you wish our check New York or Chicago draft for same." Again, we have received several nice lots of honey from your state and are in hopes

of establishing ourselves so that by another season it will be an easy matter to contract the entire crop." And again, "trusting we may have an early reply, as we must have goods as soon as possible and we wish to hear from you in regard to the other matter."

All this gush about a little bit of honey that S. T. Fish & Co., did not think would justify shipping to them on account of the heavy express on small shipments. Read their letter below:

D. E. Keech, Martinsville, Mo.

Dear Sir:—The amount of honey you advise you have is almost too small to send in. Try to find some market that is nearer to you. We are much obliged for handing us the addresses of some of your neighbors. We are selling our best white comb honey, put up in neat shipping cases, at 12½ to 13c per lb. Amber color 11c.

We should be pleased to hear from you any time there is an opportunity to do business to our mutual profit. Respectfully,

S. T. FISH & CO.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, 1896.

We believe that most any intelligent business man would not be caught by such a letter as this one of Wheadon's, but as there are always a few suckers to be weeded out, we suppose this man *Wheadon* has undertaken the job. It seems too, that he has played it on some of the bee journals, as well as honey producers. We have said before, but will now repeat, that no dead-beats or swindlers will be permitted to ply their trade through the columns of the PROGRESSIVE. We would rather carry an honest firm's advertisement free than to be caught by the golden hook of those who would swindle our readers.

But enough. If any of our readers have honey to ship to the large markets, if they will write to us, we will send them the names of reliable firms that deal in honey in Chicago St. Louis Kansas City. Always enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Beeswax is coming in quite plentiful just now. More so than in years past; yet we use a great deal of beeswax, and as every indication points to

a big demand for foundation the coming year. We now quote 24c cash or 26c trade for all good beeswax delivered at our railroad station. Always put your name on packages which you ship, so we may know from whom the package comes.

In the November PROGRESSIVE, page 322, in the second editorial, the word "Lincoln" should read "Grand Island."

INDISCRIMINATE CREDIT.

In the excellent paper by Rev. E. T. Abbott, of St. Joseph, Mo., read before the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, we find this paragraph on the miscellaneous credit system:

"There is no greater curse to modern society than the miscellaneous-credit system. Credit may be a good thing, but I am honest in the opinion that it would be a blessing to all if no man or woman could get anything for consumption before paying for it. * A good motto to adopt, especially for young people, is to 'pay as you go,' and if you can't 'pay,' don't 'go.'"

To this the editor of *Gleanings* has this to say:

"I wish especially to indorse Mr. Abbott's point that *miscellaneous* credit is a real damage to society. It is very much easier to buy goods before the money is in hand than to pay for them after the goods are received. The dealer, as well as the honey-producer himself, should be sure that the wherewith will be in hand at the time the bill is due. The surest way to be sure is to have the money, not in *prospect*, but ready to pay over before the order is made."

Now, friends, it seems a little hard to say that a real good honest man should not enjoy the confidence due him of his neighbor, and that the deserving should not get what they really deserve. But the real trouble, the saddest truth, the most humiliating fact, is, while one good honest man will do just what he says he will, and meet his obligations, nine others, slovenly, careless, devil-may-care fellows will not do so until they are dunned, bored, coaxed and then perhaps will not pay at all. All this is what makes the credit busi-

ness unpleasant, very unprofitable, and a curse to the debtor as well as the creditor.

I really believe some think that they accommodate a merchant by buying from him on credit as against not buying at all. This I believe to be an error. Speaking for myself, I would prefer not to take the chance of the credit system at all, only through the regular channels of trade with parties who have good ratings in the mercantile agencies, and who understand when they buy a bill of goods on thirty days' time that it means thirty days, and not six months or a year. Again, it would seem that a man who is honorable, known among his neighbors as a man who would not abuse an accommodation, would better get that accommodation at home where he is known, than by humbling himself to strangers by asking for what he may be refused. Nearly all over this broad land there are banks and parties who loan money. Would it not be better, if you must go in debt, to get the money from them, pay them a little interest for the use of it, buy your goods for cash, (getting the benefits of the discounts), maintain your dignity, uphold your good name and be a man? There are some we know could not get accommodation at home, for the same reason that we have stated in the beginning of these remarks, but, dear friends, if you are one of this kind, we do not care to credit you either. We have some of your kind on our books now. We like to help a worthy, deserving man, but we must know him to be such before we care to extend our hand and our pocket book.

SECTIONS FOR LESS THAN COST.

We have the following sections that have accumulated on our hands the past season, and to close them out to make room for new goods we will sell these for less than they cost to manufac-

ture them. You will notice that they are all Cream's and No. 2. The reason of this is there is a greater demand for Snow White in the narrow sections like 1½ inch and the 7 to ft. The result is an accumulation of these No. 2 and Creams:

5,000 4½x4½x2 inch No. 2.
5,000 4½x4½x1½ No. 2.
62,000 4½x4½x7 to ft. No. 2.
3,000 4½x4½x8 to ft. No. 2.
1,000 4½x4½x1½ No. 2.

We offer the above lot in quantities of 500 and up at \$1.00 per 1,000.

The following is a choice lot of Cream sections:

82,000 4½x4½x7 to ft. Cream.
8,000 4½x4½x8 to ft. ..
20,000 4½x4½x1½. ..
13,000 4½x4½x1½. ..
500 4½x4½x1½, ..
2,000 5½x6½x2 inch, ..
1,000 5x6x2 inch, ..
1,000 5½x6x2 inch, ..

Any of the above in lots of 500 or more at the rate of \$1.50 per 1,000.

Bear in mind that these will not last long and when they are gone they can't be reproduced for the money asked for these.

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

PLEASE don't neglect to mention the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER when answering these "ads."

WANTED!

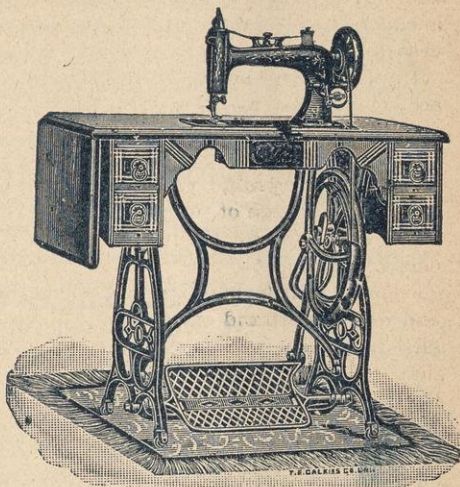
10,000 pounds of beeswax, for cash.

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

CASH FOR COMPOSERS.

Memphis Music House offers a Big Prize for a Tennessee Centennial March.

O. K. Houck & Co., music dealers of Memphis, Tenn., acting under the endorsement and in the interest of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, which is to be held during 1897, at Nashville, Tenn., offer a prize of \$100.00 in cash for the best original composition for the piano, in the form of a march, the winning composition to be published as the Tennessee Centennial Prize March, and during the exposition 10,000 souvenir copies will be given away at their piano and organ exhibit in the Commerce building. The lithograph title page will contain a bird's eye view of the exposition grounds, and at the top of each page of music will be an original design of one of the buildings. Manuscripts will be received up to January 1, and award of judges announced on January 15, 1897. For full information address Publishing Department, O. K. Houck & Co., Memphis, Tenn.



"NEW PREMIUM."

A HIGH ARM, HIGH GRADE, NOISE-LESS, LIGHT RUNNING, SELF THREADING SEWING MACHINE, for only \$19.50.

We pay the freight to any point within 1000 miles, and if you are not satisfied with your purchase—yes, more than satisfied—you can return the machine and get your money back.

The "New Premium" took the medal at the World's Fair, and is strictly a high-grade Sewing Machine in every respect, and the only way we can furnish them at the low price of \$19.50 is by buying them in large quantities direct from the factory. The machine is guaranteed for family use to last for ten years. In other words, you are getting a \$50 machine for only \$19.50. Remember the guarantee; also that we will take the machine back if you are not satisfied. Send in your orders at once to the

Leahy Mfg. Co. Higginsville, Mo.



Do You Use Tobacco?

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

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

Would You Like to be Cured? If so, call on your druggist, or send us one dollar, (\$1.00) and we will send you, postpaid, by mail, a box of COLLI'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

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

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

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

Smithville, Mo., May 20, 1895.

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

Very respectfully,

J. M. AKER.

Otto, Kas., Feb. 4, 1896.

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

Yours truly,

WILLIE J. GOODWILL.

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

COLLI - COMPANY....

Higginsville, Mo.

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

\$2.00 PER 1000.



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

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.

Marshfield, Wis., April 15, 1896.

Please mention the "Progressive in answering this advertisement."

The
 Amateur
 Bee
 Keeper....

A 70-Page Book for Beginners.

—BY—



J. W. ROUSE.



SECOND EDITION JUST OUT.

Many new features added, and the book brought fully up to the times. The first thousand sold in the short space of two years. All beginners should have this book. Price of Amateur Bee Keeper, 25c; by mail, 28c: "Progressive Bee Keeper," monthly, one year, 50c. We will club both for 65c. If not convenient to get a money order, you can send one and two-cent stamps. Address orders to

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.



I am now ready to receive orders for May delivery, 1897. 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.

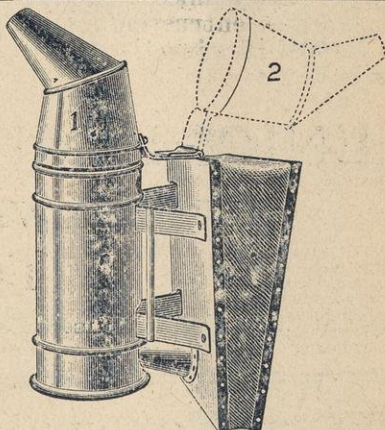
I know what good queens mean to the producer, as well as how to rear them. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. No disease.

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

Please mention the "Progressive."

WANTED!

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



THE "HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER."

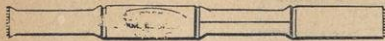
A Good Smoker for a Little Money.

THE HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER A DANDY.

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

Price 75c; by mail, \$1.00. Address,
LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

DO NOT ORDER YOUR SECTIONS
until you get our prices on



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

AND OTHER SUPPLIES.

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

J. FORNCROOK,

WATERTOWN Jeff. Co. WIS., January 1, 1896

Please mention the "Progressive."

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

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

First National Bank, Chicago,
First National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.,
First National Bank, San Jose, Cal.,
Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, O.

Your banker can see our rating.

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

Our facilities for selling unsurpassed.

Reserve our address for future reference.

Please mention the "Progressive."

"Higginsville Supplies" AT
Higginsville Prices.

KANSAS people will save freight by
ordering their

BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, FOUNDATION,
and Everything Needed in the Apiary,

—OF—

HENRY L. MILLER,
355 SHAWNEE AVE.,
TOPEKA, KAN.

Write at once for his Illustrated Catalogue.

Special Renewal Offers.

Prompt renewals are so desired that I am going to make special offers. For \$1.00 I will send the Bee-Keepers' Review for 1897 and the 50c book, "Advanced Bee Culture," or, in place of the book, 12 back numbers of the Review. For \$1.50 I will send the Review and a fine, tested, Italian queen—queen to be sent early in the season of 1897. For \$1.75, the Review and a \$1.10 Bingham (Conquerer) smoker, postpaid. For \$2.50, the Review and 1,000 No. 1, first-class, one-piece sections. But remember, that these offers will be withdrawn Jan. 1st, as the sole object in making them is to induce the sending in of subscriptions before that date. New subscribers will get the December number free. If not acquainted with the Review, send for samples.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.



The Simplex Typewriter.

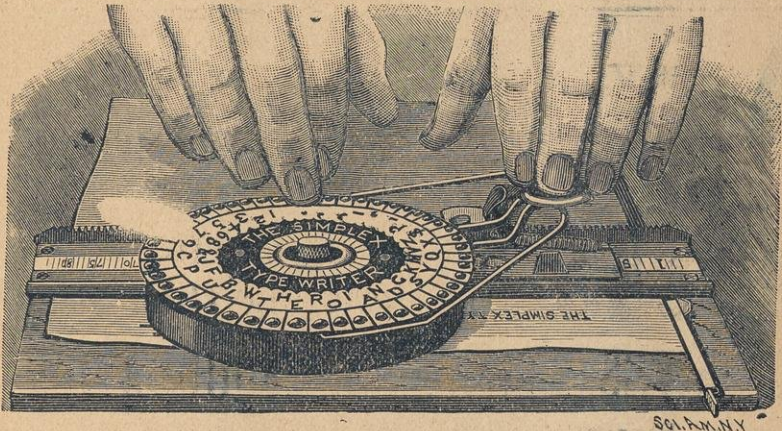


— The Simplest Thing in the World.

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. CLERGYMEN 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 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 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

1896.

New

CATALOGUE, PRICES, GOODS.....

1896.

QUEEN BEES IN SEASON.

Three-frame Nuclei and Fall Colonies a Specialty.

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

AND ALL KIND OF

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

AT
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,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY,

BELLEVILLE, ILLS.

PORTER HONEY-HOUSE BEE-ESCAPE.

Have you seen it? Just the thing to put on the doors and windows of your bee rooms. Indispensable, you'll say, after you have tried it.

CORNEIL SMOKERS.

Cheap, strong, serviceable. We have sold a good many of these, and so far there has been no complaint; but on the other hand there have been scores of letters in their praise. Price 85c, or \$1.10 prepaid.

COWAN AND NOVICE EXTRACTORS.

These are the best. We are prepared to furnish, on short notice, from any of our branches, 2, 4, and 6-frame Cowans, and 2-frame Novices. If you want the genuine, see that they bear our name.

A 36-page Catalogue sent free on application.

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

Branch offices at, 116 Michigan St., Chicago; 1024 Mississippi St., St. Paul, Minn.;
Syracuse, N. Y.; Mechanic Falls, Me.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

Latest Improved Hives and all kind of

Apiarian Supplies.

Bees and Queens.

Everything Cheap.

Send 25c for the Amateur Bee-Keeper. It will tell you how to begin and how to succeed in bee-keeping.



THE MODEL COOP.....

Rat, Cat, and Varmint Proof.

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

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

J. W. ROUSE & CO.,

MEXICO, MO.