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## **The progressive bee-keeper. Vol. VIII, No. 11 Nov. 1, 1898**

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

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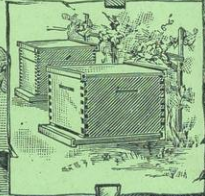
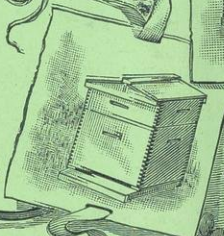
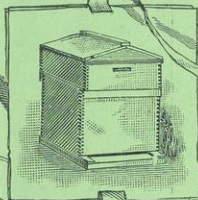
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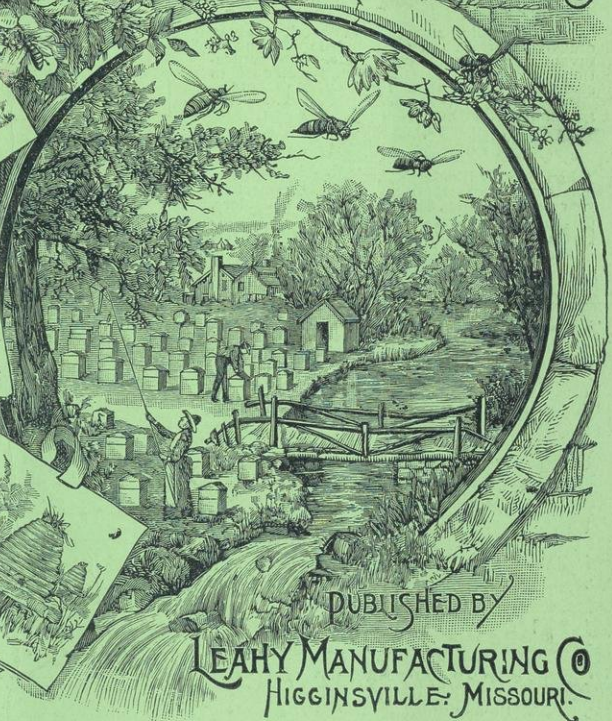
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NOVEMBER 1, 1898.



# PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL  
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND  
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.



PUBLISHED BY  
**LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO**  
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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

## Advertising Rates.

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

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

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

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**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**

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DESIGNS  
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

## Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.  
**MUNN & Co.** 361 Broadway, New York  
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.  
Please mention the "Progressive"

## Clubbing List.

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
Kansas Farmer .....	1 00	.....	1 35
Home and Farm .....	50	.....	75

## Bee Books

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

**The Amateur Bee Keeper**, (a gem for beginners), by Prof Rouse, price, 28c.

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

**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.,**  
Higginville, Mo

**WANTED.**

10,000 lbs of Beeswax, for Cash.

**LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginville, 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.

I have used Ripans Tablets with so much satisfaction that I can cheerfully recommend them. Have been troubled for about three years with what I called bilious attacks coming on regularly once a week. Was told by different physicians that it was caused by bad teeth, of which I had several. I had the teeth extracted, but the attacks continued. I had seen advertisements of Ripans Tablets in all the papers but had no faith in them, but about six weeks since a friend induced me to try them. Have taken but two of the small 5-cent boxes of the Tablets and have had no recurrence of the attacks. Have never given a testimonial for anything before, but the great amount of good which I believe has been done me by Ripans Tablets induces me to add mine to the many testimonials you doubtless have in your possession now.

A. T. DEWITT.

I have been a great sufferer from constipation for over five years. Nothing gave me any relief. My feet and legs and abdomen were bloated so I could not wear shoes on my feet and only a loose dress. I saw Ripans Tablets advertised in our daily paper, bought some and took them as directed. Have taken them about three weeks and there is such a change! I am not constipated any more and I owe it all to Ripans Tablets. I am thirty-seven years old, have no occupation, only my household duties as a nursing my sick husband. He has had the dropsy and I am trying Ripans Tablets for him. He feels some better but it will take some time, he has been sick so long. You may use my letter and name as you like.

Mrs. MARY GORMAN CLARKE.

I have been suffering from headaches ever since I was a little girl. I could never ride in a car or go into a crowded place without getting a headache and sick at my stomach. I heard about Ripans Tablets from an aunt of mine who was taking them for catarrh of the stomach. She had found such relief from their use she advised me to take them too, and I have been doing so since last October, and will say they have completely cured my headaches. I am twenty-nine years old. You are welcome to use this testimonial.

Mrs. J. BROOKMYRE.

I want to inform you, in words of highest praise, of the benefit I have derived from Ripans Tablets. I am a professional nurse and in this profession a clear head is always needed. Ripans Tablets does it. After one of my cases I found myself completely run down. Acting on the advice of Mr. Geo. Bower, Ph. G., 588 Newark Ave., Jersey City, I took Ripans Tablets with grand results.

Miss BESSIE WIERDMAN.

Mother was troubled with heartburn and sleeplessness, caused by indigestion, for a good many years. One day she saw a testimonial in the paper indorsing Ripans Tablets. She determined to give them a trial, was greatly relieved by their use and now takes the Tablets regularly. She keeps a few cartons Ripans Tablets in the house and says she will not be without them. The heartburn and sleeplessness have disappeared with the indigestion which was formerly so great a burden for her. Our whole family take the Tablets regularly, especially after a hearty meal. My mother is fifty years of age and is enjoying the best of health and spirits; also eats hearty meals, an impossibility before she took Ripans Tablets.

ANTON H. BLAUKEN.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

R-I-P-A-N-S

The modern standard Family Medicine: **Cures** the common every-day ill of humanity.



My seven-year-old boy suffered with pains in his head, constipation and complained of his stomach. He could not eat like children of his age and what he did eat did not agree with him. He was thin and of a saffron color.

Reading some of the testimonials in favor of Ripans Tablets, I tried them. Ripans Tablets not only relieved but actually cured my youngster, the headaches have disappeared, bowels are in good condition and he never complains of his stomach. He is now a real, chubby-faced boy. This wonderful change I attribute to Ripans Tablets. I am satisfied that they will benefit any one (from the cradle to old age) if taken according to directions.

E. W. PRICE.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABLETS packed in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABLETS) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABLETS may also be had of some grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at some liquor stores and barber shops. They banish pain, induce sleep and prolong life. One gives relief.

## 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.,**

2-12

118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ills.



## 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.**

# "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.



419 Walnut St.

## C. E. Walker, Kansas City, Mo.

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



Smoke Engine	largest smok- er 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 "	4.75	" .70
Honey Knife.....	wt 10 oz	4.50	" .60
		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 sooty 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.

Cuba, Kansas, Jan. 27th, 1897.

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., NOV. 1, 1898.

No. II.

## THE OREGON.

Back to the western ocean,  
Glorious Oregon!  
Worthy Columbia's devotion.  
True when the battle was won.  
Swift when the foe was speeding,  
Dauntless when bullets flew,  
And shot and shell from the Spanish hell,  
Hurled over thy gallant crew.

Back to a people's applauding,  
Merely a pause for rest.  
Away, while their lips are lauding.  
To the far-away isles of the west.  
Over the peaceful Pacific,  
Over the billowy plain,  
Where the waters break in a silver wake.  
Thou Nemesis of the Maine.

Back as the hero going,  
Thou and thy sister-ships  
Have compassed an honor, showing  
The scourging avengers' whips.  
Go as the victor, proudly,  
Terror of craven don,  
Columbia's pride from the wester-side,  
Glorious Oregon!

—Will Ward Mitchell.

## WIDOW MURPHY'S JIM.

When Jimmie went away to war, his mother  
nearly died;  
She put her arms about her boy, and cried,  
and cried, and cried,  
Till Jimmie asked her would she have her son  
a craven be,  
And kissing him she sent him forth to fight  
for liberty.

Somehow the army suited Jim, the camp-life  
and the drill,  
The hard tack and the discipline, although he  
got his fill.  
He didn't get the fever, and he never saw a  
fight,  
Though he longed to go to Cuba, and to scrap  
with all his might.

His mother she was certain Jim would die of  
fever, or  
Be murdered by the Spanish when the army  
went to war.  
Today the boys are coming home, and some  
are gaunt and slim,  
But fat and saucy as you please, is Widow  
Murphy's Jim.

—Will Ward Mitchell.

## WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

### Somnambulist.

SEVERAL snows in October.  
Shouldn't the buckwheat cake  
crop be about ripe and ready  
for the harvester? By the way, a  
friend has often related to me his  
experience in raising buckwheat.  
Avers he realized \$35 per acre.  
How is that for the grain alone? the  
honey it produced being of such mi-  
nor importance as not to demand  
the slightest consideration—yet if  
it could have been added to the  
profits per acre, perhaps after all it  
would have cut no mean figure.

In an article in the American Bee  
Journal, entitled, "Is Bee-Keeping  
Overdone? How About It?" Dad-  
ant takes the negative side. Says  
on a recent trip to Omaha, he was  
"struck by the almost entire absence  
of bees in spots where hundreds of  
colonies could be kept profitably."  
A very ordinary observer rarely  
fails to make this discovery if he  
chances to be a few counties away  
from his regular beat. He prays us  
not to contract the Cuban or any  
other kind of foreign fever, as he  
believes there is plenty of room for  
centuries to come, on our own soil,  
for both our young men and for our  
bees.

Has it never fallen to your fate, in passing over a country, to long for possession of the lost opportunities of the inhabitants thereof? How many natural nooks, but, alas! vacant ones, have you discovered for bees? Have you not at such times felt that an apiary must spring into view, the surroundings were so favorable? And, oh, so gladly did you welcome the sight of one. Almost equal to the approaching of an oasis in the desert.

How many different kinds of deserts there are, anyway. I am often tempted to think trying to follow Sommy's erratic flights is very much like wandering in desert lands.

But again as to these lost opportunities, they do not always consist in location. The western farmer is constantly urged not to try to cover so much of the earth, but to work toward smaller farms and higher cultivation. And why not this principle prove equally sound in bee-keeping? All my personal experience points to small apiaries for greatest profit; hence, the out-apiary question, with all appertaining thereto, is of most vital importance to the would-be financially successful bee-keeper. But few territories will profitably employ large apiaries. No mistaking the prominent middle finger pointing to this fact.

Don't fail to take notice of and remember this guiding finger, and one of the pitfalls of bee-keeping will have been shunned. The perplexing problem to solve, in this connection, is, of two evils, which is the greater, the cost of a surplus of bee help (bees), on a given territory, or the cost of extra human help required to manipulate the same number of bees on different territories. Of course comb or extracted honey would require different solutions of this problem. There certainly is no lack of profit-

able territory in this broad land of ours, but as in most all kinds of business, there is a lack of CAPABLE help.

Every town is cursed with a set of loafers, who whine about wanting a job, when all around them is work waiting to be done, but they most frequently have such an exalted opinion of the worth of their labor, that no ordinary sum will induce them to make an exhibit of the same; hence, the cogs of the wheels become choked, if the industry itself does not become completely paralyzed. In one sense, they "kill the bird that lays the golden egg."

Usually from 100 to 150 colonies are assigned to the man, but I see in northern Michigan, Byron Walker has about 500 colonies divided into nine yards (October Review). Two successive seasons the output from his apiary approximated about 30,000 pounds from 350 colonies. He and others tell us that the very existence of the willow herb depends on extensive forest fires about once in two years. If it is so very particular as all that, as few of us can furnish such accommodations, we will proceed at once to quench any and all fond desires that may have been born within us concerning willow herb. We have plants which are not so fastidious in their tastes and requirements, that will serve us faithfully and well, and to these we look for aid with all the more regard from having made this discovery. Mr. Walker manages his out-apiaries by spending one day in each week in each yard. As this keeps him continually on the go, he favors renting the bees for a term of years, where competent, conscientious help can be found. Admits, however, 'tis a scarce article. This is undoubtedly the key to the swarms of idlers in all sections of the country. Ability, as they con-

strue and cultivate it, consists in securing the greatest reward for the least returns.

Strictly competent labor seldom asks for a position. Business men are looking for young men who can and will work. Young men whom they can trust. They are willing to pay, and to pay well, those who are smart enough and honest enough to consider the interest of employer and employee identical.

And still there are men who do nothing but lay around, while their mothers, wives or daughters take in washing to support them. They are always grumbling because things are not as they used to be; because the women take all the work; because honesty does not pay, does not get its reward. They are good. Oh, yes, but "there'll be a hot time in the old town" for them in the sweet bye and bye.

Naptown, Dreamland.

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**WANTED**—Agents for "History of the Spanish-American War," by Hon. Henry Watterson. A complete, authentic history, illustrated with over 76 full-page half-tones, and many richly colored pictures. Large royal octavo volume, superb outfit, postpaid, for only 50 cents (stamps taken). Most liberal terms given. The greatest opportunity of the year. Address: THE WERNER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio, 11-6

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### EGG-HATCHING.—LARVAE-SEALING.

CHESLEY PRESSWOOD.

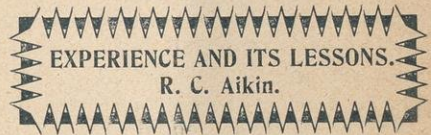
**I**N the May PROGRESSIVE, Bro. Doolittle appealed to the readers to investigate, and see how long it takes eggs to hatch into larvæ, and how long till the larvæ is sealed. I have been looking to see what the reports would say, but have so far looked in vain. Well, I feel too grateful to Bro. Doolittle for the information I have gathered from his "running after and squeezing" Bro. Aikin, to not answer his appeal. He complains often of having to run very fast in order to keep

up. So here is my report:

On the 18th of May, I unqueened a colony about 4 o'clock in the evening, and on 21st, at 4 o'clock, I could not find any eggs. The larvæ was not all sealed until the 27th. On the 11th of June, I unqueened five more, and the time was about the same in every way as the one investigated in May.

I do not like Bro. Aikin's method of controlling his bees so as to have them devote all their time to gathering and storing honey. The ones treated according to his plan did not give me as much honey as the ones that were not bothered.

McDonald, Tenn.



(Continued from Oct. PROGRESSIVE.)

## CHAPTER XIII.

### THE HIVE.

ITS FORM, SIZE, APPLICATION.

**B**EFORE reading this, get the previous issue of the PROGRESSIVE, and re-read the first part of this discussion, that you may connect all the thoughts.

Having a brood chamber of the sectional or divisible style, and each section of about 5 inches depth and near 15 inches long and wide, three such sections make a brood chamber almost a cube. This will give a brood chamber large enough to hold abundance of stores for this locality where the consumption of old honey is very heavy in the spring, May and June usually consuming as much as the entire winter and spring up to this time. Last spring I would look my colonies over frequently, noting the amount of stores



each had. I found that vigorous colonies that had 4 to 6 combs of brood (L frames), would consume about 1 comb of honey in one week to 10 days. This showed me that strong colonies brooding freely would consume about 15 pounds a month. (Please, friends, do not quote these figures as authoritative; they are not given as such, but several years' observations prove them to be an approximate estimate.) You will easily see by this the need I have of a hive holding much stores, else I must feed for weeks prior to June 15th.

For this location, then, while it continues as it is now, I should want to have at least 2 sections of such a hive, and these FULL of honey. Better yet, 2 full ones and one empty or partly full, the full ones at the top. My colony will then start at the bottom in the fall, and as the honey is consumed, the cluster moves up and will start brooding in the middle or top set of combs in the spring.

Many will say such a hive is too big. Two sections containing each 10 frames, would just about equal 10 L frames. In the early spring the brood would be confined to one and two sections of the hive. If brooding is started in the topmost section, all the better, for a proper manipulation will put the brood almost anywhere the apiarist wants it. Here is how I manage my L frame hives: If the hive fronts south, or nearly so, so that the sun shines against the front, almost invariably the brood nest is started next the entrance. If the hive fronts from the sun, and yet the sun shines against any part of the hive, the warm sunny side is where the brood nest is usually started. My hives are so placed that nearly always the brood nest is next the entrance.

Having started the brood nest in

the front ends of the combs, they continue it there, and instead of filling the comb from end to end with brood, they get some in nearly every comb, and yet no one comb full. When looking about stores, or for any purpose I have the hive open, I just turn a comb or two the other end foremost, thus putting brood clear to the back end and honey at the entrance. This causes the uncapping and moving up and back of that honey at the entrance, also the uncapping and using more or less of that in the back ends of the combs next the brood that has been turned back. Later I reverse more combs. Two things are accomplished by this, viz.: The bees are set to HANDLING honey, and the brood is extended from end to end of the combs. The handling of honey to get it from so near the entrance causes better feeding of the queen and brood, and so increases the queen's laying. Of course the stimulative effect of this would not be so noticeable when honey is coming from the fields.

From the foregoing, you will begin to see how we may get brood where we want it, and increase rather than decrease its quantity. You can now see how by manipulating the sectional hive, the same results may be obtained without handling frames singly. By turning one section the other end foremost, if the brood be nearer one end or side, causes the spreading of the brood nest laterally rather than perpendicularly. The natural inclination is to spread up and down faster than sidewise, for the heat rising gives the greatest amount of brood with the fewest bees to generate it, and the cluster naturally draws toward the entrance in their labor and for protection.

In confirmation of this I may say that I am running 2 out-apiaries of

200 to 300 colonies, and these bees are about half on the American frame 12 inches deep, and the other half on frames 7 inches deep. Some of these I winter on either 1 set of the 12-inch deep frame or 2 sets of the 6-inch ones, the rest being allowed either two 12-inch deep chambers or three 6-inch, or one 12 and one 6-inch, thus I have bees in 12, 18 and 24-inch deep hives. These hives are, in round numbers, 13 inches square in their horizontal measure.

I find that these 18 and 24-inch deep hives will move the cluster upward in winter just as hereinbefore stated, and that the honey is eaten out in a sort of narrow road up through the center or front central part of the hive, leaving honey in the outer combs almost intact, especially so in the middle and uppermost chambers. So it is that spring finds the cluster at or near the top with a wall of honey on either side of them, and while the colony is weak in the early spring, the brooding is confined principally to the top part of the hive, and the stores carried up from below, keeping the brood in a compact form closely bound with honey (a very desirable thing), yet with plenty of room to spread downward the most natural way, and as much as they please.

So far we have not come to a point where a divisible brood chamber shows its advantages. A colony left to itself in a hive a foot in width by 18 inches to 2 feet in depth, would no doubt do just as well if combs were one continuous sheet from top to bottom. With a hive so narrow, so that the bees could easily go around the edges of the combs to pass from one space to the other in moderate temperatures, I suspect the continuous combs would be the better; but if these combs are cut into 2 or more sections, horizon-

tally, the bees would have free passages from one space to the other, which would be no doubt an advantage in extreme cold.

Years of experience and observation show me very clearly that we are far more inclined to err on the side of having the hive room and store too limited, rather than too large. If too small, we have caused loss by a cramped or stunted colony, a loss irretrievable; but if the hive be too big, the only probable loss is that honey is stored in the brood combs that the apiarist would want in sections or extracting combs. After all the honey is stored somewhere, far better than to have a dwarfed colony not capable of storing. I admit that it is possible to get rousing colonies from small hives, and by small hives, I mean 6 to 8 L. frame capacity, when such are handled by experts and with scientific management, or when and where natural conditions favor the bees; but such fact is no proof that the small hive is the best all purpose hive, nor to be recommended to the masses. Doolittle, Taylor, Miller, and many others, could succeed with almost any hive you might give them, because their knowledge of the thousand and one things necessary would tell them what, when, and how to do. I am not writing for those who know more than I do, but for the masses. Our friend who will review this for you, and have the "last word", uses a small hive, and yet I have mis-read him if his hive is not either large or small, as NEEDED by the COLONY, and applied with a knowledge of the bees that is not possessed by one in 100 of those who will read this.

Now I have used two long articles discussing principally the relation of the hive to the bees in wintering, and brooding in the spring. As before stated, these two things

are foundation factors, and without success in these, we fail in the rest. I wonder if I have made the matter plain. My reviewer has been accusing me of being a "fast runner," meaning I suppose that I do not go enough into the details of my subject. If this is not going slow enough to suit our fleshy friend, let him say so, for I do not want to leave him behind.

In the next article we will discuss the hive in relation to getting the colony in proper shape for a honey flow, and making the best use of it during the flow.

However, before closing, perhaps I should say a few words as to where to winter, and external arrangements. I have come to believe that combs solid full of honey are a prime factor, either indoors or out. The colony should also be of average strength and normal condition. If left on summer stands, they should not be on the cold side of a building or trees, but on the warm and protected side, having good wind break in windy climes. The arrangement of the cover should be so that the frost will not accumulate during a siege of cold, then when it gets warmer, precipitate WATER DOWN ON THE CLUSTER or into the honey. Better by all odds much draft of air and DRY, than little or no draft, and wet. By all means prevent the bees (and honey, too,) from getting wet. Many and many a colony have I seen killed by the frost melting and wetting the bees. Have a porous cover over the frames, and a "Hill device (2 or 3 sticks) on the frame tops. Put a cloth above the sticks, and chaff or leaves over that to absorb the moisture. Use 2 to 4 inches of absorbent—2 inches is better than 10, because the latter holds too much moisture, and the sun heat and that of the colony cannot dry it in

mild weather. Provide for the escape of moisture by the cover not being tight.

For the cellar, put in not too late, and take out early. Outdoor I consider the place for the masses to winter, but the cellar is better for some. Most cellars are moist, and when the outside temperature is higher than that inside, the circulation (ventilation) stops and stagnates; so give the hive plenty of ventilation, both TOP and BOTTOM, when in the cellar. Your bees can stand moisture much better with a high temperature than a low one.

The most of my wintering has been outdoors, only 4 or 5 winters in cellar, though I have made quite a study of the matter. If any more needs to be said, I will leave that to Doolittle.

Loveland, Colo.

(To be continued in our next.)

### Recapitulation by G. M. Doolittle.

**Theoretical Bee-Keeping.**—This is about all I can make out of the foregoing, although it comes under the head of "Experience and its Lessons," for nowhere in either of the articles on hives has Bro. Aikin told us that he is using, or has used, such a hive as he is telling us about. He goes on and tells us all how he managed his Langstroth frames, which is just the same as I have done for years, but not a word about his triple, double, tumble up and pull down, 15 to 5 hive, according to its practical workings, do I find. To be sure, he tells something about a 13 to 6 hive, that he has at an out apiary, but if such a hive has any advantage over the one having a full depth frame, Bro. A. has failed thus far to point it out. The starting of brood near the entrance, with plenty of stores at the back and sides of the hive, is really a *good* thing, but A. does not tell us that such a thing will be any better in his 15 to 5 hive,

than it was with that old stand-by, the Langstroth: nor do I believe it will. Then he tells us how that, later on in the season, when he finds the brood all in the front ends of the frames, and honey in the back, he reverses a part of the frames, thus causing the bees to remove honey, feed the queen, and turn out full sheets of brood, in a way that makes one's mouth water—these cold October days, which is certainly correct, for I have tried it hundreds of times; but he entirely fails in showing us that any better results could be accomplished with his 15 to 5 hive, tumble it about and reverse it as much as he pleases. And, kind reader, let me whisper to you that by the time Bro. A. has used such a theoretical thing as he is hinting at, as long as Doolittle has, he will conclude that it is not all *gold*—but hold on! The thought has just struck me that this 15 to 5 hive is to be something which is to help *bee-keepers* tide over these “*hard times*.” The first divisible brood chamber that was heralded before the public, was heralded something after this fashion: “The time is upon us when honey sells for only about half what it used to bring, consequently the bee-keeper has to expend about twice the labor now to produce the same results in money, which he used to expend, hence, something that will enable him to produce twice the honey with the same labor he formerly used in producing one-half, will set him on equal footing with the former high prices of honey, and should be heralded by every apiarist with delight, as *labor* is the great factor that *costs* in the producing of a crop of honey.” And the divisible brood chamber hive which had been invented by the herald, was just the thing that would bring about these results, in the hands of a live apiarist. O, how nice this sounded! ‘Twas like music in the poor oppressed bee-keepers’ ears. And as Doolittle was anxious to shorten those sixteen hours a day work, to eight, of

course he was after that divisible brood chamber, labor saving thing, at once; and so were hundreds and thousands of others. But the nice point in the matter was, that the price of a hive complete was only \$4.00, while one of the hives I was using cost \$1.25. When the hive came, I looked it over, then carefully looked it over again, and the conclusion I came to was that the times were just \$4.00 harder to me than they were before I sent for that great labor saver, (?) and that I must “buckle” to work just so many hours more, that I might make the bees produce forty pounds more honey to pay for the thing. But I put these thoughts all one side, and said, “Get behind me, Satan,” for I would not so wrong a fellow man as to think the whole thing was a scheme to take a little from each of the many hard times pressed bee-keepers’ pocket, to put into that of one man. So I went to work, and rigged over a score or more of my old hives, so they would take the divisible frames, and gave the thing all the encouragement I would have given to some choice strawberry plant for which I had paid \$1.00, or some choice queen which had cost me ten times the price of the plant. This I carefully followed for four years, when I made a paraphrase of Bro. E. T. Flanagan’s sentence found on page 295 of the last PROGRESSIVE, in this way: ‘I do not like the ‘divisible’ brood chamber hive, but the ‘herald’ has to get up something to fool the dear public with every year, and it might as well be that as anything else.’ Funny Bro. F. caught the refrain way out in Illinois, and remembered it till the ‘fence’ separator, hard times abater came stalking through the land. What a nice thing it is to throw away all the old hives, frames, sections, separators, etc., of the past, those which have brought us thus far ‘safely on our way,’ that we may adopt that which will cause us to pay as much more out of our pockets, that we may start out with

some plain "fences" that have no "zig-zag course," or some "triple 15 to 5" hive. Now, as Bro. A. is not a supply dealer, nor writing these articles for the sake of getting up something "to fool the dear public with every year," I am again going to say, "Get behind me, Satan," and listen to him further. But I wish to admonish the reader a little, by way of saying that, after a careful watching of the reports since the divisible brood chamber was first brought to public notice, I find that the best reports of honey yields have come from those using a brood chamber which is *not* divisible. So go slow, and if Bro. Aikin is a little "flighty" at times, that is no reason why the rest of us should "fly off at a tangent." Hard times are not to be remedied by a continual changing of hives, sections, separators, etc., [a rolling stone gathers no moss'], for hard times were not brought about in that way. Hard times have come upon us by the ballots of the masses being cast in such a way that laws have been enacted during the past thirty years, which enable the classes to rob the masses, to an extent that is making millionaires and multi-millionaires of a few, and tramps and serfs of the many; and ballots, sent in the right direction, are the remedy, and the only remedy. This may seem out of place in a bee paper; but I wish to say that that which is of more importance to the bee-keeper just now, than all of the practical things pertaining to apiculture put together, is not out of place anywhere.

Before closing, I wish to say for the benefit of Bro. A., that Doolittle has modified his views somewhat as to small or large hives. I managed the smallest brood chamber in existence successfully for twenty years, and from it produced an average of nearly 100 pounds of comb honey annually during that time, but with the purchase of an out apiary, in which was used the 10-frame

Langstroth hive, and through this out apiary the longing for non-swarmling, I have held to that 10-frame hive, and now, if I were asked which hive I would choose to start with anew, the 9-frame Gallup or the 10-frame Langstroth, I think I should say the 10-frame Langstroth, where cellar wintering could be practiced. Then I have also used still larger hives of late, but as far as five years' experience with them goes, I see no advantage gained by using a hive larger than the 10-frame L. hive. I do not know what kind of a spring anyone could have where this hive would be incapable of giving sufficient stores in the fall, for both winter and spring, and more than that is a fallacy.

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

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### APIARY NOTES.

F. L. THOMPSON.

**F**ROM April 15th to May 15th, this spring, *alyssum maritimum* (sweet alyssum), a European plant that has somehow been introduced here, gave our bees so much honey that about the end of April I saw specks of white wax on the top-bars, and not long after, in one colony, a comb completely filled with it, about ready to begin sealing. It gave brood rearing quite a boom. This is much more than fruit bloom

ever has done for us here, though things may be altered when the innumerable young trees get to bearing. Sweet alyssum, I have heard, is used in New York state (perhaps elsewhere) to plant on graves in cemeteries, being rather ornamental. It belongs to the mustard family. It exactly resembles tongue-grass or smart weed, except that it has distinct white flowers at the end of each branch. It is much more biting and pungent when chewed. The honey is rather mild-flavored and agreeable, of a light amber.

Then from May 15th to June 15th followed a lack of nectar, to amount to anything. From June 16 to July 10 came the first crop of alfalfa, the high water mark of the scale hive being  $5\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. This always gives a white honey. From July 10 to 20 the flow dropped to  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound a day; beginning again with a pound and upwards on the 21st, but not rising above two pounds until August 19, when it again slackened. Since then the bees have about made their living, and sealed some sections, from two varieties of yellow fall flower. Whole average,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, or about half a crop. The second crop of alfalfa seemed not to yield at all, for the honey was white, whereas second crop alfalfa in this locality is amber. Evidently the sweet clover is responsible for our second crop this year.

The Italian bees here (there are no blacks) seem to have a mania for crowding the queen during the first crop, so that during the second the colonies are little better than nuclei. This is extremely annoying. To avoid it, I this year made nuclei with the old queens and a little brood and bees, and doubled up the remainder. This massing of the brood in June gave me strong colonies in August, and I found out by this means that **STRONG COLONIES**

have many times the influence of anything else in getting well-filled sections. Usually our first crop sections are well filled, and the second poorly so; this year a large proportion of the second crop was as well filled as the first, in spite of the scanty flow.

I tried some fences and plain sections, in every case in the same super with the ordinary fixtures, and conclude I can do without them. The difference in filling combs is too microscopic.

Having charge of an apiary that has been managed on the let-alone principle, so far as the brood-chambers are concerned, I this year unsuspectingly set in, on the 4th of April, to straighten and substitute combs, cut out drone comb and crooked combs, scrape hives and frames, restore vanishing or non-existent bee spaces, etc. Holy Moses! I do not want that job again. Of course it paid; but it was the fifth of June when I got through, and I did not have any sections put up or shipping cases nailed.

For some years I have been inclined to think that as long as bee spaces are correct and combs straight, anyone who laboriously scraped his whole apiary every spring was fooling his time away; but I have swung completely around now. Now that things are half-way decent, I shall keep them so by scraping every spring. The advantages are more than one would think. The exhaustive inspection of every colony some time in April, thus secured, is worth much. One knows the condition of his apiary then. Queens can be clipped at the same time (I did so), thus saving another opening of the hive. Later on, it makes all the difference in the world during swarming season. Instead of dreading to open a

hive, with visions of projecting burr-combs, prying up of frames, and crushing of bees, I now rather enjoy it. Combs are picked out and set in with neatness and dispatch, and no expenditure of nervous force. In fact, I begin to wonder why our bee writers have not emphasized this point more. Is it such a very common practice among bee-keepers that it does not need to be referred to? I think not; on the contrary, there is room here for a good deal of missionary work. Ease of handling makes much of the difference between advanced and slipshod methods. I know of quite a few apiaries in a perpetual stuck-up condition.

Those remarks of Messrs. Aikin and Doolittle, (pages 261 and 263 September PROGRESSIVE), stirred me all up; but on reflection I concluded not to send in an article that would take seven months to print. I must toot my horn a little, however. They have touched on just the point that previous bee writers, so far as I can remember, have omitted or glided lightly over. Heretofore it has been persistency, effort, and slight variations, over and over again (see A. I. Root, E. T. Abbott, James Heddon, et al.); and Mr. Abbott (who may be a very good sort of a fellow, but who WILL make fiendish remarks) even said that if bee-keepers couldn't dispose of their product by individual efforts, let the law of the survival of the fittest apply—or something to that effect. O, I should like to pitch into him. But I must return (reluctantly) to the main subject.

My conscience, what are we living for? To be persistent? Tell that to the marines. Persistency is a means, not an end. It is absolutely ESSENTIAL to success, to be sure, ("and, therefore," says Mr. Practical Numscull, "it is ALL of

success"). To secure happiness? Fiddlesticks!

"Happiness is the shadow of things past, which fools still take for that which is to be."—[Francis Thompson].

Happiness is like air; you can't grasp it; but you MAY enjoy it by not hunting for it. But what shall we hunt for? Let Matthew Arnold answer. He is speaking of culture, but, as will be evident, in a broad, general sense that EVERYONE can and MUST apply to himself:

"Religion says, 'The Kingdom of God is within you,' and culture in like manner places human perfection in an internal condition, in the growth and predominance of our humanity proper, as distinguished from our animality. It places it in the ever-increasing efficacy and in the general harmonious expansion of those gifts of thought and feeling which make the peculiar dignity, wealth, and happiness of human nature. As I have said on a former occasion, 'It is in making endless additions to itself, in the endless expansion of its power, in endless growth in wisdom and beauty, that the spirit of the human race finds its ideal. To reach this ideal, culture is an indispensable aid, and that is the true value of culture.' Not a having and a resting, but a giving and a becoming, is the character of perfection as culture conceives it, and here, too, it coincides with religion."

"Not a having and a resting"—if that upsets your ideas of the chief end of life, reader, it is high time you were doing some solid thinking. And yet that is just what Mr. Abbott (for I must get in one dig at him) said in effect some years ago—that fat hogs and prancing horses, and neat rows of hives on a sunny slope, and a contented family, and the like, constitute really about all one can ask for here below. But—

"The young folks roll on the little cabin floor,  
All merry, all happy, all bright;  
By'm by hard times comes a knockin' at the door,—  
Then, my old Kentucky home, goodnight."  
—[Stephen Foster].

A condition subject to the shocks of chance is a flimsy foundation of happiness.

"My mind to me a kingdom is"—which no one can deprive me of.

And there are larger aspects of the question. Suppose we do attain a certain independence, so as to command leisure. "The nation

that cannot rise to the spiritual life when its leisure is achieved, is doomed," says Prof. L. H. Sherman, of the University of Nebraska. "Once Athens and Rome and Venice stood on the same plane, but they are gone." (The context shows that by "spiritual life" he does not refer to religious dogmas in particular, but to the same broad culture as Matthew Arnold above.)

"O, may I join the choir invisible  
Of those immortal dead who live again

\* \* \* \* \*  
In thoughts sublime that pierce the night  
like stars.  
And with their mild persistence urge men's  
minds  
To vaster issues. So to live is heaven;  
To make undying music in the world.  
Breathing a bounteous order, that controls  
With growing sway the growing life of man."  
—[George Eliot].

And just because few of us can ORIGINATE "thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars," some would cozen us into the belief that such things are not for us, that nearly all must work with their hands, etc. Shame on such half-hearted FEAR of life—for that is what it amounts to. Are those thoughts not to be APPLIED? and PASSED on? How can we do either unless we take pains to listen to and understand them? And it is not true that a certain measure of origi-native power is not latent in every one, which, incidentally, increases tenfold this usefulness when developed. On what other supposition are "original problems" inserted in the various text-books, to be worked by everyone in the class? No, true culture is not for the few. The very thought that Mr. Aikin had in mind, is thus expressed by Prof. Sherman:

"It is little short of an imperative duty, for the sake of the general good, to enable every soul, according to its capacity, to find the inspiration there may be in any and everything that possesses spiritual quality."

Italics mine. And Walt Whitman says:

"I have never so much cared to feed the aesthetic or intellectual palates—but if I could arouse from its slumbers that eligibility in every soul for its own true exercise! If I could only wield that lever!"

And how is this to be done? Mr. Aikin has answered the question. Allow me to drop into poetry just a few more times (for Mrs. Browning calls poets "the only truth-tellers now left to God") in order to drive home and clinch his thought as much as I may:

"Hack and Hew were the sons of God  
In the earlier earth than now,  
One at his right hand, and one at his left,  
To obey as He taught them how.

And Hack was blind, and Hew was dumb,  
But both had the wild, wild heart;  
And God's calm will was their burning will,  
And the gist of their toil was art.

They made the moon and the belted stars,  
They set the sun to ride;  
They loosed the girdle and veil of the sea,  
The wind and the purple tide.

And still the craftsman over his craft,  
In the vague white light of dawn,  
With God's calm will for his burning will,  
As the mounting day comes on,

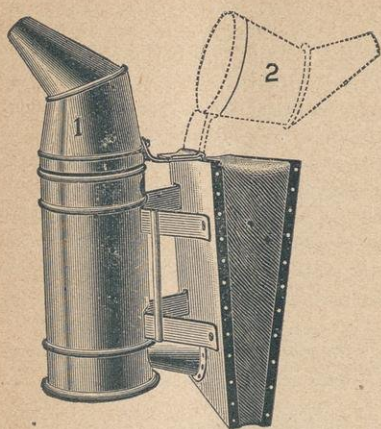
Yearning, wind-swift, indolent, wild,  
Toils with these shadowy two.  
The faltering, restless hand of Hack,  
"And the tireless hand of Hew."  
—[Bliss Carman].

Here are persistency and will-power, even in the face of incompetency, given a high value—they were the sons of God; but—the gist of their toil was ART. In brief, we are prone to emphasize the former, and overlook the latter. Make an ART of your work—THINK—and it must follow, as the night the day, that you will keep it up by persistency, and while not making happiness an end, you will secure it far more truly than in any other way, and will be able to say to such an ideal:

"Thou meanest what the sea has striven to say  
So long, and yearn-ed up the cliffs to tell;  
Thou art what all the winds have uttered not,  
What the still night suggesteth to the heart.  
Thy voice is like to music heard ere birth,  
Some spirit lute touched on a spirit sea;  
Thy face remembered is from other worlds;  
It has been died for, though I know not when;  
It has been sung of, though I know not where."  
—[Stephen Phillips].

Montrose, Colo.





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### STRAWS FROM THE APIARY.

Fred S. Thorington.

THE diversified sceneries of nature are fast taking on their autumnal hue. The mottled leaves of the forest, the brown grass, the subdued or silent song of birds, the mournful notes of the November wind, the cold, azure sky, the autumn haze, and the babbling brook, as its waters gurgle their notes by the pebbled shore, all speak of winter's approach. Then, too, the bees fly less frequent and not so far from their cherished home, their days of labor being o'er, as the flowers with their fragrant, pretty bloom are gone. Nature seems to be shrouded for a few months of sleep to awake in beauty and splendor in the resurrection

morn of spring. Will the bees take their quiescent sleep, and pass the close confines of winter in safety, and take part in the spring resurrection to gather the nectar from the opening blossoms? I fear not all of them, though here we had a good fall flow, and bees I think will go into winter quarters in very good shape, so far as honey is concerned, that is, all old and strong colonies.

In the October PROGRESSIVE (page 289), Bro. Hairston wishes in a brotherly way to help me and others out of a bad predicament, and what he has to say is *multum in parvo* to bee-keepers. However, I knew what he has to say in regard to the use of the division board in contracted brood nest, the tearing up of crates during honey flow, etc., and have practiced it, or part of it, many times in the past 21 years; but it does no harm to know a good thing several times over to insure success in any business. The more thoroughly we know a business, the better we will succeed at it, provided we pursue it with energy and push. So, Bro. Hairston, come along with your counsel whenever you can, as there is wisdom in a multitude of counsel. If you will kindly re-read my article on page 269, you will see why the hive under consideration was for a time neglected. As work was in plenty at the time, and as I am somewhat of an invalid and cannot hustle my feet over the ground like I did in my youth, some things were for a time neglected, and suffered for the want of proper and timely attention. You say you made the same mistake I made, and condemned the whole business. Got too many irons in the fire at once, eh? and then, like me, didn't you need help? As my hives held but 8 frames, and as I only took out one, I put in its place the division board, and failed to put it as close

to the adjoining frame as was the frame removed, and in the space between the frame of comb and division board was where the comb was built, a patch some 3 or 4 inches in diameter, just enough to show more room was wanted, and not between board and wall of hive, as you seem to think, or else I am very dull of comprehension of your meaning. As to the tiering-up process, I sometimes practice it if the flow is good, and to be of long enough duration to get the sections all well filled before the flow ceases. If this cannot be done, the process is apt to result in many unfinished sections at the end of honey flow or end of season, as case may be. If at the end of season, they remain to be carried over winter for next season's use. In the tiering-up plan, great care should be used, or to the novice it will result in a failure. At times in some seasons I find a much better plan to use one crate, and remove the filled sections as soon as well capped over, and putting in their place empty sections provided with starters of extra thin foundation. This done as often as required, gives good results and gives less unfinished sections at the end of flow or season, than does the tiering-up plan, unless care is exercised in its use.

What I most wished to know, Bro. Hairston failed to tell me, and that was, did the swarm return, and why, in case of an emergency, could not the frame have remained in the hive to be filled, as the flow was on the wane, and I think the frame was about all the bees would have filled had they had it? We bee-keepers must know the season and time of honey flow in our own locality, and manipulate the bees accordingly, and at the same time gain what knowledge we can from others. There can no rule be given that will

apply to bee-keeping in general, in each and every locality, but we can exchange ideas, and choose what seems to suit our own locality best. As a general rule, I don't think it best to contract the brood nest to less than 8 Langstroth or American frames during the honey flow in this locality.

As it is coming on winter, I long to see some of Bro. Aikin's "jack-rabbit jumps."

Chillicothe, Mo.

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# 1898.



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.

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### NEBRASKA NOTES.

MRS. A. L. AMOS.

**B**LESS the dear old lady who has a place for us all, and whose letter breathes peace and good will. I would not mind it if she really was my "Aunt Sallie," for then I would be figuring on going to see her some day—in peach time.

Well, I am here, and busy as a bee, or as my father used to say when he wished to be unusually emphatic, busy as a BUMBLE-bee.

I did want to take in the convention at Omaha, but it was quite out

of the question for me, as my eight-months-old little daughter would have been altogether too troublesome in such a place. How much we mothers have to deny ourselves for the children's sake. However, I am expecting to read much about it in the bee journals, and that will be next best thing to being there—yet a long way behind.

But while I could not take in the convention, and the "big fair," I did take in a little one, our county fair, where I captured all the premiums—without any opposition.

Aunt Sallie's advice is timely: "Get your bees in shape for winter." That's what I am trying to do; and you won't be apt to hear much out of me for some time to come.

Coburg, Neb.

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### WHO MAY BE FORCED INTO BANKRUPTCY BY HIS CREDITORS?

WILLIAM C. SPRAGUE.

**I**N a former communication, I answered the question as to who may become a bankrupt under the new national bankruptcy law, referring solely to the voluntary features of the bill. I now take up the question as to who may be forced into bankruptcy by his creditors, and thus become an involuntary bankrupt.

By a provision of the law, no petition for involuntary bankruptcy could be filed prior to November 1, 1898; that date having gone by, all provisions are now in force.

Subdivision "b" of Sec. 4 of the law provides:

Any natural person, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing, or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act. Private bankers, but not national banks or banks incorporated under state or territorial laws, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

The word 'person' being a broad one in the law, including as it does, corporations, officers, partnerships, etc., the word "natural" is used so as to exclude corporations, as the law intends to except from its provisions here all corporations save such as are specifically pointed out in this paragraph.

So that all natural persons, save certain classes, may be forced into bankruptcy under certain conditions, and no corporations save certain classes may be so forced.

The classes of natural persons who may not be brought into a bankruptcy court by creditors are, under the provisions of the law, wage-earners and persons engaged chiefly in farming, or the tillage of the soil.

A wage-earner is a person who works for wages, salary, or hire, at a rate of compensation not exceeding \$1,500 a year.

One receiving a compensation greater than this may have a petition filed against him.

So that, roughly speaking, all natural persons may be compelled to go into bankruptcy under certain conditions, excepting wage-earners getting less than \$1,500, and farmers.

But "natural persons" other than those named in the law may be said to be excepted, for following the rules laid down by courts under former statutes, it will probably be held that infants cannot be proceeded against. So the disabilities of a lunatic or insane person are such that he cannot commit an act of bankruptcy, and hence cannot be

adjudged a bankrupt for any acts or transactions done or committed during his insanity, but if the acts were committed when he was sane, and he afterwards became insane, he may be adjudged a bankrupt. A woman may be adjudged a bankrupt under involuntary proceedings, if in the state of her domicile the law has taken away her common law disabilities and has permitted her to contract in the way of trade in her own name.

An alien, whether a resident of the United States or not, may be adjudged a bankrupt if he has property in the country that can be reached.

Executors and others carrying on business in a fiduciary capacity, cannot be reached under the law, probably.

So finally as to natural persons we may say that any natural person may be forced into bankruptcy, excepting wage-earners receiving less than \$1,500 a year as wages, salary, or hire, farmers, infants, lunatics, women whose common law disabilities still remain, and probably executors, trustees and others carrying on business in a fiduciary capacity.

Now as to corporations:

Under the bankruptcy law of 1867, the last one previous to the one now in force, any corporation might be forced into bankruptcy under certain conditions. Under the present law it cannot become a voluntary bankrupt, and in order that it may be forced into bankruptcy by its creditors, it must be engaged principally in one or more of certain lines of business, namely, manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing, or mercantile pursuits; and it must be owing debts to the amount of \$1,000 or more. It is not enough that its charter permits it to engage in one of these pursuits. It must be actively and principally engaged in one or more of them. It is the corporation itself, and not its officers or stockholders that may be adjudged bankrupt. Even after the corporation has dissolved, it may be proceeded against as a corporation if there are any assets yet remaining, or anything to be done to close up its business.

Before proceeding further, I should say that the bankruptcy law I am discussing defines "corporations" to mean all bodies having the powers and privileges of private corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships, and this includes limited partnerships and such partnership associations as

are organized under laws making the capital subscribed alone responsible for the debts of the association.

Some question has arisen as to the meaning of the word "trading." It may be said that one transaction does not constitute "trading." There must be the intention to carry on the particular pursuit as a business, and a single act will be enough if it is done with the intention of making a business of trading.

Generally speaking, it is said, no one is a trader who does not both buy and sell. Purchases and sales of shares of stock, and purchases and sales of land will not make one a trader. The following have been held not to be traders: Persons engaged in quarrying stone, owners and lessees of coal mines, keepers of livery stables, and persons engaged in farming and selling live stock.

Railroad companies will probably be held not to fall within the provisions of the law as to involuntary bankruptcy; It is also doubtful where insurance companies may be proceeded against. Incorporated banks, both state and national, cannot be forced into bankruptcy, but private unincorporated banks may be.

The individual estate of a deceased person cannot be proceeded against.

A partnership may be proceeded against by creditors under the law. In a later issue of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, I shall discuss the subject, "What are acts of bankruptcy, for the doing of which one may be proceeded against by his creditors under the new bankruptcy law?"—[Copyright, 1898].

---

## 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 Poulder 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

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### TORCH-BEARERS.

F. L. THOMPSON.

**T**HE sun is gone; a dome of dying light  
Lets fall a glamour on the works of men,  
And from the east inevitable dark  
Moves, and the bouyancy of life is stilled.  
I fear no longer, but I know, and grieve, [loss;  
That youth is day, truth light, and manhood  
What last glance on the darkening hills avails  
To print at least on memory their forms?  
Ah! this I see, that hills and trees and light  
Are goodly and night hateful, so that fain  
Would I stop heaven, so bitter is the change.  
—Bring torches; we are all at fault; 'tis sin  
To walk in blindness, and grow old and die;  
Divine to run even faintly lit by truth.

Montrose, Colo.

### CONVENTION NOTICE.

The Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet Nov. 30, and Dec. 1 and 2, 1898, in the Capital building, Denver, Colo.

### ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE OLD UNION.

**T**HE enemies of the pursuit of bee-keeping have again been defeated. It will be remembered that, about one year ago, Mr. Frank S. Buchheim, of Santa Ana, Cali., was arrested, under Sec. 370 of the penal code of California, for keeping 100 colonies of bees on his premises, charging him with keeping a nuisance in the neighborhood, averring that the bees ate up and destroyed the fruit belonging to the neighbors, and interfered with laborers who were engaged in caring for the fruit, etc. His apiary and premises cover  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres. He built a fence 6 feet high, to inclose  $24 \times 32$

feet, in which he kept the hives of bees during the fruit-drying season, thus controlling the bees and preventing annoyance to the neighbors. But they were not satisfied with these precautions, and demanded that the bees be moved out of that locality. Suit was brought against Mr. Buchheim for maintaining a public nuisance, and he was fined \$50 and costs. As he was a poor man with a large family to support, he did not pay the fine, and was committed to jail for 25 days. After 10 days had elapsed, an appeal was taken to the supreme court, and he was released, pending appeal. In the superior court, Judge Ballard ruled on the appeal that the complaint was insufficient to constitute a public offense, and entered a judgment discharging the defendant and exonerating his bail.

The enemies of bee-keeping, not being satisfied with this, instituted another suit against Mr. Buchheim, and, through the efforts of the National Bee-Keepers' Union assisting the attorneys for Mr. Buchheim, and paying a portion of the court-fees necessary for the defense, they have failed to obtain a verdict against him, though the jury wrestled all night long with the case. At first they stood seven for acquittal and five for conviction, in a community led by a justice of the peace, and organized to persecute Mr. Buchheim, because of his keeping bees successfully and profitably. This is another victory for the National Bee-Keepers' Union, and bee-keepers all over the continent will be delighted to learn the facts in the case. THOS. G. NEWMAN,  
*Gen. Manager National Bee-Keepers' Union.*  
San Francisco, Cali.

**PLEASE** don't neglect to mention the PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER when answering advertisers.

**AWARDS IN APIARY DEPARTMENT AT  
THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION  
AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA.**

The following awards were made by the Hon. Eugene Secor, expert judge for the exposition management:

A. I. Root Co., Medina, O., hives, gold medal; supplies, gold medal.

G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wis., hives, gold medal; supplies, gold medal.

Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo., hives, silver medal; supplies, silver medal.

E. Kretchmer, Red Oak, Iowa, hives, gold medal; supplies, gold medal; alfalfa comb honey, silver medal; linden comb honey, silver medal; white clover comb honey, silver medal; white clover extracted honey, silver medal; sweet clover extracted honey, bronze medal; alfalfa extracted honey, bronze medal; honey in different stages of granulation, honorable mention; beeswax, silver medal; queens in cages, honorable mention.

L. D. Stilson, York, Neb., heartsease comb honey, silver medal; samples of foreign and domestic honey, gold medal; heartsease extracted honey, silver medal; honey sugar, silver medal; honey in different stages of granulation, honorable mention; beeswax, bronze medal.

Nebraska Commission, York, Neb., linden comb honey, silver medal; white clover comb honey, silver medal; linden extracted honey, silver medal; queens in cages, silver medal; sweet clover extracted honey, bronze medal; honey in marketable shape, bronze medal; alfalfa extracted honey, honorable mention.

Aug. C. Davis, Omaha, Neb., varieties of honey, silver medal; linden extracted honey, silver medal; honey in marketable shape, bronze medal; metheglin, bronze medal.

Douglas County, Neb., linden comb honey, silver medal; heartsease extracted honey, silver medal; sweet clover extracted honey, silver medal; designs in beeswax, silver medal; queens in cages, silver medal; experimental tests of full colonies, silver medal; beeswax, honorable mention; bee-keeping fifty years ago, honorable mention; honey vinegar, honorable mention; bee-hive, bronze medal; honey producing plants, silver medal.

Mrs. E. Whitcomb, Friend, Neb., designs in beeswax, gold medal; sweets in which honey is made to take place of sugar, silver medal.

L. C. Clute, Greely, Iowa, alsike clover honey, bronze medal; heartsease comb honey, bronze medal; dandelion comb honey, honorable mention; linden comb honey, bronze medal; white clover comb honey, silver medal; white clover extracted honey, silver medal; linden extracted honey, silver medal.

Mrs. H. C. Acklin, St. Paul, Minn., white clover comb honey, silver medal; white clover extracted honey, silver medal; linden extracted honey, silver medal.

Lovesy & Bouck, Salt Lake City, Utah, alfalfa comb honey, bronze medal; white clover comb honey, honorable mention; white clover extracted honey, silver medal.

D. A. Freeman, Hinckey, Minn., white clover honey, silver medal; white clover extracted honey, silver medal.

E. K. Jacques, Crystal Minn., white clover comb honey, silver medal; white clover extracted honey, silver medal.

M. Williams, Nimrod, Minn., raspberry extracted honey, silver medal.

Nathan Jones, Howard Lake, Minn., linden extracted honey, bronze medal.

State of Minnesota, samples of honey, silver medal.

Mrs. Della Bronson, Omaha, Neb., designs in wax, silver medal.

Mrs. Mary Segear, Omaha, Neb., designs in wax, silver medal.

G. H. Whiteford, Arlington, Neb., honey vinegar, honorable mention; clover extracted honey, silver medal.

Wm. Stolley, Grand Island, Neb., sweet clover extracted honey, bronze medal; sweet clover comb honey, silver medal.

G. W. Swink, Rocky Ford, Colo., alfalfa comb honey, silver medal; alfalfa extracted honey, silver medal.

Bennett & Diesem, Garden City, Kas., alfalfa comb honey, bronze medal; alfalfa extracted honey, honorable mention.

J. L. Diesem, Garden City, Kas., alfalfa comb honey, bronze medal.

J. B. Jardine, Parker, Minn., clover extracted honey, silver medal.

H. L. White, Medicine Lake, Minn., clover extracted honey, silver medal.

W. J. Stahlmann, Weaver, Minn., clover extracted honey, silver medal.

Scott Lamont, Garrett, Minn., clover extracted honey, bronze medal.

A. G. Fourney, Turner, Kas., alfalfa extracted honey, bronze medal.

F. H. Glick, Atchison, Kas., alfalfa extracted honey, bronze medal.

Winnie L. Stilson, York, Neb., honey producing plants, gold medal.

Cleveland Cross, York, Neb., honey producing plants, bronze medal.

Clark E. Bell, York, Neb., honey producing plants, bronze medal.

Mrs. Frank J. Preiss, Omaha, Neb., honey cakes, silver medal.

E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo., "St. Joe" hive, bronze medal.

Now is the time to subscribe for the "Progressive." A whole year for 50 cents.

## The Amateur Bee-Keeper.



SEND 25 cents, and get a copy of the **Amateur Bee-Keeper**, a book especially for beginners, by Prof. J. W. Rouse. By mail, 28c.

Address, **LEAHY MFG. CO.**,  
Higginsville, - - Missouri.

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### THE MAJOR'S KISS.

Fond Memory Brought up by the Hobson Episode.

OF the Hobson kiss, the Louisville Times says that the thrilling question as to whether the short bicycle skirt is immodest must now give place to a discussion on the subject of Hobson and the St. Louis girl who asked him for a kiss. Lieut. Hobson is said to have blushed so brilliantly that the Japanese lanterns on the hotel porch turned pale, but he rallied sufficiently to say that he would feel honored, or something to that effect, and was kissed then and there in the presence of a palpitating audience. So many people, including Susan B. Anthony, have condemned the girl for her conduct, that a visit was paid some of the leading Louisville heroes to see how they viewed the occurrence. "Lemme 'lone, now; lemme 'lone," said Major Ed Hughes coquettishly, as the question was propounded. "If I give my opinion, all the girls in town will be running after me for kisses, and I am a timid man. Once I saved a fair girl from death. She was in the third story back of a burning building, when, at the risk of my life, I climbed a ladder and got her out. By this time the flames were whistling through my mustache, and our peril was great. 'Stay, stay,' she hollered to me: 'lemme go back.' 'Go back! What do you want to go back for? This ain't no asbestos ladder.' 'Oh, but I must go back,' she groaned, laying her head on my shoulder. 'Only think of it, dear major, my new wire-woven bustle is left behind, and I never can hold up my head if I lost it; p-l-ease go back.' Well, I felt for that girl. I had never worn a bustle myself, but I felt for her, and we went back; or, at least, I left her on the ladder while I rushed into the flaming room, and the first thing I saw was the bustle hanging by the window. I grabbed it and fled, and five minutes

later we were safe on the ground. 'Let me kiss you for this, you dear, noble man,' she sobbed as we landed, and she did kiss me, and the next minute that idiot of a girl stamped on the ground and called me names. I had brought down the canary-bird cage. And then she wanted the kiss back, but I wouldn't give it."

---

### GOOD MANNERS PROCLAIM GENTLEMEN.

Good manners are a social obligation, and a young man should never make light of them nor pass them over as unworthy of notice. The extreme manners of the fop are silly and unnecessary, but the way a well-bred man reports himself, is always worth a young man's closest study. Good manners mean comfort for others and the recognition of little social rights, which to pass over is degenerate. Etiquette books cannot instill good manners. One's deportment comes from within. Few men are born without an intuitive knowledge of what is wrong or right in deportment; it is simply experience that develops the quality. To be good-mannered, generally means to have consideration for women of every rank in life, and that is a quality which young men cannot possess too strongly.—November Ladies' Home Journal.

---

### "History of the Spanish-American War," by Henry Watterson.

The above is the title of a superbly illustrated, richly bound volume issued by *The Werner Company*, Akron, O. It is the only authentic history of the Spanish-American war that has so far come to our notice. All the others have, in the main, been merely revamped histories of the Cuban war, with some illustrations and a few chapters about the Spanish-American war. Of course, anything written by Henry Watterson would be readable. He, above all other men in America, is fitted by training and experience to write a history of this war, which has brought world-wide renown and glory to our arms. Every line of the book breathes an enthusiastic spirit of patriotism that is exhilarating and inspiring.

The work contains over 650 pages, a large number of full-page half-tones, together with many rich double-page illustrations in ten colors. It is sold by subscription, and will undoubtedly prove a money-maker to every intelligent salesman.

### AS MOTHER USED TO DO.

**H**E criticised her puddings, and he found fault with her cake;

He wished she'd make such biscuit as his mother used to make.

She didn't wash the dishes, and she didn't make a stew.

Nor even mend his stockings, as his mother used to do.

His mother had six children, but by night her work was done;

His wife seemed drudging always, yet she only had the one.

His mother always was well dressed, his wife would be so, too,

If only she would manage as his mother used to do.

Ah, well! she was not perfect, though she tried to do her best.

Until at length she thought her time had come to have a rest;

So when one day he went the same old rigmarole all through.

She turned and boxed his ears just as his mother used to do. —Unknown.

## OUR LETTER BOX.

### FROM FRIEND DAVENPORT.

I received the crates and the "Higginsville" Smoker. The smoker sure is a dandy. I have taken 6314 pounds of honey up to date. Will have 12 or 15,000 pounds. My aim is to get up all the orders I can, and come to see you Christmas, and have them filled. I will send you a draft for what I owe you. Thanking you for your kindness and prompt shipments. Yours truly,

Nash, Tex. F. J. R. DAVENPORT.

### THE McDONALD FUND.

Friend Leahy—I have just received contribution of \$1 from Ira B. Nye, Mt. Vernon, Ind.; also one barrel of flour, from Albert E. Smyth, Ira B. Nye, and Dr. Hale, of Mt. Vernon, Ind. I wish through the PROGRESSIVE to thank these gentlemen for their generous gift. I enclose 50c, for which please send me the PROGRESSIVE. My bees have made no honey at all this season. Fall crop entire failure. Respt.,

THOS. McDONALD.

Shawneetown, Ills.

### A PLEASED TENNESSEAN.

The beeswax sent you on the 3rd inst. to be worked into foundation has come to hand O. K. It is in good shape, and I am well pleased with it. I think your way of making queen excluders a good one. By the perforations being

crossways, the bees can get through anywhere they come to it. The old way they could not, because the spaces between the frames and the perforations did not always hit.

The publisher who gets up a better bee paper for 50c than the PROGRESSIVE is, will have to get up and hustle.

Yours, CHESLEY PRESSWOOD.

McDonald, Tenn.

### EUNICE L. KEECH, OBIT.

On October 15, 1898, God saw fit to take our youngest child to Himself. Eunice L. Keech was 1 year and 17 days old. While our hearts were touched with sorrow when we read of the bereavements of Bro. Gladish and others, we knew not the real depth of their sorrow until now. Just a few days ago, two little bright-eyed girls were playing together, and with their merry laughter, they gladdened our hearts, but today we see but one of our darlings. We believe that God doeth all things well, and saw best to remove our darling from earth to heaven. We would not call her back. She is happier there than here, and heaven seems brighter than before. We feel that when we have crossed the chilly waters our darling will be the first to meet us, and will come running to us holding out her little hands for us to take, just as she used to do. D. E. & Z. A. KEECH.

Martinsville, Mo.

[We extend our heartfelt sympathy to these bereaved ones.—Ed].

## 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

THERE are two less bee journals now than one year ago.

DURING the past month I have visited many bee-keepers in this and other states, and later, I hope to tell our readers all about it.

AMONG the disagreeable surprises of the past month were two snow storms. Snow in October in this latitude has been unheard of heretofore.

MR. W. E. LEONARD, of Archie, Mo., one of our old friends and customers,



writes as follows:

"I have 140 colonies of bees. This has been a splendid honey year here, and the outlook for the sale of supplies another season is good."

ON another page will be found the awards of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition to bee-keepers and manufacturers of apiarian supplies. Some who saw our exhibit at the exposition may wonder why we did not make an effort to secure a gold medal. I will explain it this way: To have made an exhibit like those receiving the gold medals would have cost \$500, and we do not believe probable purchasers feel any more kindly toward manufacturers who make, polish and varnish up a few goods for special advertising purposes, than they do toward the manufacturer who shows actually such goods as he proposes to fill orders with. It is too much like facing honey, so to speak. The goods shown by us at the exposition were taken from our regular stock at Omaha, at the suggestion of Friend Whitcomb (that we make a display of what we actually had on hand to sell), and at an expense of about \$3.50, were placed in the apiarian building on the exposition grounds. I am surprised that we got even a silver medal. Can anybody tell us what to do with it? We know what to do with the \$500 that we might have used in making a grand display. In fact, we have already used it in enlarging our factory and putting in some nice new machinery, all of which will enable us to fill orders more promptly the coming season. This reminds me that next month I wish to tell you something about our new factory, as we now call it. Do you know, friends, you who used to buy the hives I made with a foot-power saw, that I have always believed you enjoyed hearing of my success of what looked so small and discouraging once? Well, I do, and I like to tell you all about it, as you have been the greatest factors to this success, and I shall always hold you, friends, in the kindest remembrance.

WITHOUT wishing to cast any insinuations or make any unpleasant feelings, I cannot help but say that it affords me much pleasure to append the following from *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, with reference to *drawn foundation* with natural bases:

"I will explain that we sent to Mr. Morton, then living, and to Mr. W. L. Coggs-hall, half a pound each of the new drawn foundation with natural bases, wishing them to test it in the buckwheat honey flow. Without going

into details, I would state that the results of these tests showed no particular advantage in the use of drawn foundation over the ordinary. Supers, both at Nivers's and at Coggs-hall's, were shown me that had been on hives for four or five days, and in each case the ordinary foundation kept about at an even pace with the drawn. I can account for this result only on the ground that common foundation has a great deal of surplus wax in the wall, and this the bees evidently consider as so much ready capital to work into cell walls. The other, the drawn, of course had walls drawn out about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch deep, but they were nearly as thin as natural; and when the bees began work upon them there was no surplus material to draw, so that, in working drawn foundation, they have to utilize their own wax, which, taking time, offset the advantage in having cells partially completed.

These tests at the apiaries of Morton and Coggs-hall have been confirmed by reports from bee-keepers in other portions of the country; and notwithstanding the fact that we have put a large sum of money into dies for the manufacture of this product, we feel that the truth must come out, even if it does, apparently, as I think it does, put the article about which we entertained such high hopes on the shelf. Mr. Weed and ourselves went at it in good faith; but, as I stated in advance, if it did not prove to be a success, we would not try to push it on the market. We feel that we could overcome the difficulties of manufacture; but if the bees show no particular liking for it over common foundation, then that settles its fate. *Requiescat in pace.*

It will be remembered that, while I did not object to foundation with walls  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch deep, or a little more, I did object when foundation with cells from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch deep was suggested, and many prominent bee-keepers also gave it the black eye, thinking it came too horribly near adulteration, or making adulteration of comb honey possible, thus furnishing our enemies a club to beat us to death with. Now as it is dead, I say with the editor above, let it rest in peace.

#### PUZZLES FOR OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

I will give a copy of my book, "Jael," to the first correct answer to this enigma. Contestants must be under 15. Prizes will also be given 2d and 3d best answers. Names of first ten solvers will be published next month.

Address answers to Will Ward Mitchell, Higginsville, Mo.

No. 1.

My first is in Paul, but not in James;  
My second's in fire, but not in flames;  
My third is in pope, but not in queen;  
My fourth is in gross, but not in lean;  
My fifth is in air, but not in sky;  
My sixth is in sell, but not in buy;  
My seventh's in dress, but not in hat;  
My eighth is in slim, but not in fat;  
My ninth is in night, but not in day;  
My tenth is in mauve, but not in grey;  
My eleventh's in sheep, but not in pig;  
My twelfth is in branch, but not in twig;  
My thirteenth's in Jane, but not in John;  
My fourteenth's in Kate, but not in Lon;  
My fifteenth's in kiss, but not in hug;  
My sixteenth's in snake, but not in bug;  
My seventeenth's in lie, but not in truth;  
My eighteenth's in Orpah, but not in Ruth;  
My nineteenth's in cove, but not in bay;  
My twentieth's in March, but not in May;  
My whole's the best bee paper published today.



# 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 Apiarian Supplies, the same as we do at Higginsville, Mo. With the quality of our goods, we believe most bee-keepers in the west are already acquainted, but to those who

are not, we will say that our goods are par excellent. 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 bit 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.

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Please mention the "Progressive."



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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.

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## TEXAS QUEENS.



Golden Italians, Adeli 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.

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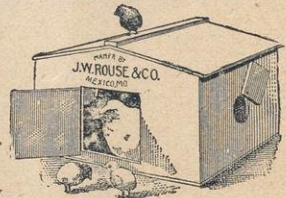


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Mexico, Mo.



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RAT, CAT AND VARMIT PROOF.

One nailed, and five packed  
inside, making six coops; (ship  
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GOLD.**

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**FIFTY TONS OF KLONDIKE GOLD** worth \$25,000,000 is the estimated clean-up of the Klondike region this year, and hundreds and thousands of people are making fortunes by investing in Alaska mines and stocks, and among the hundreds who have made fortunes this year are Mr. N. J. Fickett, \$200,000; Mr. Peter Wybird, \$30,000; Mr. John Lee, \$200,000; Mr. Tommy Blake, \$80,000; Mr. Charles Randall, \$4,000; and Mr. D. W. Donovan, \$45,000. If these men could make such large fortunes with crude appliances, what may The Klondike & Boston Gold Mining & Mfg. Co. expect with forty (40) men working with the most modern appliances? With no better result per man the earnings would amount to over \$4,000,000, or a dividend of \$4.00 on each share of the entire capital stock, which would make it intrinsically worth at least \$40 per share, while the same stock can be purchased to-day for only \$1.00 per share. The Calumet & Hecla Mining Stock once sold for \$1.00 a share, but it is worth to-day \$575 per share and the company has paid over \$50,000,000 in dividends to date.

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Everybody wanting to make money should invest in the stock of The Klondike & Boston Gold Mining & Mfg. Co., before it is advanced in price or withdrawn from sale. If you buy now you will come in on the first allotment of stock, the ground floor price, and will have three (3) sources of profit,—all dividends earned from mining, royalties on Placer Machines, and every advance in value of shares, which should amount to at least \$5.00 to \$10.00 per share within a few months.

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**REFERENCES:** *The Seattle Trading Co., Seattle, Wash. The International Trust Co., Boston, Mass., or any Boston Daily Newspaper.*



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