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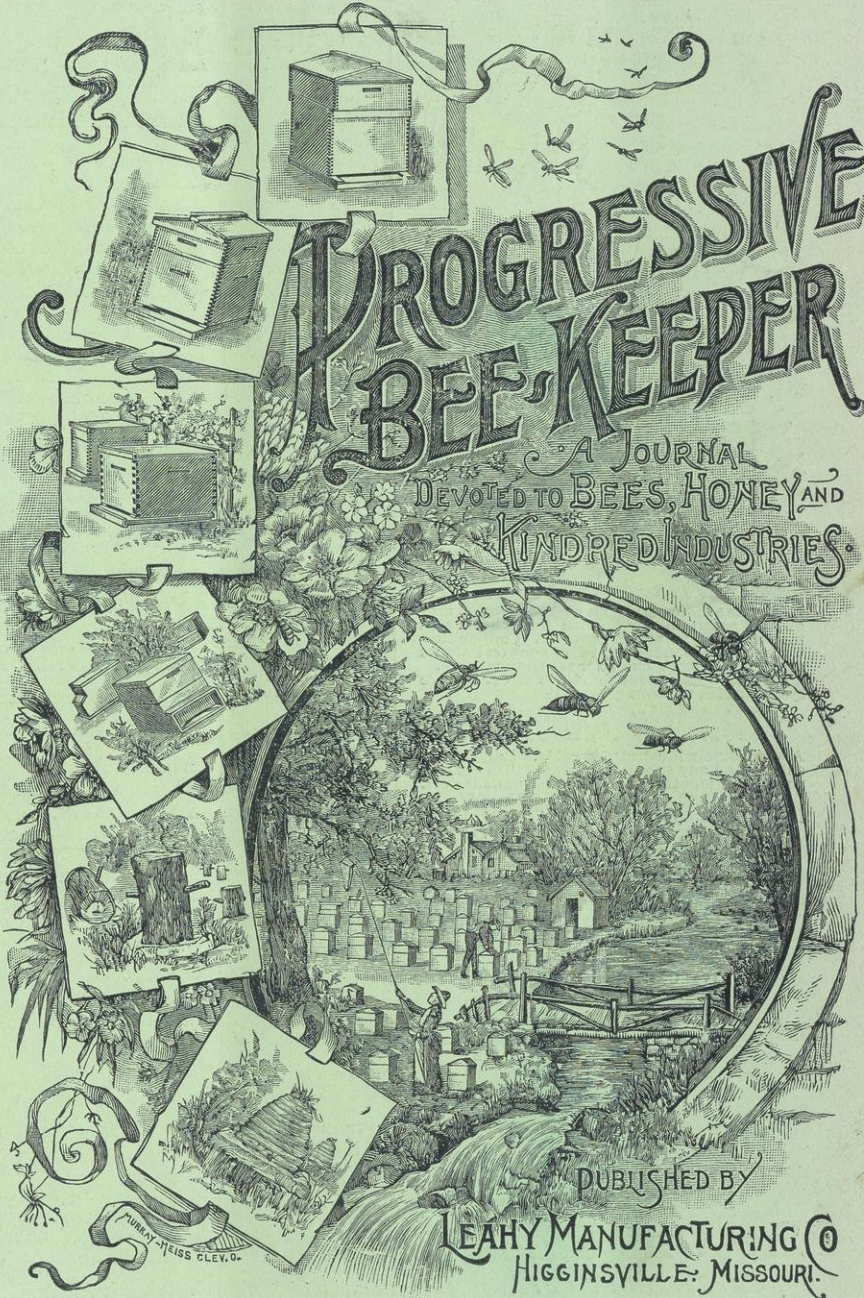
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SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.

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.

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We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

The Review.....	(\$1 00).....	\$1 35
Colman's Rural World.....	1 00.....	1 35
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LEAHY MFG. CO.,
Higginsville, Mo.

WANTED.

10,000 lbs of Beeswax, for Cash.

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

BEE-KEEPERS,

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

One-Piece Sections,



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



The One-Piece Section Company.

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

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

WE MAKE A.....

SPECIALTY OF

SECTIONS,

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



A GENERAL LINE OF BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

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

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.,
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FOR FRUIT MEN ONLY.

The Exclusive Fruit Paper of America

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

Please mention the "Progressive."

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Golden Italians, Adel or Albino Queens.

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

J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Tex

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FINE ITALIAN QUEENS.

1891 1891 1891

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

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

Money order office, Las Cruces, N. M.

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Make your own Hives.

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

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

Golden Beauties

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

George W. Cook, Spring Hill, Kan

"Higginsville" Bee Supplies at Kansas City.

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

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

C. E. Walker, Kansas City, Kas.

407 Minn Ave.



PRICES OF Bingham Perfect Bee-Smokers and Honey Knives,

Smoke Engine	largest smok- er made.	4 inch stove	per doz.	\$13.00	Mail, \$1.50
Doctor	3½	"	"	9.00	" 1.10
Conqueror	3	"	"	6.50	" 1.00
Large	2½	"	"	5.00	" .90
Plain	2	"	"	4.75	" .70
Little Wonder	2	"	wt 10 oz	4.50	" .60
Honey Knife				6.00	" .80

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

The four larger sizes have extra wide shields and double coiled steel wire handles. These SHIELDS and HANDLES are an A MAZIG 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., SEP. 1, 1898.

No. 9.

THE BABY'S NAME.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

They first selected Christopher,
But on the first of May.

A battle changed the baby's name,
'Twas in Manila Bay.
And Dewey did they call him then,
Till as the days went by,
His folks affixed to Dewey's name,
The cognomen of Schley.

Then Hobson sunk the Merrimac,
And won eternal fame,
And straightway Hobson Dewey Schley
Became the baby's name.
Then Teddy Roosevelt and his men
Assailed the Spanish force,
And Hobson Roosevelt Dewey Schley
Was baby's name of course.

Full soon to these historic four
They added Fitzhugh Lee,
Then Wheeler, Brooke; and Clark, the man
Who sailed such leagues of sea.
And Nelson Miles, and Merritt, too.
With other names galore
Of gallant men, of noble deeds,
Of navy or on shore.

Until at last the baby's name
No longer could be called
Correctly. When you tried, the child
In sudden terror squalled;
Because you had to twist your mouth
In such a dreadful shape
To get the varied names, the face
Resembled Darwin's ape.

So Hobson Dewey Roosevelt Schley
Clark Merritt Wheeler Miles
Wade Fitzhugh Lee Brooke Wainwright Smith,
No more serenely smiles.
His father says, "It twists the face
Like Martha Ann's nooralger
To say, so call him anything.
Jest *anything* but *Alger*."

Higginsville, Mo.

WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

Somnambulist.

HAD it occurred to you that sweet clover has become quite a fad? Sweet clover cigars or cigarettes are named as the best, (shouldn't wonder if A. I. and others of its devotees wouldn't consider such a use of its good name along the line of sacrilegious). It has even entered into the mystic realms of medicine, for the victims of nervousness are now invited to try the soothing and healing power of Sweet Clover Tabules. [Suggestion:] Mayhap if there be any sweet clover about them, a simple decoction or some other simple form of the various portions of the plant itself might prove as efficacious, unless, forsooth, its very inexpensiveness prove objectionable.

With many there seems to be a most decided charm connected with the fact that they've most probably "paid too dear for the whistle."

Laying aside raillery, there is an indisputable soothing feeling lays hold of and permeates the whole being of the HUMAN bee-keeper, as he observes the golden beauties darting busily about and among the sweetly-scented sweet clover blossoms.

He feels re-assured, hence,

re-inforced, for even if he HAS failed to secure surplus, he knows the winter's stores are A REALITY.

In dairying, one of the perquisites is to insure green feed as late in the season as possible, by successive plantings or sowings of corn or other fodder-yielding plants.

Every time sweet clover greets my glance, I am strongly reminded of this principle. What a grand continuation plant, as it were. Herein lies its greatest value. Did it bloom with white clover, of good seasons, the downpour would be on us "all to once," and how many of us would prove equal to the occasion? White clover alone is all-sufficient for the most of us at such times, and many of us have "our lamps trimmed and burning," or "our hand well in," just as it all ceases. 'Tis then sweet clover puts her shoulder to the wheel, and keeps things moving. Now, Bro. Doolittle, don't put on that derisive smile as much as to say, "Good for you! Am I not always warning you to be prepared?"

It seems it always has been the case, and most probably will always remain so, that that which proves to be the slightest obstacles to some amounts to mountains of impossibilities to others. Would it surprise you very much were I to hint that poverty is pleaded in many cases, and that not without a certain shade of truth, either? 'Tis too true that many a man wistfully SEES his opportunity passing by, but it is as absolutely beyond his reach as is the swiftly, high-flying, absconding swarm of bees.

What is that echo I hear? Lack of forethought? Let me whisper to you that the physically short-sighted people who are compelled to wear glasses, would have lots of company were the compulsion extended to the mentally short-sighted.

In the July Review the praises of the "great willow herb" are sung by ye editor. Known in botany as *augustifolium epilobium*; native of Wisconsin, North Michigan and Canada. Blooms from July until frost. Yields a honey "with no more color than so much water," every year. A persistently self-sower. W. Z.'s description made us feel "'twas good to have been there." While we feel innocent of being envious, we could not help but query within ourselves if by any means it could be induced to emigrate and choose our country for its adopted home. Any honey plant that is capable of crowding out comparatively worthless weeds is a most decided blessing to any country.

J. E. Crane has found a use for old dry combs. Considers a large amount of brood the greatest incentive to swarming; and reduces the excitement by removing the brood and filling this space with the empty combs. Uses the brood to build up the weak.

In F. L. Thompson's foreign notes, one man feeds the robbing colony to stop robbing. Dadant thinks most of the winter losses attributable to poor feed, and yet another to impure air.

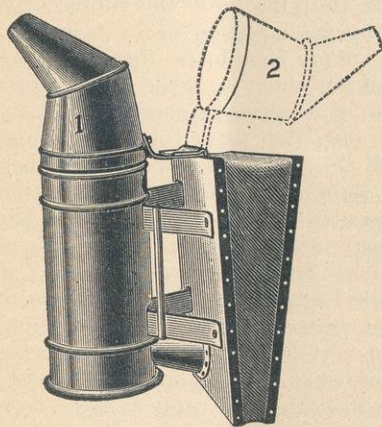
Inasmuch as our whole season has been a most remarkable one, it might be just as well to be a little forehanded on the winter question, lest Jack Frost catch us napping. Josh Billings once said, "If our foresight was equal to our hindsight, we might always be on velvet."

One of the established facts is that the successful bee-keeper must be able to cope with the season, and, to a certain extent, anticipate its freaks.

Yes, there are a few things outside of the honey and apiary to be understood. The general floral

character of his territory the bee-keeper must know. Hearsay will never do. A distance of two or three miles often decides as to success or failure. The markets, too, are to be studied, and "tricks of the trade" to be learned. Each customer is just a little different from the last, and to be most successful, a full stock of knowledge of human nature must be carried.

The general run of humanity are, however, well satisfied that "most anybody" can be a bee-keeper. Naptown, Dreamland.



THE "HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER."

☛ A Good Smoker for a Little Money.

THE HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER A DANDY.

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

J. M. MOORE,
Holden, Mo.

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

There are many little things for the apiarist to see to now which he possibly overlooked during the busier season. Among others he should not neglect to pay up arrearages on his bee journal, and renew for another year. This is quite an essential to successful bee-keeping. Look at the label on this paper, and if

you are behind, kindly remember editors and printers can't live on air, and sit right down and remit and renew at once. This may not mean you, but if it does, don't you think you ought to?

EXPERIENCE AND ITS LESSONS.

R. C. Aikin.

(Continued from Aug. PROGRESSIVE.)

CHAPTER XI.

LAST month I promised you that if my honey flow continued I should likely have to make this article much like that one—just random shots as it were. The flow continued, slow, steady, but all the time at it. At no time was it very free—only fair. The greater part of the time the daily gain of scale hive has been 1 to 1½ pounds. A few days more, and it will be the longest "drawn out" flow in 9 years in this vicinity.

Well, you wonder how much of a crop I have. I don't know—possibly will not know the exact amount for many weeks yet, though I estimate there is in sight about 15,000 pounds. As there was about 300 colonies to start with, that would make an average of about 50 pounds per colony. About half of the crop is on the hives yet (estimated), so cannot say more than that these figures approximate.

The past two winters my stock have wintered well, and have also made considerable increase. When the stock is decreasing and the crops light, it makes one think that he has more supplies than he can possibly use in one season. My crops have been very light for several years, the stock decreasing, and the house full of hives, combs, supers, sections, cans, pails, etc., etc. I took to burning a lot of odd stuff

and have destroyed a great lot of such. I had in the house extracting combs not used for 7 years at least. We do not have the wax moth here, so the main item in the care of combs is to keep them from the mice.

Let me say right here parenthetically that all well regulated honey houses should be **MOUSE PROOF**. Mine has not been, because I have been using a house built by somebody else and for other purposes. I have moved the honey house, and also enlarged it, and while it is not yet mouse proof, it will be when completed. It is planned for comfort, convenience, capacity, and to be absolutely mouse, bee and fly proof, unless they go in at the same holes I do. However, as I expect to tell you more of details of the house later, will pass on.

In calculating the supplies needed, I knew that in case of such a honey flow as I have experienced more than once, a very short time would exhaust my stock, yet having the few past years had so much of the unpleasant experience of having money tied up in a lot of stuff that was an expense to me to care for, I just thought I wanted to "clean up" once more. The cleaning up has come, and had the flow been such as to give me 75 or 100 pounds per colony in 30 days or thereabouts, I would have been swamped for lack of extras.

A lesson, then, to learn from this is to have plenty of supplies on hand and a good place to keep them. How to be well supplied or ready for a big crop and yet not have very much capital invested, is a problem I have long been studying upon. I had hoped to know more about it than I do at this time, yet I think I am progressing, and hope to bring out some solid facts in regard to this live question, after the rush of

the season is over.

The scale colony has been joggling along at about one pound gain per day for a good while. The flow began June 20th, and has been at it ever since to date—August 19th. That makes 60 days of continuous honey gathering. Rain or some sudden change has made a very few days showing no increase, but such days have been very few. Such a honey flow is very different from one giving the same gross gain in $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ the time. I will not in this article undertake to elucidate the matter, for I cannot settle myself to intense thinking upon the subject for a long enough time to do it justice.

It is my custom to do a lot of thinking about a topic before discussing it either in print or vocally, but with the work in connection with the taking of the crop of honey my thoughts are too busy for this kind of work. Friend Doolittle has already caught me in this series of articles, in some discrepancies, so while I expect to discuss matters of hive construction and manipulation, contraction, expansion, strength of colonies as bearing upon the character of work done, the honey flow whether rapid or slow—the effect, etc., etc., I will not attempt them now.

I have just been thinking that the man who has a faculty for smooth and connected thought—or thought expressed, who can without reflection set his thinker and pencil a-going and place before others logical arguments, is indeed blessed above his fellows. I know we have inherited capacity in one direction or another, yet it seems to me that even when born with a faculty large, that same faculty must become efficient by application and use. I suppose there are many readers of the **PROGRESSIVE** who have never seen a jack-rabbit. These great

rabbits are noted for their fleetness, yet when one is started from hiding he sets off with a loose jointed, rickety gait that almost tempts one to pursue with intent to capture the rascal hobbling along. It is well, however, to save our steps, for though he does not run very gracefully at first, he will do much better after he gets his legs stretched. Does not this illustrate writing and all of our doings? We may have natural ability, but it becomes effective by practice and application. I am sure that very, VERY few become proficient in good works or deeds, if listless.

I pencil these thoughts not to discourage those who may feel that they cannot write or do as others do, but to point out the way and encourage all to think and act for themselves. Friend Doolittle has repeatedly put this sentiment before us in his writings, and well he may. A great amount of education does not make a man a good citizen, unless he backs that education with the determination to be and do, and puts the thing to practice. Over and over and over again come to me the words of One who has had more influence for good than any—yes, all—who have lived: "Whosoever hath to him shall be given; and whosoever hath not from him shall be taken even that which he seemeth to have." Contentment is a very good thing if it be the right kind, but that kind that leads us to simply pass along through life as the horse, being just what we are and never gaining a new thought unless forced by others or circumstances, will never put us on a higher or better plane.

When you read a man's writings, think whether they are logical or contradictory. When you manage bees, produce fruit or other crop, try to learn what is the nature of

the thing you deal with and the best method of managing it. Do not say to yourself that because someone else has grown fine strawberries you can do so, too, then straightway attempt it and fail, but rather say you will find out how, and then do it. Never stop to "loungue and smoke," but stop to REST. When rested, up and at it again. I have never envied those who were experts in one NARROW line when such expertness is attained at a sacrifice of even commonplace knowledge and ability in everything else. A coffee mill is a coffee mill, is inanimate and thinketh not, can grind coffee better than anything else, and that is all it can do; but the intelligent, reasoning creature should delve into nature and progress.

Dear friends, let us think about our bees, our neighbors, ourselves, our Maker, and all else. Think and reason. Do not be a coffee mill and either grind coffee or rust out our lives. Take pleasure in learning, not simply to have knowledge, but to have it to use and use justly, then, "having, you will have more abundantly," till you will be surprised at what you have been able to attain to, and at the same time humbled to be able to see how much you do not know.

Having read the foregoing I find I have not said things just as I would like to have done, nor all I wished to. I have made promises that maybe I had better not have made. I have moralized and introduced thoughts foreign to bee culture. While I believe it is the business of a bee journal to discuss apicultural topics in the main, I do not believe in the utter exclusion of all other matter and thought. Woe to the man who professes to be a Christian, patriotic, good will toward his fellows, and yet it takes a Sab-

bath day to show his Christianity, a war to find out whether he is a patriot, etc., etc. How soon we would tire of visiting one who could talk bees and nothing but bees-s-s-s-s, till we would leave in disgust and never want to repeat the visit. I certainly would not want to die and have it said of me, "He knew nothing but bees." There are many, many things to enjoy in this world besides bees.

Loveland, Colo.

(To be continued in our next.)

Recapitulation by G. M. Doolittle.

Difference in Locality.—Some think locality need make very little difference in the management of bees, so want a general, all around management for bees given, as a guide to go by. If there is such an one who reads the PROGRESSIVE, I wish that one to read Bro. Aikin's first paragraph again. Then I wish them to know that bees, here in Central New York, were just on the verge of starvation from May 20th to June 25th, not having obtained a single pound of stores up to the latter date, during any of the bloom which came before it. About June 25th they commenced to secure a very little nectar, but enough to fully meet their wants, till about July 4th. From that date till the 12th of July, they secured a very little more than they consumed each day, so that there would be a few cells having unsealed nectar in the outside combs of the brood nest, that brood nest in very many colonies only being in from four to six combs, and most of these being only from one-half to three-fourths filled. With July 12th, basswood secreted honey quite profusely in the few trees which bloomed, and continued to do so till July 22d, when the bloom was over, so that we had just ten days of honey flow from that source. The bees now secured just about enough for a living till August 18th, when buckwheat began to yield honey. This yield continued fairly good till the 24th, when rain clouds and wind, turning to quite cool, have stopped work again, and as buckwheat bloom is on the wane, probably our honey season is over for 1898. Thus it will be seen that all the storing of surplus here has been done

inside of sixteen days, while in Colorado they have had a continuous slow yield all summer. Now if anyone thinks that the same management of bees that would apply for New York State will work in Colorado, they are greatly mistaken. We here must work to secure the bees to the greatest number when the bloom is on, and failing to have a full force of workers at such times, success cannot crown our efforts. But with a continuous yield like Bro. Aikin has had, the effort should be to have the bees strong in numbers all the season through. The person who fails to manipulate their bees with "an eye" on their location, fails to realize the greatest success from their field. And were my voice "thunder," I would continue to use it "shouting" along this line.

No Wax Moth.—"We do not have the wax moth here," says Bro. Aikin. Say, that makes me almost "green" with envy. What a Paradise for a bee-keeper that would be. Here we must look after every comb as often as once every ten days, from May 15th to Sept. 15th, then fumigate, watch again, then fumigate; or else use a colony of bees for every forty to fifty extra combs we have, all summer long, or we shall have our nice, straight, true-in-the-frame combs all destroyed, or so moth eaten that the bees will tear out the part where the moth larva have been, and then fill it with drone combs, thus making our combs of little or no value save for wax. To keep the combs not occupied by bees from being destroyed by these moth pests, is a continual warfare—and then to think Bro. A. has no "warfare" along this line— It makes me long to go to his state, too. Then see him take on about mice, and a mouse proof honey house, as if mice were as bad as some "shrieking" girls would have us think them to be. Why, with regard to destroying combs, mice "ain't in it" at all when compared with the larva of the bee moth. It is well to have mouse and rat proof honey houses, and I always so advise, but some good traps, kept set all the while, will attend to them, but when you come to catching moths, traps are "not in it."

Has Aikin Gone Crazy?—My! oh my! but didn't I just open my eyes when I read about that problem of having "plenty of supplies" on hand at

all times, ready just when we needed them, and at the same time "not have much capital invested"? And the beauty of the thing is that Aikin is going to give us some "solid facts" in regard to the matter "after the rush of the season is over." I had been led to suppose that "perpetual motion" was a myth, but I don't know but I shall think better of the thing after a little, when Bro. A. turns *his light* on "this live question" of lots of bee *supplies* with no *capital* invested. Well, I am going to wait patiently till Bro. A. has time to turn his attention to the matter, and shall all the time hope and pray that "this live question" may not prove to himself like a *live wire* has to many another who came in personal contact with it. But, Bro. A., get around to the matter in time so we can purchase supplies for next year, on the non-capital plan, for, remember, we are all waiting and looking to you for salvation from the past costly supply matter.

Blessed Above His Fellows:—

Friend A. tells us that he can't do much thinking along the line of live problems in bee matters when doing the work necessary to the taking of a crop of honey. Well, surely, if this is so, he is right in saying we do not all inherit the same capacity, for with me my "thinker" won't stay still a single minute when at work with the bees, and I wish, almost every day, during the time my hands are so busily employed in securing a crop of honey, that I had the *time* to tell the readers the thoughts which come to me while at practical work, while the subject is *fresh* in my mind; and that I need not wait about putting it on paper till all the freshness has worn off and I have partially or wholly forgotten about it. Could I thus write while the *inspiration* is on, I could tell the readers much better just what I do, and all of the little "kinks" about doing it, than I can four or six months later, after all of the inspiration caused by an *intimate contact* with the thing has worn off. And if Bro. A. can do a "lot of thinking" and catch the inspiration coming from immediate contact with his work, six months later, he indeed is "blessed above his fellows," for the average individual thinks best when he or she is so busy they cannot find time to put the matter in writing. Oh! but we shall enjoy those "jack rabbit" jumps when Bro. A. loses his "rackety gait"

and "gets his legs stretched" in full pursuit, next winter.

Amen.—To all of the rest of Bro A.'s article, after the "jack rabbit" part, I wish to say amen and AMEN. And I wish to say further, Christianity, patriotism, good will toward his fellows, etc., *has* something to do with bees and bee-keeping, and Bro. A. need make no excuse for what he has said in the latter part of his article. Does the worldly man make a good bee-keeper? Let him become a CHRISTIAN man, and he will become a BETTER bee-keeper. Can an unpatriotic man be a good apiarist? Let that same man become filled with PATRIOTISM, and he will keep bees better than he ever did before; and it is not entirely necessary that he go to war to show *his* patriotism, either. Does the selfish man make a good bee-keeper? Let such an one be filled with "GOOD WILL TOWARD HIS FELLOWS," and his efficiency along the bee line will multiply. Yea, more, he will go out into the world with his thoughts and ideas, which before he locked up with himself, so he could be the *only* one to know *his* secret, and by giving that secret to others, he will not only bless the world, but will be more greatly blessed himself, and a broadening and widening come over him which can only be restricted by his being separated from his pursuit by death. No, no, Bro. A., these little touches call for no excuse, even in a bee paper, for they all have a "forwardness" to our beloved pursuit.

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



GOLDEN QUEENS.

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

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

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

MARKETING.

Why Honey Should be Sold at Home Rather than Shipped Away; The Com- petition Between Sugar and Honey; Selling Extracted in Preference to Comb.

R. C. AIKIN.

WHICH shall I produce, comb or extracted? One should have some settled policy or plan, and work to that, to attain the best results. I do not write this for those who are bee-keepers just for the pleasure or recreation they may get out of it, but for those who desire to do that which will serve best to make a living.

Comb honey production is my choice from the standpoint of taste or inclination, yet I am turning my attention more largely to extracted, and I will tell you why. I live in a little city of less than 2000 population, surrounded by a farming community. We have no factories or public works, nor people who are wealthy, retired merchants, or those living on the income of a fortune, but people who are striving for a living. The farming population is not wealthy. Both in the town and country the population is strictly of those who are not capitalists, but of that class who MUST work and ECONOMIZE to sustain their business and obtain therefrom their living, hence buy FEW luxuries. In more well to do and old-established communities, markets are better for all kinds of produce, and a cash basis of doing business obtains that is not found in such a community as this. Loveland and vicinity is less than twenty years old as a business community. We hardly think of selling honey, butter, eggs, and such products, for

cash at the stores—can not do it, for they WON'T PAY CASH. Cattle, wheat, and potatoes, where grown in large quantities, do bring cash; but the lesser products can be marketed only by trading and traffick-ing. I do not mean that no one pays cash for honey, for people buy of me and pay cash as they would at a store, but there is no wholesale market where cash can be realized as on grain or stock.

This being the case in my locality—and similar conditions prevail in many places—I am forced to take my choice, as it were, of two or more evils. If I ship to the city markets, I have left but a small price when freights and commissions are out. The quotations the past year on extracted honey have not averaged over 6 cents, as quoted in the journals (I make this statement without referring to the journals on file, and I think I should be safe in putting it one cent lower yet; but at 6 cents I have not the least fear of being caught with the figure too high should anyone undertake to compile from the printed records), and comb about 10 or 11. At these prices I can get ABOUT 5 cents out of extracted if sent to Denver, and 4 cents or less if sent to Chicago. In like manner, comb honey would net me about 6 to 8 cents.

I go to my grocer and find sugar of best quality selling at about 6 cents. Syrups sell for almost any price from 2 cents per pound up to about the cost of sugar.

Now let me ask, is it business, is it policy, is it justice to all concerned? is it COMMON SENSE that I send my honey into the general markets to compete with the products of all other shipping apiarists, and get from 4 to 6 cents for extracted and 6 to 8 for comb, while the sugar and glucose factories are sending

their sweets right in here and selling them to the people whom I ought to supply with a wholesome sweet. Understand, my home customers are a people who can not spend money lavishly, and have what they most want and prefer, regardless of cost, but must calculate what will supply their tables reasonably well at a minimum cost. They do calculate the cost, and furnish their tables just as I and all poor honey producers do and would do if in their places. Friends, come right home and ask yourself, "If I were not producing honey, and had to buy sweets, which would I use—6-cent granulated sugar or 8 to 10-cent honey? Ninety-nine times out of every hundred you would take the sugar.

I had numerous calls for quotations on comb and extracted the past winter, and I quoted 6 cents for extracted and ten for comb, NET WEIGHT. For the extracted I asked 6 cents for just whatever was in the can, then added the cost of a can. A 60-pound can holds about 58 pounds. At 6 cents this is \$3.48, plus 25 cents for cost of can, making a can of honey cost \$3.73. Could I sell at this price to distant markets? No, sir. Neither could I sell comb at 10 cents NET WEIGHT, which means about \$2.10 per case. The best offer I got during the winter, in Denver, was \$1.90 per case. The rate to Denver is 42 cents, ABOUT 10 cents per case, leaving me \$1.80 per case, or 7½ cents per section. Counting off the cost of case and the sections and foundation, I have less than 6½ cents a pound for my comb honey. To Chicago, comb would cost me, less car lots, 2 cents or over for freights alone; extracted, a little less.

Having thus figured the thing through, I found there was no possible chance to get over 5 cents net

for extracted and 7 for comb—more likely 4 and 6, so I decided that my neighbors should have my honey cheap rather than to ship it at these prices. I accordingly advertised my extracted at 6 cents strictly net weight, PACKAGE EXTRA. I would sell a customer lard-pails or 5-gallon cans at cost or they could bring their own vessels and have them filled. Thus I sold my extracted at 6 cents net, and had at the LEAST a cent a pound for trouble in retailing, compared with the wholesale prices in the general markets. Comb honey I sold at 10 cents net, case to go with it, or 7 to 9 without case.

My crop of extracted was 5500 pounds. It all sold at home, and I bought other and shipped in, yet have been out of extracted since about February. I had one ton of comb, shipped 20 cases of it to Denver, and still had a few pounds left the middle of May.

It is now evident that I could have sold my crop of extracted at 7 cents, had I held the price to that; but I did not know that my advertising was going to be so effective. I had bills printed and scattered broadcast, and also used a lot of honey leaflets. The people found that the honey was as cheap as sugar, so bought it in preference to that and cheaper glucose syrups. Many who had never used honey now say they can not do without it. Five-gallon cans that I sold keep coming back to be refilled. I am so well pleased with the results of selling at home that I propose to make a local market for 10 to 20 tons a year. I know that I can sell fine extracted honey at 6 cents NET to many who have been using the glucose syrups that sell at not to exceed 3 cents per pound.

Granulated sugar is a good sweet, and will, in spite of us, compete

with honey, and there is no use ignoring the fact. My market will not take enough comb honey at 10 cents a section at retail to consume two tons a year while sugar can be had at \$6 or less per 100 pounds. I now have bees enough to produce this year 8 tons of honey at a yield of 50 pounds, and I believe I can sell that much at home far better than it would net me shipped out.

EXTRACTED IN LARD-PAILS; CANDIED HONEY DEFENDED.

When I extract, I shall put much of it in lard-pails of 3 and 5 pound sizes (such pails hold 4 and 6 to 7 pounds respectively of honey), and let it candy solid. I sold much that way last winter. You, Mr. Editor, in a footnote to a former article of mine, page 444, June of last year, said: "I question whether we could get the general public to look with very much favor on a package of extracted honey that is candied—one that must be brought to a liquid condition before it is consumed."

I want to say just as emphatically that the marketing of extracted honey in the candied form CAN BE MADE A SUCCESS if we will just do it. I find the people very readily take up with the idea when it is put before them, and last winter I had no trouble whatever in selling many hundreds of pails of honey candied solid within two weeks after being extracted. I put in the top of each pail a printed slip telling how to liquefy, laying the paper right on top of the honey. This way it sold right along, and was about the only way the stores would handle my extracted honey.

I do not retract one bit from my former position about the necessity of a standard CHEAP SEALING PACKAGE for retailing extracted honey, as told on pages 409 and 443 of *Gleanings for 1897*. All honey will

not granulate solid like Colorado alfalfa, and a tight-sealing package is a necessity.

I am not alone in this experiment of marketing candied honey. Mrs. A. J. Barber, of Mancos, Colorado, has also worked out the matter, and now enjoys a local trade that can be duplicated in thousands of localities, and the consumption of honey increased many fold. Read what Mrs. Barber says for herself in a paper read before the Colorado State Association in Denver last January, and in private correspondence with me. See convention report in *American Bee Journal*.

In addition to what I said a year ago about a standard cheap sealing package, let me digress here by saying that there are very many homes where honey ought, can, and will be consumed, that have no use for fruit jars. The package for the masses is something very inexpensive, and to cast away when emptied, or a cheap general-utility package. A lard pail serves fairly well for candied honey such as we have here—our honey is soon as solid as lard—indeed its color and appearance are much like lard, but it does not fill the bill.

Market conditions differ in different localities, and I am not setting an arbitrary price that apiarists shall charge for their honey; but it is reasonable and just that localities in which anything is produced should be able to buy that product for less money than do those 500 or 1000 miles from the producer, and after transportation charges and commissions are added to it. Why is it that we can many times go to a neighboring town or city and buy a sack of flour for less money than the manufacturer of that same flour would charge right at his mill? or that manufacturers of farm machinery sell in foreign lands for less

money than they charge those at the very doors of the factory? Such methods do not encourage home consumption.

If you are the only producer in a community, or if your vicinity does not produce in quantity equal to the demand, you set your price according to the demand. If, on the other hand, your production is in excess of the demand, then increase the demand by advertising and introducing your product. Show the people that you have a fine article of sweet to sell them, and that they should patronize home industry. Prove your faith by your works; and when you offer your goods and expect them to buy, take their products in exchange in all such as you can and do use. Trade for hay, grain, flour, fuel, labor, groceries, and ALL KINDS of goods you need and would buy. Remember, however, that you must not expect people to buy honey at fancy prices when they can buy GOOD sweets of other kinds for much less money, and especially when selling to the POOR PEOPLE. Put up fancy goods in fancy packages for the wealthy who care not for cost so long as their fancy is pleased, but govern yourself by the demands of your customers.

Friends, I do not for a moment contend that the law of supply and demand, even though coupled with push and energy, will get us just returns for our product; for, so long as greed and oppression are allowed to have sway, so long will there be injustice. We are in the world, and in contact with evil, and we can not expect to pass through the fire and escape without some burns. The purpose of this article is to help better our condition.

Since, then, we must contend with the laws of supply and demand, and the demand is governed by

needs and our ability to supply these needs, let us face the matter squarely, and do the best we can. Advertise our product and let the people know what we have. If the foreign trade will take our honey and pay more than our neighbors, ship it; but if we must sell to the city wholesale trade at 4 cents net, let our neighbors have the goods just as cheap, plus a reasonable compensation for our additional labor in selling in small lots.

My home trade at 8 to 10 cents per pound for extracted would be very limited indeed; yet at 6 cents I can sell several times as much as at 8 cents. I cannot produce much more, per colony, of extracted than of comb, but I can produce it easier—that is, with less skill, and with labor more evenly distributed throughout the season; hence, I shall give more attention to extracted than heretofore. Extracted will keep indefinitely; but comb soon degenerates in appearance, which soon puts it on the level with extracted as to price, hence is the more risky product.

I say, then, produce extracted, and sell at home for the use of the masses, but limit production of comb to the demands of the fancy trade.—Gleanings in Bee Culture.

Loveland, Colo.

Commenting on Mr. Aikin's article, Editor Root has this to say:

“The foregoing is a valuable article, and contains many suggestions worth considering. It is true that, when granulated sugar can be sold to the consumer more cheaply than extracted honey, the latter will go begging. Quoted at the same price, it will work its own way into favor, especially with a liberal use of the honey leaflets. And that emphasizes the point that now is the time to scatter them, because, if

honey is to be a scarce article this year, let us all get all for it we can by a process of education such as the honey leaflets will furnish.

I did not mean, Friend Aikin, to throw cold water on your candied-honey idea. I think the scheme most excellent, and wish you might be successful in pushing it into prominence. Gleanings will offer you all the space you require, and its editor will be very glad to prime the ammunition.

If the trade can be educated up to the fact that candied honey is just as truly honey as it is in the liquid form, it certainly would be willing to buy liberally. Indeed, a good many say they prefer the candied to the liquid. In cold weather, a good chunk of honey in the solid form is, to some, more delicious than a good deal that is in the liquid form. This is partly due to the fact that nothing but the best of the honey candies, while the rest separates away in the watery portion."

Untested QUEENS,

50c each; \$5.50 per dozen.

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

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

STRAWS FROM THE APIARY.
Fred S. Thorington.

WITH this month in most localities, as a rule, the honey season of 1898 will close. Bees intended to be put in winter quarters should be left plenty stores to enable them to pass the confinement

and rigors of a cold winter, when often the polar winds sweep over the earth for months at a time, endangering the life of the bees left on their summer stands with little or no protection, and insufficient supply of proper food to create the necessary heat to keep them warm. We put fuel in the stove that it may generate sufficient heat to keep us warm. In much the same way honey is used by the bees to keep up the heat of the colony during winter. If the fuel gives out, and there is none given at once, the colony will perish. Thus we see that honey fills a two-fold office: It serves as fuel and food both. Let the food be supplied in some way until the bees have sufficient to last them until they can gather stores from fruit bloom, as that comes about as soon as any other bloom. Bees are not properly wintered from the time the flowers cease to yield their sweets in the autumn until they can again gather nectar from blossoms the following spring, a period of seven months or more in this locality. During these months the bees have to live from stores in the hive. As a rule in this locality, more bees perish as it were at the opening doors of the early spring harvest than do at any time during the long cold winter months. Why? Because the rigors and close confinement of winter have so weakened their delicately framed constitution that the old bees die off before young ones are raised to take their place. And last but not least, the bees consume honey faster in the spring when they are daily increasing their brood to produce workers for the coming harvest. Then it is that the honey in the hive rapidly disappears, and unless there is some coming in from the fields, or supplied artificially, which some beekeepers neglect to do until it is too

late, and the bees starve ere he is aware. There are other causes that occasion the loss of a colony in winter and early spring, such as the loss of the queen when the conditions of the colony and weather are such that no queen can be raised to take the place of the one lost, and the fate of the colony is doomed. But I will not mention them here.

While reading in *Bee-Keepers' Review* (page 211) about contraction of the brood nest, a circumstance was brought vividly to my mind. It was this: Last year in the fore part of May, my second swarm came off, and wishing to obtain as much surplus white clover honey as possible, I hived the swarm in a contracted brood chamber, one having seven frames instead of eight, and some full frames, putting on a full super of sections at the same time or soon afterwards. The swarm was a good one, and worked with a rush, the flow being good. Now to the point: As swarming and berries were in plenty, and as work was the order of the day, some things were for a time neglected. About a month after the swarm was hived, it cast a swarm, and as the bees came from the hive, they started a little southwest. They were followed about one-fourth mile, and lost sight of. I was near the hive all the time. When those following the swarm came back, they said the swarm was lost. I answered, No; it was returning from the south, and was just then entering the hive. They entered in a quiet way, and seemed at home. The query to me yet is: Was it the same swarm returned, or was it another swarm took possession of hive in the keeper's absence? I think it was the swarm returned.

The hive when opened was found to contain brood, queen cells, honey, etc., and comb was attached to

the side of the division board. Why could they not as well had the extra frame and stored honey in it, and saved putting comb on the division board? The sections were, I think, filled with honey, except one. They were removed at once, and another super put on.

From what little experience I have had along the line of contraction of the brood nest, I don't think it would do in this locality where the flow usually lasts so continuous, to contract to less than eight frames. Where the swarm is a good sized one, and in localities where the flow lasts only three or four weeks, it may do to contract to less than eight frames, and it may be best done as the editor of the *Review* says, page 212, speaking of bees swarming out when hived under contraction methods. The remedy is not to contract the brood nest until about the third day. If the flow is good then, the super should be put on at once.

The Doolittle "PROGRESSIVE" queen was received July 22, and introduced by the candy method between 1 and 2 o'clock p. m., same day. Hive left alone till the evening of the 25th; again opened; found queen and bees liberated without loss. Again examined August 4th in evening. Found queen laying and happy, and in every way a perfect Missouri lady. She is a beauty.

Aug. 4.—The fall flow is opening up.
Chillicothe, Mo.

25 Cents.

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

By mail, 28 cents.

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



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

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

E. W. Moore,

Box 103.

GRAYVILLE, ILLS.

Please mention the "Progressive."

A Letter from a "Progressive" Reader.

SOME people say I am only a meddling old woman, but I cannot help thinking that if we are not happy in this world, it is our own fault. Everybody is happy as he or she deserve to be. Others may try to make us happy, can assist in giving us real pleasure, but it rests with ourselves whether or not happiness is to wipe her feet on our door-mat, and come in to stay for tea with us, as it were.

So many people, in envying others, lose sight of their own happiness. I suppose envy is about the worst enemy the human heart can have. Why, when I see my pretty bees darting here and there, I never find any of THEM stopping to grumble because some sister bee has secured a little larger load of honey than SHE possibly happens to have. No, she goes about her business, and forgets in her search for nectared sweets, the very existence of that other bee; and soon she, too,

comes home, heavily laden, to the hive.

And some of us sit with folded hands and wait for something to "turn up," like Wilkins Micawber, instead of getting out, and turning something up. Suppose our Editor Leahy, years ago, had said, "I'll just not move a peg; I'll stay here till something turns up;" and had remained where he was, in that condition of mind, in his eastern home, where do you suppose he would be now? Not the manager of the Leahy Mfg. Co., at any rate, you can set that down. And we would never have had those interesting articles from him last winter. Ah! it did me so much good to read of his visit to the old home; it called back days of long ago, when I, too, lived in the far east, and all the dear ones were at home. But they are all gone now, and I—well, I am only a garrulous old woman, with a few bees, chickens and flowers, and a heart that loves all the things animate or inanimate, that God has made. And I try to do my duty as nearly as I can, in my own simple way; and tend my bees and flowers, and read the PROGRESSIVE, and enjoy "Somnambulist" especially. He is evidently a very nice sort of fellow, but girls, take an old woman's warning, and don't set your caps for him, for he surely would make a very undesirable partner, sleep-walking so much of his time. But if you could devise a way to keep him home o' nights, he would likely be a pretty good sort of fellow to join fortunes with.

Then I like Fred S. Thorington, and G. M. Doolittle, and R. C. Aikin. I read every word they say, and, like Oliver Twist, feel like asking for "more." I miss Messrs. Rouse and Flanagan. Where are they now? And Sister Amos? I fell in love with that charming Ne-

braska woman at first sight; but then I'm sure her husband will not be jealous of an old woman.

Now, Sommy, you mustn't cut your letters so short; they're too interesting for that; and, Rouse, you and Flanagan must answer to roll call, as well as others long silent—for instance, Emm Dee, Little Bee, James Cormac, E. W. Moore, O. P. Miller, F. L. Thompson, W. H. Ritter, etc. Mrs. Sutton, why do you not come oftener? Here is a nice chair right by mine. And you, Bro. Leahy, won't you please hurry up and take another trip, so we may enjoy a description thereof from you? It was a delight and instruction to read those articles which so gracefully embellished the PROGRESSIVE last winter.

Friends, if your bees aren't in shape for winter, it is time you were getting them in that condition. I am just old-fashioned enough to believe that "a stitch in time saves nine." Read carefully what the PROGRESSIVE writers have to say along this line, and you need not lose a colony. Practice, too, some of the good advice laid down in its pages, and not alone in regard to bee-keeping. Let us learn from our little workers the lessons of patience and industry, and, like them, let us learn to look for the sweet in everything beautiful about us.

If the editor lets me into the circle this time, I will come again, provided my rocking-chair doesn't take up too much room, or crowd some good writer out. I'll have to quit now, for we are expecting one of the boys home from Chickamauga, and I want to kill a chicken and get a scrumptious supper, as I know the poor fellow will be awful hungry and glad to get some of "Aunt Sallie's" cooking again. Tom always liked my cooking.

Next time I'll have something

to say about—well, wait till I say it. I can't tell what it might be about. A woman never knows what she's going to say next.

Your friend,
Mayview, Mo. SALLIE BEVINS.

OBITUARY.

We clip the following obituary notice from the Lansing, (Iowa), Mirror:

"Thomas Evans, who departed this life at midnight of the 12th, was born in Racine, Wis., Feb. 16, 1846, where he lived until the age of 16 years, when he enlisted in the army of the rebellion, serving in this capacity three years. On his return from the war in 1864 he located at Brownsville, Minn., (the family having removed there), where he engaged in farming and bee-keeping. In 1879 he was married to Miss Clara West, who survives him. During his residence at Brownsville, he held numerous offices of trust and responsibility. He with his wife removed to Lansing, Iowa, in 1894, where he resided at the time of his death. He leaves besides a loving wife and companion, a father and mother over 80 years old, four brothers and three sisters, the youngest of whom is over 40 years old, this being the first death in his father's family. His was a steady and uniform Christian life, made such by his constant and unwavering faith in Christ. He died after a lingering illness of many months, in the triumph of living faith in Christ, aged 52 years, 5 months, 27 days, and was laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery at Lansing, Iowa. E. P. STUBBS."

We have many pleasant recollections of Friend Evans. He was a bee-keeper of large experience, and the inventor of some very useful appliances in bee-keeping, one of which was a machine for sheeting foundation. Had it been put on the market a few years ago, it would have revolutionized the manufacture of foundation.

Italian Queens.

Untested,
70 cents each. ⁷⁻¹⁸⁹⁷ 3 for \$2.00.

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

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

Queens sent by return mail.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 2.30
Send for free illustrated circular to

THEODORE BENDER, Canton, O

Money.

If you want Colorado alfalfa, sweet clover and cleome honey, comb or extracted, correspond with the Secretary of the "Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Ass'n."

Our honey ranks high in quality. Car lots a specialty. Address,

tf **F. RAUCHFUSS, Elyria, Colo.**

Convention at Omaha, Sept. 13-15.

Editor PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER:—I have just received from Mr. Whitcomb the following letter in regard to rates, etc., for the convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, which will explain itself:

Mr. E. Whitcomb—Dear Sir: Confirming our talk this afternoon, I wish to advise that the Western Passenger Association has put in a rate for the Annual National Encampment Sons of Veterans United States of America, Sept. 12 to 15, as follows:

One lowest first class normal tariff fare for the round trip, plus \$2, from Western Passenger Association territory, east of and including Utah, except that from points within a radius of 150 miles of Omaha rate of one fare for the round trip will apply.

The following rates apply from the extreme terminals on the east: Chicago, \$14.75; Peoria, \$13.25, and St. Louis, \$13.50. Tickets on sale Sept. 10 and 11, and from points west of Colorado and Wyoming State lines, Sept. 9. From points within a radius of 150 miles of Omaha, Sept. 12. Tickets good to return Sept. 21.

We will endeavor to have these rates extended to cover all the United States, and would suggest that it would be a very good rate for the bee-keepers' meeting.

Yours truly, W. N. BABCOCK.

It will be seen that the above rates are lower than those given in my previous notice of rates. Mr. Whitcomb writes:

"The above rate is the best in sight... Hotel rates and place of meeting will be arranged a little later on, but it is thought that the members can be quartered in private families at \$1 per day, and that hotel rates can be secured at about \$2 per day."

Anyone not a member of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union may become such by sending a dollar to the Secretary, or General Manager Secor, or the editor of any of the bee-papers. Don't send a dollar bill unless in a registered letter; and if you remit to me by postoffice money order, have it drawn on Sta. B., Toledo, Ohio. A. B. MASON, Secy.

Remember the date—Sept. 13 to 15. And the place—Omaha, Neb.

LATER—Since the foregoing was put in type, the following letter has been received:

Friend Mason:—The Delone Hotel, corner of 14th street and Capitol avenue, is where the convention will be held, and which will also be the headquarters of the Union. Rates for rooms on the European plan, \$1 a day; board, \$1 a day. No one will be asked to double up, but each person will be given a bed, and be taken care of at this rate as long as there is a room in the house, even if it takes rooms that cost \$4 a day.

In order to reach the hotel from the Union Depot, take the Dodge street car and transfer at 14th street for the Sherman avenue line; 5

cents pays the entire bill for carfare.

Those who desire to take rooms and secure meals outside will be at liberty to do so. Rates for meals at restaurants and chop-houses from 10 to 50 cents.

The limit of tickets will give 10 days in which to see the Exposition and attend the meeting. E. WHITCOMB.

A POSTAL CARD.

Only a simple postal card,
And yet it pleased me well,
Some pencilled lines of sweet regard,
"As ever, Auntie Belle."

For years ago and far away,
Amid the shady dells,
When youth was at its fairest May,
I lived at Auntie Belle's.

And she had written just to say
That all the folks were well,
And I must visit her some day.
My dearest Auntie Belle,
And straight upon the olden years
Did memory fondly dwell.
Like seraph notes from angel spheres
The voice of Auntie Belle.

A mother to me years ago,
Remembrance softly tells
Of peace I nevermore may know,
As once at Auntie Belle's.
O, little card, you bring them back,
The years amid the dells,
When youth ran tiptoe o'er the track
Of life at Auntie Belle's.

—Will Ward Mitchell.



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

THE United States Bee-Keepers' Union holds its next annual meeting Sept. 13-15, at Omaha, Neb. For more details, see preceding notice. All who can should attend this meeting, and afterward take in the exposition.

WE are short on the June number of the PROGRESSIVE. If any of our readers have a spare one, we would be pleased if you would mail it to us. We would not have been short on this number, but so many who are subscribing now are asking for back numbers to the first of the year.

THE last month we have purchased for cash 22,000 lbs. of beautiful white comb honey, in 24-lb shipping cases. We will be glad to furnish it to those having a short crop at 14c per lb. per 24-lb. crate, 3 crates or more at one time at 13c per lb. This is a strictly fancy lot of honey. Freight paid to Kansas City.

ON pages 264-267 will be found a very interesting article copied from one of our contemporaries, on "Marketing Honey at Home," by R. C. Aikin. I wish those having honey to sell would read it. Bro. Aikin's plan is similar to the one I adopted several years ago, when we had large crops of honey here. By this plan I have often sold as high as 10,000 lbs. of honey for a little more than it would have netted me had I shipped it.

THIS is the last month in which we will offer queen bees for sale, as our surplus stock is pretty well run down, and we have been compelled to buy some to fill our orders. Again, it is getting too late to successfully introduce queens. Of course it can be done, but after this month, queenless colonies had better be united with those having queens. It is no satisfaction to us to sell queens to parties who have no success with them.

A WRITER in Gleanings claims bees do not like black, giving as one of his reasons that they sting his ankles when he has on black socks. — Bees have stung *my* ankles lots of times when I had on white socks, and when I have had on no socks at all. But say: Isn't a white bee-veil more comfortable and cheerful-like, too, than a black one? White does not attract the rays of the sun like black. Of course the face should be black, and of fine silk.

THE past month has been a very busy one for us. At this time of the year, we are usually shut down, but so far we haven't shut down a day yet, but have made full time with nearly a full complement of hands, and yet we are a week or more behind. We have not backed down on the erection of the new addition to our factory, and the brick-layers and carpenters are already at work upon it, and in another month or six weeks we hope to have new quarters for part of our business. Boss Mitchell will have his printing office enlarged to double the present size; "ye editor" will have a private office to hie to when he feels too mean to be seen; the wax-working department will be four times as large as it is now, and the wood-working department will be just double its present capacity.

DURING the past month I spent a week taking in the Omaha Exposition. During my stay in Omaha, I made my

home with our good friend, Dr. Henry L. Miller, and we attended the Exposition together. I should like to tell in these columns of many things I saw, but it would take too much space. Again, perhaps, I could tell nothing new, and what I would write would only be a re-hash of what has been gone over in the general newspapers of the country for the last three months. Among the beautiful and grand things at the Exposition, and what impressed me most, was the government's display in their building on the Exposition grounds. I advise all who attend the Exposition to be sure and visit this building, as at this time everyone is interested in the implements of modern warfare, and here can be seen models of all the equipments of our army and navy, among which are reproductions of all our present great battle-ships and cruisers, also of the ill-fated battleship Maine. The Indian village, too, is well worth visiting. These aborigines in their "rush" tents, cooking their wampum and meat over the smoking embers in the open air, and the grand surroundings, with the galleries of art and science, and the beautiful city of Omaha, with its schools, colleges, and factories, encompassed by plains of golden grain, are an impressive reminder of what has been and what is now, and remind one that this beautiful country has been gathered in from the darkness of savagery, and placed in the light of Christianity.

For Sale.

Bee Apiary, 150 hives with modern appliances and good range, on easy terms, in good climate for weak lungs. Apply to

B. C. WANDELL,
Las Cruces, N. M.

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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 Powder 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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As we have many customers in the northwest, and believing they will appreciate the low freight rates obtained by purchasing goods from a railroad center nearer to them than we are, getting a direct through freight rate, thus cutting the freight in half, we have established a branch house at 1730 South 13th St., Omaha, Neb., where we will keep a complete line of all Apian Supplies, the same as we do at Higginsville, Mo. With the quality of our goods, we believe most beekeepers in the west are already acquainted, but to those who are not, we will say that our goods are par 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 bill of goods you will be our customer in the future.

PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER, 50c per year. "Amateur Bee-Keeper," 25c. Both for 65c, postpaid. Sample copy of the PROGRESSIVE free, and a beautiful catalogue for the asking. Address, **Leahy Manufacturing Company,** Higginsville, Mo., or 1730 South 13th St. Omaha, Neb.



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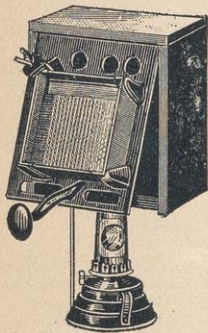
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Large illustrated catalogue of all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies, and a copy of the AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER sent upon application.

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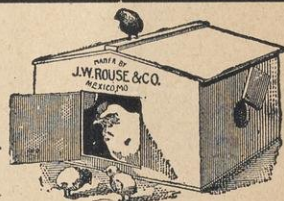


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One nailed, and five packed inside, making six coops; (ship at low rates. Price, \$3.50.

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Last year only about one per cent—only one subscriber in one hundred—ordered his Review discontinued. If the Review could secure 1,000 new subscribers the present year, there is an almost absolute certainty that at least 900 of them would remain; not only next year, but for several years—as long as they are interested in bees. Once a really *good* journal visits a bee-keeper a whole year it usually becomes a permanent member of his family.

There would be no difficulty whatever in getting twice 1,000 new subscribers this year if all of the bee-keepers in this country had read the Review the past year. I have sometimes thought that it might pay a publisher to give away his journal one year, simply for the sake of getting it into new hands. There are, of course, decided objections to such a course, but I am going to come as near to it as I dare. Here is my offer:

If you are not now a subscriber to the Review, send me \$1.00, and I will send you twelve back numbers, the Review the rest of this year, and all of next year.

Each issue of the Review, especially if devoted to the discussion of some special topic, is really a pamphlet containing the best thoughts and experience of the best men upon the topic under discussion. Twelve back numbers of the Review are, to a certain extent, so many little books devoted to as many different phases of bee-keeping. Some issues of the Review are now out of print; of others only a few copies are left; while of others there are several hundred. Of course, I shall send those of which I have the greatest number.

Most people subscribe for a journal at the beginning of the year. In this instance, there is no use of waiting, as you will get the Review for next year just the same as though you waited until next January to subscribe, and you get all of the rest of the numbers for this year, *free*. The sooner you subscribe the more free issues you will receive.

Let me tell it once more. For \$1.00 you will get twelve back numbers, the Review the rest of the year, and for all of 1899.

W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.