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## **The progressive bee-keeper. Vol. VII, No. 8 August 1, 1897**

Higginsville, Mo.: Leahy Mfg. Co., August 1, 1897

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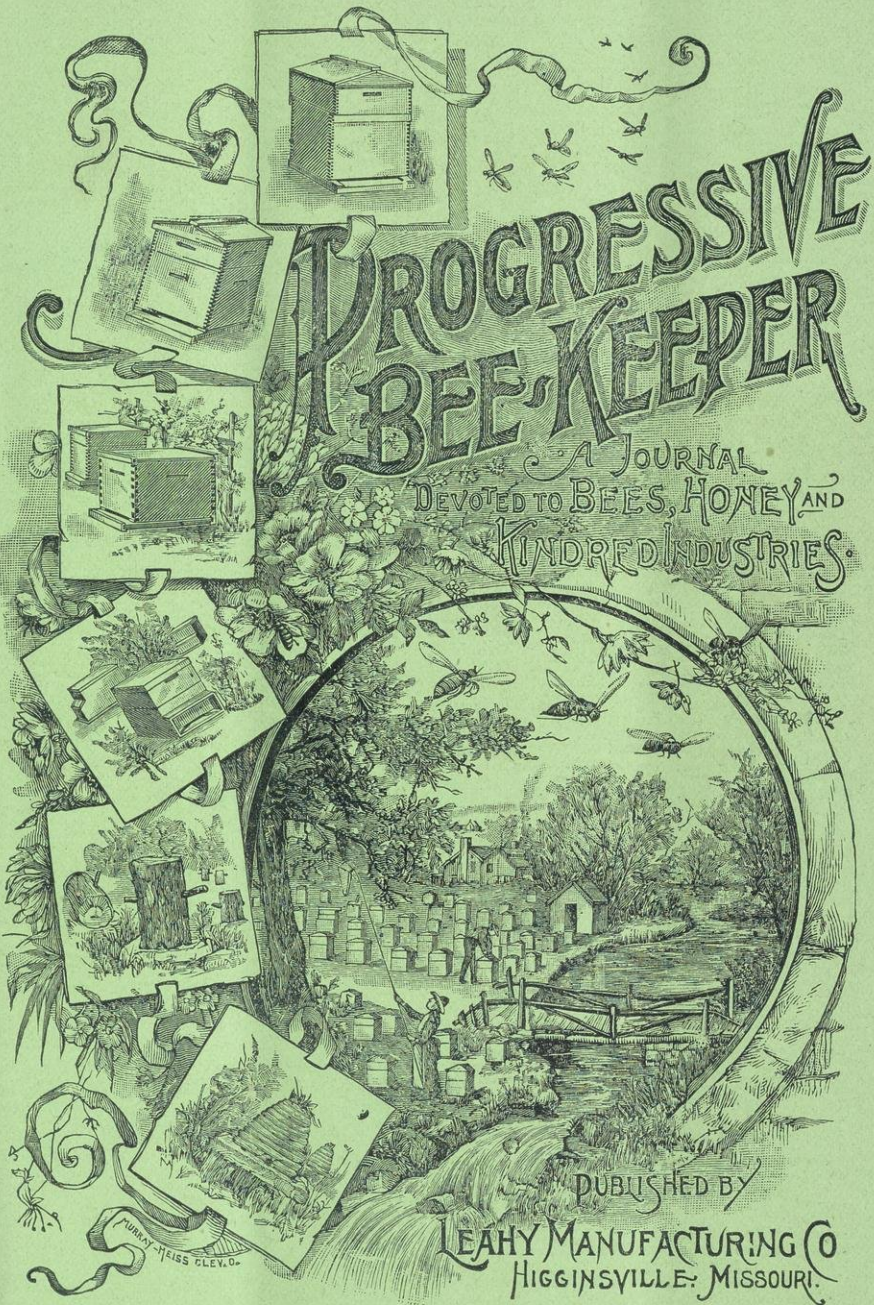
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AUGUST 1, 1897.



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

**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.**

# PATENTS

**TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.**

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

**SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,** beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and **HAND BOOK ON PATENTS** sent free. Address

**MUNN & CO.,**  
361 Broadway, New York.

## CLUBBING LIST.

We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

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

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.

**A Year Among the Bees,**—by Dr. Miller; price, 30c.

**Manual of the Apiary,**—By Prof. A. J. Cook; price, \$1.25.

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

**A Treatise on Foul Brood,** by Dr. Howard; price, 25c.

Address,

**Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.**

**FREE!** A copy of **Successful Bee-Keeping** by **W. Z. Hutchinson,** and our 1897 catalog for 2-cent stamp, or a copy of the catalog for the asking. We make almost everything used by Bee-Keepers, and sell at **Lowest Prices.**

**OUR FALCON POLISHED SECTIONS** are warranted Superior to All Others. Don't buy cheaply and roughly made goods, when you can just as well have **the best,** such as we make.

**THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER,** (monthly, now in its 7th year,) 36 pages, 50c a year. **Sample Free.** Address,

**W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO., JAMESTOWN N. Y.**

## A Tested Queen For 50c.

queens, that are removed, at \$1.00 each. These queens are fine Italians, right in their prime, being of last year's rearing. I am also starting a large number of nuclei in which to test queens, and can soon give purchasers their choice between queens of *this or last year's* rearing. You ask, where does the 50-cent queen come in? It comes in right here. To every one not now a subscriber who will send \$1.00 for the Review for 1897, I will send one of these tested queens for 50 cents.

There are thousands of bee-keepers in this broad land, who, if acquainted with the Review, would read it year after year, and it is to once get it into such hands that this special offer is made. I will also send the Review one year and 1,000 strictly first-class sections for only \$2.50. Or a Bingham Conqueror smoker and the Review for only \$1.75.

**W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.**

As usual, I am requeening my apiary this spring with young queens selling the tested



# A GOOD BICYCLE IS KNOWN BY ITS NAME

Most people would rather purchase a mount built by a firm of long standing, knowing full well that in doing so they get the full value of their money. The value in

## The Waverley Bicycle

is unquestioned. Such rare mechanical skill as in the 1897 Waverley has never before been put in any bicycle.  
THAT IS WHY THE PRICE IS

**\$100**

IT IS THE ONLY BICYCLE  
WITH TRUE BEARINGS.

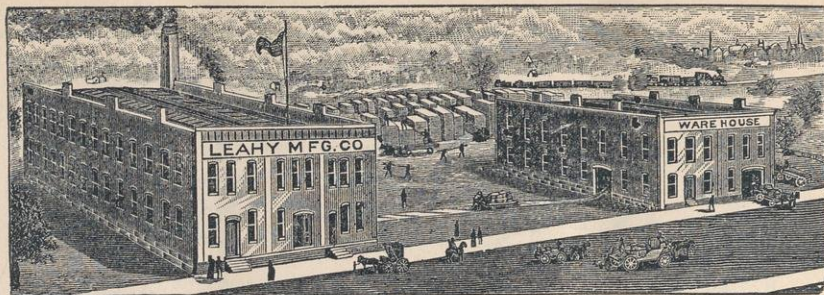
There is another Waverley Bicycle—the same that carried off all honors last year. It has been greatly improved, and as no new machinery was necessary to continue its construction, it will be sold at

**\$60** A POPULAR PRICE **\$60**



INDIANA BICYCLE CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Catalogue Free by Mail.





# TONS OF HONEY

is what the bee-keepers are reporting this year, and those that had their dish the "right side up" have a plenty, and then some. Now if you need the best Honey Extractor, we have them. Though our Extractors are worth any two of other makes, we sell them at popular prices, See what one of our California customers has to say:

LEAHY MFG. COMPANY, Higginsville, Mo.:

PENROSE, CALIF., May 3, 1897.

GENTLEMEN—The goods came to hand all O. K., April 30th. The four-frame Extractor is a Jim Dandy—the best I ever saw. It is just worth two of the four-frame Cowan's that are for sale in Los Angeles at \$25 apiece. We used it all day May 1st. I think, with proper help, we can throw out two tons of honey in a day with it. Your Smokers are excellent. Many thanks for your promptness.

Very truly yours,

J. C. BALCH.

Catalogue free.

Address,

## Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.



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

Smoke Engine	largest smoker made.	4 inch stove	per doz.	each.
Doctor.....	3½	"	\$13.00—Mail,	\$15.00
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.....	2	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 suttly 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, Far well, Mich





# THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

— A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey, and Kindred Industries. —  
50 Cents a Year.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY LEAHY MFG. CO.

VOL. VII.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., AUGUST 1, 1897.

NO. 8.

## SOME TIME.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

Some time within the years to be,  
Our eyes will read the hidden scroll  
God keepeth now, and we shall see  
Why grief so often thrilled the soul.  
Why sorrow flooded every hope,  
And weighted us with woe sublime,  
For though in blindness now we grope,  
We'll understand—some time, some time.

Some time we'll know why loving eyes  
So early closed to earthly day;  
And why the blue, cerulean skies  
Were veiled in clouds of sombre gray.  
Why pined so soon the lovely rose,  
That sunk its head at early morn;  
And why the mournful sudden close  
Almost as soon as life was born.

Why God should take the baby dear,  
From those who loved it all too well,  
Was it not cherished fondly here?  
Why was it? Mourner, none can tell.  
The loving friend who made our life  
So sweet a thing—God took him—why  
And kindred, parent, husband, wife,  
And loved ones, each and all must die

We do not understand—but when  
The veil is lifted, we shall know;  
We'll read with perfect vision, then,  
The meaning of our earthly woe.  
And we shall see how all was best  
And right in God's appointed way,  
When in the Paradise of rest,  
We learn the lesson of today.

We have not very long to wait,  
To sorrow and to suffer here,  
The seeming puppets of a fate  
Relentless—crowned with pall and bier  
But patience, weary, hopeless heart,  
Life has its joys as well as woes;  
And though the tears full often start,  
Sometimes the glad heart overflows.

Some time, some time—not now, but when  
In God's appointed time, we know,  
We'll wonder at our blindness then,  
When we were chastened here below.  
While to our ears a music sweet  
Shall float, like mellow vesper chime,  
As with our "lost" again we meet,  
To part no more—some time, some time.

## WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

SOMNAMBULIST.

'Thus work thou well, and work thou ever,  
The lessons we teach thee, thou may'st not  
discover.

Be busy, be cheery, be loyal; for these  
Are the truths thou may'st learn from the  
bees."

AUGUST, the portal of the api-  
cultural year. What prepara-  
tions are most needed for the com-  
ing year?

This can be answered by those alone  
who are in close affiliation with their  
bees. Those who know their every  
want. Association means much to the  
bee-keeper, just on the principle that  
it carries great weight in all business.

If we cultivate a close acquaintance  
with our pets, we realize their condi-  
tion, said realization prompts us to aid  
them in all their struggles, with a final  
result largely in favor of their keeper.  
With the superior advantages this sea-  
son has furnished, no unprofitable col-  
ony needs other consideration than the  
beheading of the present queen, to be  
supplanted by blood that tells. What  
more favorable time for this work,  
with us, than from the 15th to 20th of  
this month?

If there's but little to do in this line,  
what about the honey house work?  
Everything in ship shape? Repairing  
of hives all up to date? Wax all ex-  
tracted? No painting needed? The  
front door-yard of each colony secure  
from intrusion by the onward march of  
the weeds? Plenty of supers for fall  
crop?

Then you may loll in the hammock,  
and read in some of the many bee jour-



nals until your eye catches some hint of something still undone. Catch me longing for distant climes, with a never-ending honey season! A quarter of the year of such hustling as we've had this season is ample for any reasonable man. And who wants to be called "on-reasonable"?

To those haunted by fears of overstocking, Doolittle furnishes soothing relief in one of his inimitable articles in *American Bee-Keeper*, which he concludes by saying: "Bees labor to advantage from four to seven miles from their hives."

Close contact with the bees has made Doolittle their lover, and has made of him a close observer and clear, forcible writer. While he gives freely of that which he has gained by his studies, and we are greatly indebted, we are almost tempted to be jealous of the great pleasure he daily derives from this habit. To the more clearly express myself, I quote from *Home Department, Busy Bee*:

"Many do not know the names of the birds that flit about in the trees over their heads; nor anything of plant life, outside of the kitchen garden; nor of the innumerable varieties of animal life, except the domestic animals of the farm, and the few insects that infest the house."

In short, when we consider the pleasure derived from a little knowledge, can we fail to realize that with an increase of intelligence there must come a corresponding increase of unalloyed pleasure?

By the way, the editor of the *Busy Bee* will have to keep a lookout lest that *Home Department* eclipse some of the other departments. But the editress is just a "leetle" hard on the male sex when she makes such selections as, "The moaning plaint of the male sex because so many young women go into other lines of life than that of housekeeping, when superficially

considered, seems justified. The unvarnished truth, however, is that very few men are worth marrying. Mentally contrast, if you will, the young men of your acquaintance with the brave girls who earn their own livelihood, and convince yourself if you can, that the former immoral, profane, tobacco-burning lot, are worthy of the latter. When the "general run" of young men become clean-hearted, industrious gentlemen, the female labor problem will, in a great part, solve itself in that fine old institution called love and matrimony. The American girl should refuse to wed save with her equal, and the average American girl is hard to equal, and can't be beat."

Has it come to this? Now just please tell a fellow what to do. With A. I. Root urging the old bachelors to seek them a wife, which they as promptly proceed to do, and run in the face of such a banner as this woman flaunts to the breezes and before the very eyes of the already shy young ladies, isn't it high time to ask what's to be done?

So systematically and thoroughly has the molasses fakir worked a neighborhood in Bolivar, the *Free Press* says, that it would be an impossibility to sell extracted honey at five cents a pound there now. United States Bee-Keepers' Union, take note. Field work here. Suspicion has seized upon the people, and reigns supreme. Why, only yesterday, while trying to introduce goods (prime white clover comb honey) to an unknown customer, he asked how many sections to the shipping case, and when told, Twelve, he actually pried up the cover to see if I had told the truth. "Yes," said he, "3x4," as though he had thought it impossible. Just how much we shall be indebted to the public's active imagination for bright ideas along this line, only the great future shall develop. With an unusual



crop to dispose of, where's the bee-keeper who does not realize that it is growing more and more difficult to sell a surplus over that demanded by his regular customers? Selling extracted honey this time of year is simply out of the question, so that one must make provisions to carry all over until it has granulated. Admitting that hard times has much to do with it all, does not this suspicion, that will not down, have more?

R. C. Aikin, in *Gleanings*, says, "If there were ten times as much honey produced, there would be some inducement for capitalists to start packing houses, depots, or honey headquarters, in every city, so that when we have honey to sell, we should have a place to put it."

All right, if the trade-mark of said concern carried enough weight with it to kill off this growing monster, suspicion. His theory of putting up in cheap tins, like fruit, looks altogether feasible. With us, extracted honey is more often styled "bucket honey" by our grocers, than by any other term, because it has universally been put up in cheap tin buckets. But this style of package is objectionable on account of the honey often oozing out from beneath the lid, and also because dust will sometimes find its way beneath the cover. With a sealed lid, both these objections would be overcome; beside, the packages need not be handled "right side up with care." The cost of packages for extracted honey, has greatly retarded improvements along that line.

Each season we are regaled with accounts of people having been greatly, and sometimes fatally, injured by bee stings. In recital of such cases, we invariably find the statement that owing to the victim having been covered with perspiration, the bees became maddened, etc., and nearly every time the accidents occur whilst engaged in hiving

swarms.

Now all practical bee-keepers know less stinging occurs in hiving swarms than during any other operation connected with the manipulation of bees, and would not anyone's common sense tell them that to hive swarms without more or less of perspiration, were an impossibility? Too many of these accidents arise from ignorance of bees and their ways—for bees have ways. It LOOKS so easy to hive a swarm, and IS so easy, provided a little consideration and caution are used. Many think it a fine opportunity for the display of bravado or courage. In such cases, double the proportion of caution would most probably ward off all evil results. Caution by no means signifies fear, nor does it in the least indicate a lack of courage.

For ordinary stings, soda and salt, with just enough flour to make the compound stick, furnishes ready relief, subdues the swelling, and prevents the soreness so often experienced when nothing is applied.

Ho, for Buffalo! is the cry now. The G. A. R. people are advertising our convention for us. Scarcely can we pick up a paper but that we find some reference to Buffalo. May the meeting be the grandest one up to date, is the sincere wish of Sommy.

Naptown, Dreamland.

## REMOVING COMB HONEY FROM THE HIVE.

A. B. MELLER.

Pacific Bee Journal.

AFTER the bees have made a really fine article of comb honey, it is often materially injured by the inexperienced bee-keeper in removing it from the hive and packing it in the shipping cases. The first move in



taking off honey is generally to smoke the bees. Smoke is all right, but please bear in mind that a little smoke will drive the bees, while too much only confuses them. I generally blow a little smoke on the alighting board—just enough to divert the guards at the entrance of the hive—then remove the cover, and as I raise the painted cloth which covers the sections, I blow smoke across the top of the sections (against the wind, if there is any). This allows just enough cold smoke to drift into the sections to send the bees scampering below. Now, turn the super quickly on its edge, so that the wind will blow through the super from the top, as it is set on the hive, and with a Coggsball's bee brush, quickly brush the bees from the bottom of the super into the next one below, or into the hive. In this way, nearly all of the bees will be gotten out of the super at the start. Now, pile the supers up, six or eight high, if you have that many to take off at one time, and place a double cone bee escape on top of the pile; then just watch those six or eight different families of bees hustle each other out of those sections and make a bee line for their own hive.

While the Porter bee escape works very well on the hive, I prefer the above plan, as it saves one handling of the supers full of honey. Then, again, the honey is all piled in good shape to run into the honey house at sundown. The cone escapes never get clogged with dead bees or propolis.

I have sometimes noticed a bee-keeper taking off comb honey—and he was old enough to know better—approach the hive and give the bees a drastic smoking at the entrance, thereby driving a large portion of the bees into the top super. Then he would yank off the hive cover with a snap—a cloth on top of the sections was only a nuisance to him; then in went another deluge of smoke, among the white capping of

the section honey. Next, off came the super of honey, just boiling full of bees. He then tried the "shake out" process, generally accompanied with a sort of war dance, with exclamations that sounded like "bad Injin" talk. The super would then be set up edgewise on the ground, while the nozzle of the smoker was applied to the openings on one side, while the bee brush got in its work on the other side, and the apiarist (?) pumped smoke through the nice white honey, until it looked, tasted and smelled as if it had been the very last thing rescued from a burning barn.

Late in the season the bees are loth to leave the sections, even after they have been piled up in the bee yard for several hours; but if the supers can be left out over night, the bees will either get out early in the morning, or cluster in a few sections, when they can be lifted out and shaken on the ground, after which they will soon find their way home. All leaking or uncapped sections can be returned to the hive for the bees to finish during the working season, or packed as second class. If not filled well enough to sell, they can be extracted, and used for baits next season. In fact, I try to have the bees draw foundation as late in the season as possible, in order to have a lot of drawn combs to start the next season with.

While on this subject, under the good of the order, I might be permitted to say a few words about packing and marketing the honey. \* Some of the honey is packed in such a slovenly manner as to justify the bees in disowning it. Therefore, to my mind, the best thing for a self-respecting honey producer to do is to see that his honey is put up in proper shape, and then label each section, stating thereon that it contains "Pure Honey," and adding his name and address as a guarantee that it is the unvexed product of the bees.



Section labels, printed in four colors, cost only 75 cents a thousand, and can be had for less in larger lots. That is only 7½ cents for labels enough to label 100 pounds of honey. To put them on rapidly, just brush the paste on the sections after they are all packed, then lay the labels on, and smooth with a clean, dry cloth.

The middle man generally does not like to see the sections labelled with the producer's name, but, under the existing circumstances, it seems necessary, and will not interfere with his calling in the least, for as long as we allow a few private individuals and corporations to own and control our money, we will be confronted with a restricted market and falling prices, which make the middle man a necessity. And when we mount on that wave of prosperity, (let her wave) we will need him just the same, for then the producer cannot afford to take the time to hunt a purchaser for his products.

Acton, Cal.

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## FOLK, BIRDS AND BEES.

E. P. POWELL.

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New York Tribune.

**H**ORTICULTURE cannot be carried on successfully without bee culture and bird culture. It is true that some years we shall get fair crops of many things without the aid of our inarticulate friends; but this is not the general rule. Each homestead should be planned to make it a resort for such helpful birds as goldfinches, robins, catbirds, bluebirds, indigo birds, wrens, swallows, grossbeaks, orioles, and many more. I find that these have become so domesticated in my shrubbery that they co-operate to keep out English sparrows, blackbirds and

crows. There was a fight yesterday with a crow which was attacking an oriole's nest, and the aggressor had to meet a dozen birds of all sorts. Robins, grossbeaks, kingbirds, orioles, and catbirds fought together. My evergreen hedges alone would, in a single line, stretch out half a mile. But catbirds like dense shrubs for homes, such as mock orange. There are five nests of these birds on my lawns this year. Their singing power is marvelous, fully equal to that of the southern mockingbird.

The help extended me by birds in killing worms and bugs is inestimable. But I value my bee-hives quite as much. There are some varieties of fruit that will not self-fertilize. The bees greatly aid nature in such cases. The Bradshaw plum and the Anjou pear are samples of fruit that need the help of the honey-makers. On nine acres I found that, with large gardens of berries, from forty to fifty hives are not too many. But, besides the large amount of honey that can be gathered from raspberries and orchard fruits, I am careful to freely plant the basswoods. My hives stand in a basswood grove. These trees are as beautiful as they are useful. For birds I grow hedges of Tartarian honeysuckle, and freely plant mountain ash trees. It is astonishing how much food one large tree of the mountain ash will furnish. Frequently this serves the birds in winter as well as in summer. Robins prefer the Tartarian honeysuckle, and generally turn to it in preference to cultivated berries. I have placed the subject on the basis of profit, but the æsthetic argument is quite as strong. The profit from my bees is from one-twentieth to one-tenth of all my cash receipts.

---

Because the busy season is over, don't think for a moment there's nothing to do. The wise bee-keeper is never idle.





**THE DIETZ  
DRIVING LAMP**

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

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

**R. E. DIETZ CO.,**  
**60 Laight St., New York.**  
Established in 1840.

### GOOD REPORT FROM CALIFORNIA.

J. C. BALCH.

**I** PROMISED to give some notes from my experience in California. I took charge of Apiary No. 1, for W. T. Richardson, on the 12th of April, which was the beginning of the swarming season here. Mr. Richardson is president of the California Bee-Keepers' Exchange. For three weeks I was kept busy arranging hives and combs, and hiving swarms. Sometimes twenty-five or more swarms in a day, and from four to six in one cluster. Then it gets interesting. We work altogether for extracted honey.

The honey flow began earlier than usual this year, and we began to put on the supers the last of April. We commenced extracting by the middle of May, and up to date (May 29) we

have extracted and cased eight and a quarter tons of sage honey, from apiary No. 1, which consists of 450 colonies of hybrid bees. I have never been to apiary No. 2, which is four miles north of No. 1, but I have been to Nos. 3 and 4. No. 3 has 205 colonies, and they have taken and cased over four tons of honey. No. 4 is a new apiary, and has only thirty-five colonies. They have not been extracted yet, but they have four supers on each hive, and are nearly all full of honey, Langstroth frames and ten-frame size.

Penrose, Cal.

### POTPOURRI.

E. T. FLANAGAN.

**T**ODAY I had the pleasure of entertaining Mr. R. B. Leahy, the successful manager of the Leahy Manufacturing Company, of Higginsville, Mo. Friend Leahy is on his way to the scenes of his childhood, to visit old friends and relatives, and enjoy a well-deserved vacation, for he informs me that his company has had a wonderfully successful season, and that he, as well as all connected with the establishment, has had to hustle almost night and day to supply the demand for their excellent goods.

I can say here that I have handled their goods since they have been in business, and that I can see plainly they have each year been improving on the previous year, until now, with plenty of capital and increased facilities and experience, they turn out goods surpassed by none. I tell you it is a good thing to run a big supply business when there is a good prospect for a large yield of honey, for when the season is over, the "boss" and his helpers can shut up shop and "go a-fishing," or visiting, and have a good time generally, while we poor fellows have to keep at it in order to get a crop of honey, and then in these hard times, hustle harder than ever to dispose of it. Well, all of us cannot be supply manufacturers; and they have their bad years, too; and so in the end, all comes out about equal, for we could not do without them, and where would they be without us?

By the way, there is one article they manufacture that has decided merit,



and that is the "Higginsville" smoker. It is a real good thing, and in my experience requires less attention to keep it clean than any other smoker I have ever used, and I have, I believe, used them all extensively.

Friend Leahy told me he intended visiting, if in his power, many of the big bee-keepers and manufacturers of the eastern states. I trust he will, and when he returns, let us know through the PROGRESSIVE what his impressions were, and in what they and their methods excel ours.

Belleville, Ills.

### SWARMING, MARKETING HONEY, ETC.

J. W. ROUSE.

I HAD a delightful early morning call from ye editor on July 19th. He was on his way to his old home of boyhood days. I had seen him before, about two month ago, when he looked very careworn, working then almost day and night to get out goods to fill the great rush of orders then coming in.

Perhaps it has been a long time, if ever such a honey season has occurred before, and I suppose that all or most of the supply dealers have now a broad grin on their face, this being the best honey season so far that I have ever noticed. But after all, there are many bee-keepers who have only got a large increase in bees, instead of honey. Many seem to not know what to do to obtain honey instead of letting the bees swarm. Swarming may not always be controlled or prevented, but early in the season when the honey flow first commences, if the bees are induced to go to work in the surplus department, instead of getting ready to swarm they may be made to do so, and thus secure a good crop of

honey. Small hives and the surplus room not being prepared in good time, will induce the bees to swarm excessively in a good honey season.

I run my apiary for extracted honey. At the beginning of the honey flow, having extra combs, I give them to the bees, and so get them to work. I have only had about twenty per cent increase, while many around me have had 100 or more per cent increase. But I have got honey to show for my work in the apiary, while others have bees.

I now have my apiary in good trim for the fall flow when it starts, and I am looking for a good one. The bees are now getting a good living, and some perhaps storing a little. This keeps up brood rearing so as to have a large force for the fall flow.

If I were working for section or comb honey, I would use bait sections, even if I had to prepare them, to get the bees to go to work early in them. The careful apiarist can very materially help in the honey crop, if he will work the bees in the right way.

While there will be a good honey crop this season, I would advise honey producers not to demoralize the honey market by rushing their honey to market too early. And also be careful about shipping honey to parties not known. In fact, I have always managed to find sale for my crop of honey around home. I would rather give my neighbors the benefit of low prices than to ship my honey, and be compelled then to take a low price. Of course more honey may be secured in some localities than one can find a demand for, but there are very many people who seldom, if ever, get any honey to eat. So with push, one may dispose of a good crop. A good article is very likely to find customers, for it is delicious, and people want it.

Mexico, Mo.



## STRAWS FROM THE APIARY.

FRED S. THORINGTON.

FREQUENT showers, since my last article, have given to the farmers of this locality a good crop of hay that is now (July 14) being cut and put up. Wheat and oats were fair to good. Corn never looked better at this time of year, and the acreage is very large.

June, hot and sultry June, brought its hustling work, and also many blessings to the bee-keeper. It brought white clover in abundance, which yielded nectar very freely, and the bees gathered and stored it very fast. Swarming was in order from May 18 to July 5, two swarms coming off in July. The most of June and fore part of July was extremely hot, though we had frequent showers. On July 9, after an excessive hot, still day, just at the day's close, we received a large consignment of cool air from the northwest. The refreshing\* coolness, borne on the wings of the wind, was gladly and warmly welcomed by man, beast, and living creatures, though the sudden change brought sickness to some people. Yet I do not believe the suffering was as great as was that caused by the extreme heat.

I understand that in Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, it rained considerable for about two weeks before July 4, and the weather was cool enough that a fire was needed almost every day to keep the good people warm. Mrs. Bancroft, of that place, writes that they had a fire all day July 4, and on the 6th it was still raining and cool. I believe crops in that locality are good, and what few bees are kept there are reported as doing well. I believe that country is yet but little known to bee-keepers as far as its honey production is concerned, yet it seems as though it

with its flower-wreathed mountains, and rich, fertile valleys, which largely abound with cool flowing streams and placid lakes, would be just the place to keep bees for pleasure and profit. Will one of the readers of the PROGRESSIVE living there please write a few lines to our valuable journal, describing that beautiful country, and what you think about its being a good locality to keep bees in? I don't think the editor would care, and I am quite sure the readers would enjoy the article, when I tell them you were once in the bee-keeping ranks, and would know pretty well what you were talking about.

The "Busy Bee" was flying around in June, stirring up the bee-keepers of the land to active and progressive work in the apiary. For one, I am glad to see its able editor take the stand he does in regard to agricultural education. I believe our cities and towns are overcrowded with people naving nothing or little to do, that would willingly work if they had a chance, and I think many of them could better their condition by seeking a rural life and engaging in some occupation suited to their likes and circumstances. The fields of labor are invitingly open to all, and the ones that willingly enter in and work with energy and an understanding how the work should be done, need not starve, as do some in the overcrowded cities.

We have not had a finer prospect for fall forage for bees in many years than there is at the present time. The roadsides are lined with Spanish needle that will soon burst its closed buds, and unfold pretty bloom to the busy bee. Then, too, the buck-bush will soon be in bloom as well as other fall flowers, while the pretty golden-rod, not wishing to bloom unseen, is growing in profusion, to shed its fragrance and beauty in the coming autumn.

Chillicothe, Mo.



## SWARMING TIME.

WILDER GRAHAME.

THE world has moved along several paces, and turned a few thousand times over, I presume, since its nomadic tendencies first became apparent to its easy-going inhabitants, but there is sometimes reason to believe that a few bee-keepers have yet to learn that progress is the order of the day, and are, as a consequence, contented to remain as nearly stationary as their occupation and the season will permit. Let me tell you several things I have noticed my neighbors doing since the bees began to swarm.

Yesterday I saw a man climbing a tall tree in the edge of a wood, carrying a saw and rope. He regarded that as one of the unpleasant features of bee-keeping. I should think it would be, though I can't say from experience, as I never yet had a swarm light more than a dozen feet above the ground.

Only a few days ago, this same neighbor was seen racing madly across the fields with upturned face, followed by an interesting family bearing cow-bells and milk-pans. All this may have been enjoyable to him, but I am sure it was rather hard on the pans.

A few weeks ago, another neighbor came over in hot haste to borrow a ladder long enough to reach a swarm of bees that had clustered on the eaves-trough of his barn. These are a few general samples. There are many variations.

Now I am not a finished apiarist that I know of; perhaps not even a skilful one; but in all the time I have kept bees, I never had a swarm escape to the woods, or rise more than a comfortable working height from the ground, and I don't clip the queen either. But I do provide as good a clustering place for them to alight where I

want them to, as where I do not.

When I first took charge of my present apiary, the bees, surrounded on all sides by good-sized fruit trees, gave the former owner many excursions skyward, and occasionally across a few fields also.

I came into possession in the fall of the year, and began at once to provide convenient alighting places for the bees. First, I had several trellises built, and set out a number of grape vines; also a few dwarf pear trees. The next spring plenty of quick-growing vines of various sorts were trained along the surrounding fences, before the apiary. The result was more satisfactory than I had anticipated. The issuing swarms, with an eye to their own convenience, selected the near-by alighting places, and gave me no trouble whatever in rising above a good working height.

That was some years ago. Today every hive in the apiary faces some low-growing tree or grapevine, and so many generations of bees have sought them for a clustering space, that I have never had cause to dread the selection of succeeding generations. It may or may not be natural for bees to light high. I am certain the reverse can be made the law, by providing good perches near the ground. By good perches, I do not mean a bundle of rags stuck on a pole either. Bees, as a rule prefer the shade; at least they do not like too direct exposure to the sun.

Now, my fellow-apiarist, just a word with you: If you are troubled with swarms of a roaming or a celestial nature, just look around your premises, and see if you have provided convenient lighting places for them at home. Don't be satisfied with one or two, but have enough to make it impossible for the bees to overlook them, and have them low down, too. Swarms that have to raise to quite a height to find



a good roost, are far more apt to abscond than if they can be kept near the ground. In other words, if you consult your own convenience, consult that of the bees as well, and they will not usually let your efforts go unrewarded.

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### CELL BUILDING.

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W. H. PRIDGEN.

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Southland Queen.

I HAVE been experimenting some this spring to determine on the easiest, best and most satisfactory way to manipulate and prepare bees for cell building to secure uniformly good cells, and as it is a subject that many seem to be interested in, I will give the plan I prefer, for the benefit of those to whom the idea may be new. In the first place, the idea is to have as many bees of all ages as possible. To accomplish this, select a populous colony, put on a queen excluder, then a second story, which fill with combs of as nearly all sealed brood as possible, from other colonies. Ten days later, shake the bees off the combs, and remove all queen cells therefrom. Then set the body containing the queen on a stand near by, and the top one in its place. One day later give a batch of cell cups prepared with larvae so young that it will not hatch before the twelfth day, to the queenless part. On the fifth day, or about the time cells are sealed, place the excluder over the cell builders, and put the body containing the queen above. When the cells are removed, set the queen off, wait a day, and repeat the operation, and if as large cells and queens are not secured as ever were from natural swarms, it can be put down that something was wrong somewhere.

When the second lot of cells is seal-

ed, and every time thereafter, remove two combs of honey and add two combs of brood from nuclei or other colonies, placing one on each side of the cells. Whether the bees are gathering from the fields or not, feed the part containing the queen a little each evening while it is off, as it will have no field workers, and feed the cell builders, whether the queen is on or off, all the time, unless honey is being stored. The comb of honey or syrup taken from such colony is just right for nuclei, and the best way I know of to feed them.

The two last combs of brood given should be examined every time a batch of cells is removed, as well as when the cups are given the next day, for queen cells, and remove them if found.

If one should only want to rear one batch of cells, and then form nuclei for them, a second story put on when the cells are sealed, and filled with combs of brood, instead of placing the queen over them, will give combs of honey, brood, cells and bees, altogether, ready when the cells mature, to form nuclei, and the hive containing the queen can be placed back in its former position when the nuclei are formed. The old bees will return, and everything will be about as it was before, except that sixteen or twenty combs of brood have been used, eight or ten nuclei formed and queened, and everything going well. In these cell building colonies is a good place to preserve drones.

Creek, N. C.

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### ITALIAN QUEENS.

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§ § § §

Bred in the North, are Hardy,  
 Industrious and Beautiful.  
 Send 75c for 1 untested queen,  
 or \$1 for tested. Breeding  
 queen, \$2. - - - -

WM H. BRIGHT, Mazeppa, Minn.

Please mention the "Progressive."



# Letter Box

## From Our Absent Editor.

Mr. Leahy writes as follows from Baiting Hollow, Suffolk county, N. Y.:

W. W. MITCHELL, Higginsville, Mo.:

DEAR FRIEND.—I have been here one week, and it is just lovely. I wish you were here; I know you would enjoy it so much. We go in bathing every day in the sea, and it refreshes one very much. I walk about four miles every morning. There are a good many people here from New York and Brooklyn. With jolly bathing parties, the cool sea breeze, and shady grove, it is really Paradise on earth; and my old friends are so glad to see me, and treat me so nicely, I feel quite at home.

The old house by the sea-shore, where I was raised, has tumbled down, after doing service (so I am told) for more than 200 years; but the little spring by the rock still sends forth its cool, sparkling waters, and one can imagine that in the merry ripple he hears an invitation to call again. Man builds, and worms and rust devour. His remains return to dust from which he came; but the work of God is eternal.

I visited the old church yesterday, and remained to Sunday School. This is where I attended Sunday School thirty years ago, and when it was whispered around that I was there, I soon had an invitation to address the Sunday School children. While I am not a good speaker in public, I do not remember a time when I had such enthusiasm for the occasion, or felt so happy. I felt like a boy again.

A few days more and this dream will be over, and I will be on my way home. Hoping you are all well, I am,

Yours truly,  
R. B. LEAHY.



This Clevis being adjustable fits any plow. Only one kind to keep in stock. Ask your dealers for them.

Address,

Mention this paper.

**KRUSE KROSS KLEVIS CO.,**

**HIGGINSVILLE, MO.**



## WANTED.

From 100 to 1,000 Extracting Combs, L size. Address W. Cartwright, Steamboat Rock, Iowa, stating price.

**W. CARTWRIGHT,**  
8-2t  
**Steamboat Rock, Iowa.**

## MASON FRUIT JARS FOR HONEY.

Pint Mason jars, per  $\frac{1}{2}$  gross...\$2.75  
" " " per gross.... 5.25  
Quart Mason jars, per  $\frac{1}{2}$  gross. 3.00  
" " " per gross.. 5.50

Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.

# Editorial.

## The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

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

A good honey year.

August—hot, sultry and scorching.

Be cautious about selling your honey to unknown commission men.

Be sure and read what J. W. Rouse has to say (page 211) about marketing honey. Good advice.

Friends, let us hear from you concerning your experiments and experiences of the past season, your plans and projects for the coming one.

Somnambulist wants to know what a fellow's to do to get a wife. Well, Sommy, you might set the initiative by letting the girls know whether you are a widower or bachelor, or what.

Mr. R. B. Leahy is away in the far east, on a visit to the home of his childhood, after an absence of many



years. After a season of unusual activity, his recreation will indeed prove beneficial, as well as enjoyable to him.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

One of the brightest and spiciest bee journals that comes to this office is the Southland Queen. From cover to cover, it is brim full of interesting matter pertaining to bee culture, and is a typographical gem. Long may it flourish.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

The Pacific Bee Journal is another of the bright young apicultural papers whose monthly visits are a source of pleasure to its readers. We wish it well. Its articles are good, its editorials able, concise, and to the point. California may well be proud of her bee paper.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

We shall be glad to hear from our Idaho friend (referred to by Mr. Thorington, page 212,) concerning the resources of that state in regard to the keeping of bees. We are always glad to get letters from our readers on items of interest, and take pleasure in publishing them

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

It's all well enough to talk about putting a stop to the adulterating of honey, but it's time for a little action, it seems. It is not so much new laws we need for the prosecution of the unprincipled scoundrels who adulterate the product of our pets—rather is it the enforcement of the laws we already have.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

Look at the label on your paper, and see if you are delinquent. If so, won't you please attend to the matter as soon as expedient? We are trying to give our readers a good journal, and if you will only assist us, we will strive more than ever to make it a paper of which all may feel gratified to be subscribers. We know it is merely the failure to attend to it at the proper time that occasions this delay, and with such a busy

season as we have just gone through, the average bee-keeper is to be excused for overlooking this important little detail. This is merely a gentle reminder.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

**Holy Land Bees.**—A subscriber wishes to know how the "Holy Land" bees compare with the Italians. Holy Land bees are natives of Syria, and are properly called Syrians. I gave them a careful and thorough trial soon after they came to this country, and for this locality, I consider them the poorest of any of the bees I ever had, from two reasons. The first and greatest of these two is that they do not breed when they should, and then breed beyond measure when they ought to breed but little; which results in few laborers in the honey harvest, and countless numbers of consumers after the harvest is past, to consume all that the few reared at the right time—just before the harvest—gathered. Consequence, no profit. The second is, that the workers begin to lay eggs about as soon as the queen leaves the hive, whether by swarming or otherwise, so that the combs are filled with a multitude of dwarf drones, to the disadvantage of the bees, combs and owner. The Italians have neither of these faults, while they possess nearly all of the good qualities that go toward making the typical bee.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

**Those Cushions.**—On pages 169 and 170 of the PROGRESSIVE, I spoke regarding how I took off the cushions in the spring from the hive, when I first began putting on sections, and put it on again when all the sections were taken off at the end of the season. A reader of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER wishes I would tell what those cushions are, and how they are made. They are what are called "sawdust" cushions, and I make them as follows: Go to the store and pur-



chase ordinary unbleached sheeting or cotton cloth, then cut out two pieces a little larger than the top of the brood chamber to the hive you use. Next, cut or tear a strip four inches wide, and long enough to go clear around one of the pieces fitted for the brood chamber, and sew the edges together. Now sew the other piece, fitted for the brood chamber, to the other edge of the strip, but do not sew the ends of the strip together quite yet. Now you have a square bag, a little larger than the top of the brood chamber to your hive, with a little slit at one corner left open through which to fill it. Now go to the sawdust pile, bags, or whatever you used to store up the fine dry sawdust in, when you were sawing out sections, etc., last winter, and get enough sawdust to fill the sack or cushion so that it will be about four inches deep when the slit is sewed up and the sawdust evenly distributed over the whole surface top of your brood chamber. Having the desired amount in, sew together the ends of the strip, or the slit which was left, and you have something which will keep the bees dry, nice and warm through the winter. The reason for having it a little larger than the brood chamber is, that it may press down on the edges of the quilt all around, so that no bee that may wish to push its way up into the cap to the hive during some warm spell in winter can do so, and thus die in the cover. While I think that fine, dry basswood sawdust, saved when sawing sections, is a little superior, yet any sawdust, from any mill sawing logs, lath, etc., will do, if properly dried before using. For such a cushion, I prefer sawdust as above to anything else except ground cork: this latter being the best of anything, but hard to obtain. Where anyone can get the ground cork, they should use it over their bees in preference to anything else, as it will never absorb enough

moisture to rot the cushion or become sour and moldy.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

### **Where Store Section Honey.—**

As the season of the year is upon us when we are taking section honey from the hives, it may be well to ask about where we shall store it, unless we have thought the matter up before, and come to a correct conclusion. A "correct conclusion," when I first kept bees, always said, "keep section honey in the cellar," and then when asked "why," I was always met with, "because that is where all of our ancestors kept it." Well, because a majority do a thing, it does not always prove that what the majority do is the best thing to do. The majority did not go in the ark with Noah, yet no one, seeing things in the light of the past, will now say aught against what Noah did. Then Noah and the right were finally in the majority when he came out of the ark. Likewise, one or two began to preach that a continued keeping of honey in the cellar would cause it to be drowned with dampness till it would be of no more value than were the people who persisted in staying out of the ark, when they were laughed at and mocked; but a continuous preaching, and that backed by thousands of pounds of souring, fermenting and sickening looking and smelling honey, as I once saw in the city of New York, changed things so that those who stood for a warm room as being the place to keep honey as soon as taken from the hive, are in the majority now, among those who read our bee papers. If the temperature of the room need never fall below seventy degrees Fahrenheit, standing from that to one hundred degrees of heat, honey stored in such a room will be always improving and would keep its excellent qualities for years. Because such temperature is hard to maintain, is the reason that honey in the comb is allowed to deteri-



orate, and that no one wants old honey after the new has come upon the market. I once kept section honey, by the aid of a coal stove, so that it was much better every way, at the end of three years, than was some of the same honey when it was taken from the hive. Many of our eastern bee-keepers store their honey in a loft, or room just under the roof to the house, which is the best possible place for summer keep, and such a place is advisable where some hoisting apparatus can be furnished to do the work of elevating it. The next best thing is to have a one story building, raised a suitable distance from the ground, say from eighteen inches to two feet, the same being covered with a metal roof, which should be painted red or black. If, in addition to this, the sunny sides of the building are painted dark also, you will have heat sufficient to ripen your honey in fine shape, unless there should come two or three weeks of cloudy, rainy weather, as we sometimes have here, in which case artificial heat should be resorted to. The honey should be piled a few inches off the floor and a little out from the walls, otherwise that near the bottom and side of the room will accumulate moisture from want of circulation of air. Honey that is sealed will stand much more dampness and non-circulation of air, than will that which is unsealed; hence, it is well, as far as may be, to pile that the most perfectly sealed near the bottom of the pile, and that less sealed nearer the top. There are very few sections but what have more or less unsealed cells where the same border on the wood to the section, and these are what cause the trouble of leaky sections more than anything else, for very few practical apiarists will take much honey from the hive having unsealed cells, except those noted. Now, if our storing room can have a temperature and dryness of air,

sufficient to evaporate or thicken the honey in the cells next the wood, we are boss of the situation, till the honey leaves our hands, and can place it on the market in the best possible shape. I have had the honey so thin, in these open cells when taken from the hive, that it would run out and daub things if the section was not kept in an upright position, and yet, after three weeks' stay in my honey room, with a temperature as above, the same section could be rolled about at pleasure, and not a drop of honey come from any cell, it was so evaporated or thickened. Then, there is another point in favor of this warm room plan. Where honey is shipped to a distance, unless kept as above, it will rarely hold out weight when it reaches its destination, as the dry car will absorb much of the moisture from the honey, this causing the one to whom you ship to report a shortage, and you to consider him dishonest. But take honey from your dry, hot room, and ship it, and instead of drying out, it will be liable to come in contact with an atmosphere more moist than the one in which you kept it, and the result is that every case weighs, on reaching its destination, from several ounces to a pound more than it did with you, thus giving you the name of giving "good weight."

### 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 Pouder 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.



# Do You Use Tobacco?

---

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

Smithville, Mo., May 20, 1895.

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

Very respectfully,

J. M. AKER.

Otto, Kas., Feb. 4, 1896.

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

Yours truly,

WILLIE J. GOODWILL.

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

---

## COLLI Co., Higginsville, Mo.



# "FRUITAGE"

FOR FRUIT MEN ONLY.

The Exclusive Fruit Paper of America is a 32-page paper, the reading matter of which pertains to nothing but fruit. It is indispensable to any one engaged in fruit growing. Is a great fruit section, (PORTLAND, OREGON), and costs 50 cents per year. We want every one of our readers to have it on their table and will therefore give it free 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."

## Italian Bees and Queens.

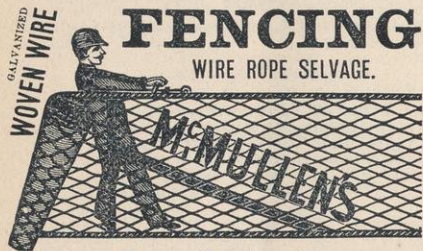
Friends, I have removed to this place from Pettus, Texas, on account of my wife's health and also to secure a better climate for the production of Queens and Bees, and in this I have not been disappointed. My facilities for shipping from here are also better, and I am prepared to fill all orders promptly, in season. I am also glad to say that I have entirely escaped from foul brood, as there has never been a case in Northwestern Florida, and paralysis is entirely unknown.

I quote you a special price of 50 cents each for untested Queens; tested Queens \$1. Special prices in dozen lots. Bees by the pound, 75 cents. Two-frame nucleus, \$2, including a good Queen. I guarantee satisfaction in every instance, and solicit a continuation of your valued patronage. Yours very truly,

**E. L. CARRINGTON,**  
DE FUNIAK SPRINGS, FLA.

Please mention the "Progressive"

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



Thousands of miles in use. Catalogue Free.  
Freight Paid. Prices Low.

**The McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.**  
114, 116, 118 and 120 N. Market St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention the "Progressive"

**Lone Star**  
**Queens.....** at \$1. for untested, and \$1.50 for tested. Try them if you want good queens.

5-3

**G. F. Davidson,**  
Fairview, Texas.

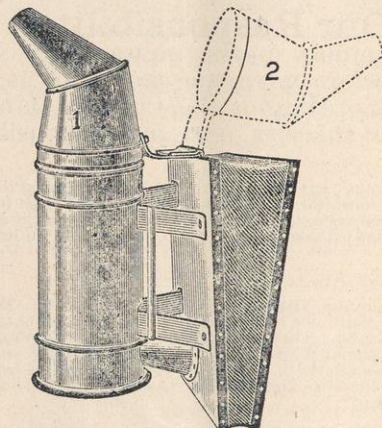


I am now ready to receive orders for May delivery, 1897. Full colonies of three-banded Italian bees in 8-frame dovetailed hives, \$5. Strong three-frame nucleus, with tested queen, \$2.75. Untested Italian queens, each, 75c; per doz., \$7.00. Tested Italian queens, each, \$1.00; per doz., \$10.00. Best breeding queens, each, \$2.00, \$2.50.

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

**E. W. MOORE,**  
Bx. 103. GRAYVILLE, ILLS.

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THE "HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER."

A Good Smoker for a Little Money.

THE HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER A DANDY.

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

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

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo



# Texas Queens!

Golden Italians, Adel or Albino Queens.

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

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## S. T. FISH & CO.,

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## CHICAGO.

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

First National Bank, Chicago,  
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Your banker can see our rating.

Also dealers in Butter, Cheese, Eggs  
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Our facilities for selling unsurpassed.

Reserve our address for future reference.

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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.

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The great Northwest is rapidly settling, but there is still room for thousands of farmers to secure good homes; land is yet cheap. Good farm lands can be had at \$5 to \$10 per acre. Improved farms at \$10 to \$20 per acre, buildings all on ready to occupy. Stock ranges for the settlement, with a future payment to the Government of 50 cents per acre. Write for a copy of the SUCCESSFUL FARMER, published at Sioux Falls, S. D. Special map of South Dakota, with photo cuts of many ranches, farms, etc., for sale, and statements from neighboring farmers, will be mailed on application. Address

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## Those Golden Beauties and Three Banded Italians Ready

The golden strain can not be beaten for business and beauty. Three banders bred from imported mothers. Also have the Cyprians, but they are mated to Italian drones.

1 L. Frame Nuclei with warranted Queen,	\$1.75
2 " " " " " "	2.25
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Untested Queen, 75c; three for	2.00
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Fine Breeder.	2.50

Safe delivery guaranteed.

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THREE

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By return mail, at

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GEO. W. COOK, Spring Hill, Kas.

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A 70-Page Book for Beginners.

—BY—



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SECOND EDITION JUST OUT.

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

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.....675.....  
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# “Higginsville Supplies” <sup>AT</sup> Higginsville Prices.

Kansas people will save freight, by ordering their Bee Hives, Sections, Foundation, and everything needed in the Apiary, of

**Henry L. Miller,**  
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Write at once for his Illustrated Catalogue.

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## 4 1-4 SECTIONS.



Our business is making sections. We are located in the basswood belt of Wisconsin; therefore the material we use can not be better. We have made the following prices:

NO. 1 SNOW WHITE.		NO. 1 CREAM.	
500 @.....	\$1.25	500 @.....	\$1.00
1000 @.....	2.50	1000 @.....	2.00
2000 per 1000 @.....	4.75	2000 per 1000 @.....	3.75
3000 per 1000 @.....	6.75	3000 per 1000 @.....	5.25

If large quantities are wanted, write for prices. Price list of sections, foundation, veils, smokers, zinc, etc., sent on application.

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

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## **Dadant's Foundation 25 CTS.**

is acknowledged the best by all those who have tried it. Send your name and address for samples and circulars. Also bee veils, and Langstroth, Revised, and supplies in general. Address,

**CHAS. DADANT & SON.,**  
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Send 25c and get a copy of the  
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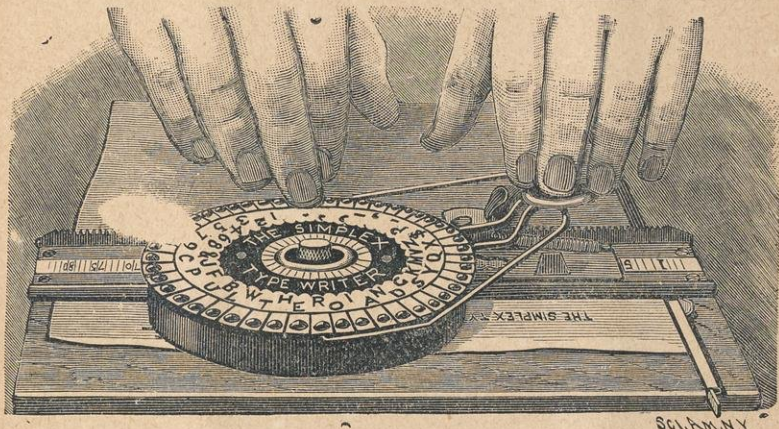
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The only really practical cheap typewriter ever put on the market.  
Is Rapid and Does Good Work. Is Easy to Operate. Is Handsome. Can be  
Carried in the Coat Pocket.

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THE LATEST OF THE BEST TYPEWRITERS. THE CLIMAX OF IMPROVEMENTS. THE  
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The "SIMPLEX" is the product of experienced typewriter manufacturers, and is a  
PRACTICAL TYPEWRITER in every sense of the word, and AS SUCH, WE GUARANTEE  
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Nothing is of greater importance than correct forms of correspondence. The "SIMPLEX" encourages practice, and practice makes perfect. Writing with this machine will be such jolly fun for your boys and girls that they will write letters by the dozen. This may cost you something for postage stamps, but the improvement in their correspondence will repay you

## EXTRA POINTS.

The alignment of the "Simplex" is equal to the very highest priced machine. It is positive in action, and each letter is locked by an automatic movement when the stroke is made.

It has no ribbon to soil the fingers.

The "Simplex" is mounted on a hard-wood base, and put up in a handsome box, with bottle of ink, and full instructions for using.

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

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

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

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

LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, MO



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New CATALOGUE,  
PRICES,  
GOODS.....

1897.

**QUEEN BEES IN SEASON.**



Three-frame Nuclei and Fall Colonies a Specialty.

Hives,  
Smokers,  
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**1897. ROOT'S GOODS. 1897.**


Before placing your order for this season, be sure to send for Root's 1897 CATALOG! Our 1897 hives, with improved Danzy cover and improved Hoffman frames, are simply "out of sight." Acknowledged by all who have seen them to be a great improvement over any hive on the market, of last year.

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Cheaper and better than ever; clear as crystal, for you can read your name through it. Process and machinery patented Dec. 8, 1896, and other patents pending. Samples of the new foundation free.

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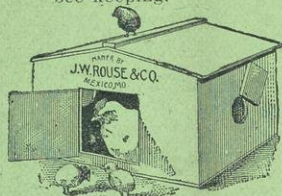
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Latest Improved Hives and all kind of

**Apiarian Supplies, Bees & Queens****Everything Cheap.**

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

**THE MODEL COOP....****Rat, Cat, and Varmint Proof.**

One nailed and five packed inside, making six in all, \$3.50.  
Eggs for hatching from S. L. Wyandotte, B. Langshans,  
\$1.50 per 13; 26, \$2.50. S. C. B. Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13; \$2 per  
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Catalogue free, but say if Bees or Poultry Supplies are wanted  
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