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FEBRUARY 1, 1897.

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

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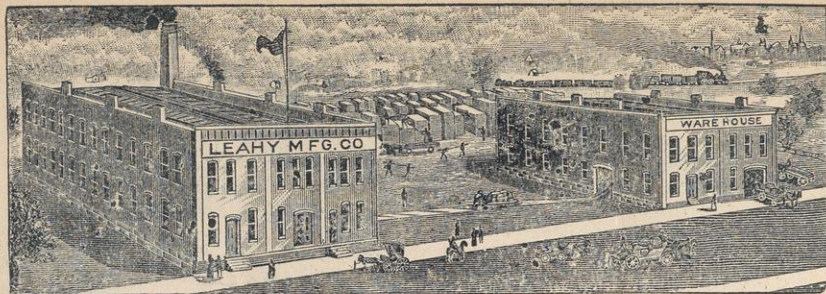
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READ THIS.—Mr. Keyes says: "The 100 pounds of extra thin foundation you sent us is superior to anything he ever saw, and I think the same. R. L. TUCKER, Wewahitchka, Fla."

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

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

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

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

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

Please send me your catalogue for 1896. The comb foundation and other goods that I ordered of you last year was fine. Yours truly, JACOB FRAME, Sutton, W. Va.

The above unsolicited testimonials are a fair sample of hundreds we receive.

Our prices are reasonable and the "Higginsville" Goods are the best.
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If you need a car load of supplies, or only a bee smoker, write to us. Remember we are here to serve you and will if you give us a chance. A Beautiful Catalogue Free.

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Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee Smoker

PRICES OF Bingham Perfect BEE-SMOKERS and HONEY-KNIVES

PATENTED 1878, 1882, and 1892.

	per doz.	each.
Doctor { largest { 3 1/2 inch stove.....	\$11.00-Mail,	\$1.50
{ smoker { made.		
Conqueror.....	3	6.00- " 1.10
Large.....	2 1/2	5.50- " 1.00
Plain.....	2	4.75- " .70
Little Wonder.....	2	weight 10 oz 3.25- " .60
Honey Knife.....		7.00- " .80

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

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

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

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T. F. BINGHAM,
Please mention the "Progressive."
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Patented May 20, 1879.

THE * PROGRESSIVE * BEE-KEEPER.

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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY LEAHY MFG. CO.

VOL. 7.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., FEB. 1, 1897.

No. 2

SOME DAY OF DAYS.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

NOT NOW—you do not understand.
But some day in the future years,
When lifeless is the trembling hand
Which traced these lines 'midst bitter tears—
When hidden is the pallid face,
And closed these eyes to sunlit rays;
When in my narrow resting-place,
You'll understand—some day of days.

Some day—some day of days—you'll know
How tender was my love for you;
How deathless, as the stars which glow
Unchanging in the mystic blue.
You'll understand when I am gone,
And you, a weary of life's ways,
With saddened heart are struggling on,
Bereft and lone—some day of days.

You'll know that day, my friend of friends,
How true my friendship was for you,
That love the purest, never ends;
You'll know, although you never knew
Until too late—to cheer a heart
All desolate; unkind by praise,
Or sweet laudations—when we part
Forevermore—some day of days.

Some day of days, when over there
Beneath the dewy grass I rest,
And in the anguish of despair,
You kneel above my turf-hid breast,
You'll long to look upon the one
The grave has hidden from your gaze,
And know that of your friendships, none
Quite rivalled mine—some day of days.

The hand you used to clasp, will lie
A-mouldering in the grave below,
And dull will be the sparkling eye,
Which greeted you in years ago—
When gone the face you used to kiss,
Until my soul was all ablaze
Thrilled with a mad, electric bliss—
Ah, then you'll know—some day of days.

Not much to you, the world to me,
You "held my heartstrings as a lute."
And at your will made melody
Divine for me, or mutely mute.
You'll know that day I did not mean
To wound the heart I loved to praise;
Yes, though too late, when flowers between
Our faces grow—some day of days.

Some day of days, some day of days,
When memory breathes of long ago,
And I have vanished from the ways
Of life, my dearest, you will know.
Full soon the grasses o'er my head
Will wave—all, all too late for praise,
You'll know the truth when I am dead,
I loved you, dear—some day of days.

Higginsville Mo., January 30, 1897.

WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

SOMNAMBULIST.

IN some of the last numbers of '96, ye editor of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER made us a promise that there were expected good things in store for the readers thereof. Some way, I could not help it, but I could think only of one word and that was "taffy." Judge my complete surprise, all the more complete because of a fixed determination not to be taken on surprise at any thing, to see the name of that world wide known writer, G. M. Doolittle coupled with that of R. B. Leahy as editors of the PROGRESSIVE! Whoopee! I just felt like I'd like to borrow a band of city newsboys and treat them to a turkey dinner, and let them give expression of our thanks. Little short of their vim and enthusiasm would fill the bill. Success seems assured if we only remember to profit by his counsel. And who does not enjoy the absorbing of his advice? It flows so smoothly along you just take it all in without realizing that any effort whatever is required on your part. I'm quite sure all the PROGRESSIVE readers would gladly hail him with "long live Doolittle and may his shadow never grow less."

If it's not considered impertinent, I should like to know what's become of Observer and others who seem to have forgotten the existence of the PROGRESSIVE? Then, too, it sounds something like a leave taking when Little

Bee says "I'll come no more as Little Bee." By the way, he invites my attention to a locality which he knew to be good in 1887. Just ten years ago. Why man alive! the world, insofar as bee-keeping is concerned, can turn upside down several times in that space of time. White crows are just about as plentiful as bee-keepers of experience who have failed to make this discovery. 'Tis usually about the first bitter dose of disappointment the over enthusiastic beginner is forced to swallow. After much manœuvering he finds himself snugly settled; surrounding his apiary and stretching in all directions over hill and vale is an unending carpet of green enlivened, here, there and everywhere by countless millions of starry-eyed clover heads from which his little "tireless toilers" gather unheard of quantities of nectar. All is lovely and he secretly wonders how it is that more people are not smart enough to see the beauties of bee-keeping. Alas; how many moments of cogitation does it cost Farmer Haiceed and his neighbors to conclude that pasture land is not paying and forthwith the turning plow is set in motion, and then, oh then, how long until the world is turned upside down and that bee-keeper scarcely knows whether he's standing on his head or his heels. His position is much the same as that of an eastern capitalist I read of today. The story was termed "A Kansas Parable" and ran thus: "When the Union Pacific railroad invaded the rainless district of the West its terminus for some time was a place called Sheridan. It was division headquarters and boomed like a cannon cracker. But when the road pushed forward the whole town moved with it. Something had to be done for those who owned the biggest portion of the town lots, so a smart promoter was employed to visit Boston. He took with him photographs of the thriving young city, which had been taken at

the very height of the boom. These photographs did the business and the town sight was sold to a capitalist, who paid his money and received his deeds. When those formalities were concluded he decided to accompany the promoter to the scene of the prairie metropolis. When alongside the town of Sheridan the promoter signalled the conductor to stop the train and let them off. The capitalist stood for a moment on the bald prairie, taking in more square miles of scenery at a simple glance than was ever before reflected in one moment on the retina of his eye. Then he looked at the promoter expecting him to turn into a cargo of sacked salt. But he didn't—not the Western Kansas promoter. He looked as pert and saucy as a native sunflower and exclaimed: "Just come over here and look at these splendid dirt cellars; there's a fortune in 'em! They're as dry as the day they were dug, and if you'll take 'em up and ship them to Denver, where cellars have to be blasted out of solid rock, you can sell them alone for more money than the whole town has cost you."

The publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, have put out a handsome volume entitled, "A Year in the Fields." Written by that naturalist, poet and philosopher John Burroughs, from which we extract:

"Do honey bees injure the grape and other fruits by puncturing the skin for the juice? The most patient watching by many skilled eyes all over the country has not yet settled the point. For my own part I am convinced that they do not. The honey bee is not the rough and ready free-booter that the wasp and the bumble-bee are; she has somewhat of feminine timidity, and leaves the first rude assaults to them. I knew the honey bee was very fond of the locust blossoms, and that the trees hummed like a hive in the height of their flowering, but I did not know that

the bumble-bee was ever the sapper and miner that went ahead in this enterprise, till one day I placed myself amid the foliage of a locust and saw him savagely bite through the shank of the flower and extract the nectar, followed by a honey bee that in every instance searched for this opening and probed long and carefully for the leavings of her bully purveyor. The bumble bee rifles the discentia and columbine of their treasures in the same manner, namely, by slitting their pockets from the outside, and the honey bee gleans after him, taking the small change he leaves. In the case of the locust, however, she usually obtains the honey without the aid of the larger bee."

There is considerable ferment just now due to the discussions on honey vinegar. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of honey to each gallon of water and a little yeast is as good a rule as any given. Years ago I saw some place that the Dadants' added honey to the water until the liquid would bear up an egg, just as our grandmothers did in making lye soap. Somehow, of late, our grandmothers' knowledge seems to be gaining ground in dignity. Lo these many years, it has been regarded in the light of rubbish, and energetically stowed away in dark corners, enclosed by festoons of spider webs, as though its disclosure might possibly prove a disgrace. Has hard times had any thing to do with bringing about a closer relation? I rather suspect, that had a closer connection all along been maintained the majority would have thereby profited. But here I am wandering. I found a liquid that would bear up an egg was stronger than needed and took almost a year to make the vinegar. Diluted nearly one-half, the vinegar was strong enough for all culinary purposes.

Had you noticed that Dr. Miller unwarily, but openly declared, that "all

his experience lay in a jug?" Here's a job for A. I. R.

Are you thinking of replenishing your stock of veils for next season? If you must wear a veil for any kind of protection whatsoever, don't neglect the protection your eyes are demanding of you. Always remember the advise of an oculist on the wearing of veils is—don't. And if a bee veil, even if the back has to be made of the bed blanket, have the front of the finest chiffon, tulle or similar material, plain never figured. When I was quite new in the business, I saw an advertisement of cheap veils, and, as I was at that time sending for a bill of goods, I included two or three cheap veils. When they arrived, the fronts were of some cheap black cotton, but little thinner than cheese cloth. One could make their way among the hives while wearing them and that was about all. I remember my instructor in bee-keeping made the remark that "a man who offered such veils for sale ought to be prosecuted." I thought that rather severe but I don't know but that he was more than half right. Beginners have unlimited confidence in the supply man and his goods, and any change thereafter in their make up is principally due to the treatment supply men furnish. It works on the principle of "like begets like."

In American Bee-Keeper for December we find the following credited to Pittsburg Post: "The queerest of all industries is carried on by two Pennsylvanians who are making a regular business of extracting the poison from honey bees. According to the accounts they have two different ways of collecting their crop of venom. In the first the bees are caught and held with their abdomens in small glass tubes until the poison sacs have been emptied. In the second they are placed in a bottle on wire netting and enraged until tiny drops of venom fall

into the alcohol which fills the lower third of the bottle. This venom is said to be a sovereign remedy for cancer, rheumatism, snake bites and a hundred other of the more terrible ills of humanity."

While at an evening entertainment not long since an intimate friend pulled from the recesses of an inner pocket a small vial, "See," as he held it to view, "I have some of your 'ahpis,'" as he called it. "Finest remedy for sore throat. Three drops to a cup of water used as a gargle," and he continued "did you know honey in warm water was a great medicine?" Since, I've seen it stated that small-pox patients allowed to drink honey and water instead of water alone have the disease in a much lighter form and are never marked.

The straw gatherer and editor of *Gleanings* are very enthusiastic over some honey jumbles manufactured in the household of the former. The last recipe, found among "straws" reads "2-lbs. of flour, 1½-oz. of lard, 1½ lb honey, 6-oz. molasses, ½-oz. of soda, 1½-oz. of salt, 1 gill of water and ½ teaspoon full of vanilla extract." We are also told that the Dr. is the discoverer of a method of making honey caramels. A good way, (his may be better) is to make them just as you would make caramel for cake adding vanilla or any extract preferred. Just before complete hardening cut into squares.

Naptown, Dreamland.

For Sale Cheap!

One 6-inch Root Foundation Mill, practically new, was used but a few hours; also, one double wall dipping tank and four dipping boards; price of all the above is \$23. We will take \$15 for the lot.

We also have one 6-inch Vandervort

Foundation Mill. This machine is as good as new but has been used considerable. Price, \$8. Address,

LEAHY MFG. COMPANY,
Higginsville, Mo.

WORK AT MICHIGAN'S EXPERIMENTAL APIARY.

R. L. TAYLOR, APIARIST.

I HAVE found myself willing to write upon the well worn topic of the bee-hive, because there is perhaps no point relating to bee-keeping about which I am asked so many questions as this.

It is well to understand that the bees themselves are not much concerned about the characteristics of their hive; they will make as much honey, other things being equal, in a shoe box or a nail-keg as in a hive of the latest pattern or patent. So the form of the hive is a mere question of convenience to the apiarist. He may shape it so as best to secure the object he has in view. But bee-keepers have many objects, so hives are wanted, 1, for catching moths; 2, for pleasure; 3, for preventing swarming; 4, for producing bees; 5, for wintering bees; 6, for rearing queens; 7, for producing extracted honey; 8, for producing comb honey.

Fortunately, a different kind of hive is not required for each of those objects; if a hive is to be selected for one object, an eye may be had also to points calculated to secure other objects that are subsidiary and yet necessary to the full attainment of the main one, thus, whatever the main object, the hive must be such that it will prove as little fatal to the bees in winter time as possible. Still, no particular hive is likely to prove the best for all purposes.

The numbers of those who delight in hives simply on account of their moth catching qualities are of course small, but as there are some whose chief pleasure and occupation in life is to tame mosquitoes and train fleas to perform tricks, we are not to be surprised that there are some whose chief consideration it is to trap wax moths. It might be well if all of that type of bee-keepers were confined to moth trapping.

To be classed with these are those who keep bees and select hives for pleasure only; not that they are equally eccentric, but because the prescribing of hives for each of these two classes is alike outside the lines of apiculture proper.

Intermediate between these two classes and those that have an eye strictly to financial returns are those who are intensely interested in non-swarmling, producing bees and in wintering bees. I call these intermediate because a part of each class is so passionately absorbed in inventing or otherwise securing or in testing a hive specifically adapted to the attainment of one of these ends that all interest in the primary objects of bee culture are so lost that they fade out of view, (who has not met those who are in ecstasies over their large or frequent swarms, yet who either forget to put on the surplus boxes or to take them off) while the other part makes these objects more or less subsidiary to the attainment of the proper rewards of bee-keeping. The first part of these classes must be relegated to a place with those who are pursuing pleasure and moths; with the hope, nevertheless, that by chance some device may be hit upon by them sometime that will be found worthy to be incorporated into the mass of real value to apiculture while the latter part will receive such brief attention in connection with hives for honey production as the limits of this

paper will permit.

While queen rearing is a legitimate department of bee-keeping, yet the characteristics of the hive best adapted to that branch is only of special interest to so few that I would not be warranted in taking time on the topic, even if I could hope to make any valuable suggestion touching it. The hive in use for other purposes will generally be found sufficiently serviceable for this.

This brings me to the important point of this subject, the hive best adapted to the production of honey. I confine myself to a discussion of the brood chamber and that chiefly in relation to general principles.

The successful production of honey is the one overshadowing object of apiculture, and to this in my estimation all others ought to be made unhesitatingly to bow.

For my use, at least, there are certain qualities which a hive for this purpose must not possess.

1. It must not be expensive. Fifteen or twenty cents should purchase lumber enough of sufficient good quality for body, cover and bottom. Lumber called "shipping culls," of white pine, is good enough for the body and a grade or two better will do for covers and bottoms, if the best of it is selected for covers. The apiarist must not be seduced by one or two good crops into failure in point of economy.

2. It must not be cumbersome. Its bulk and weight should be as small as may be, loose parts and projections should be avoided except where that is impossible. A hive that cannot be handled easily by one man when it contains a colony of bees with stores enough for winter is, as a rule, to be shunned. There may be an exception where the hive is seldom or never to be moved summer or winter. Even the risk of the displacements of the combs

would, I think, better be obviated by fixed frames.

3. It must not be complicated. Slides, drawers and such like traps never work well inside of a box occupied by bees, and if they would, they could hardly accomplish anything which may not be more easily attained by simplicity.

Besides these negative points there are, in my view, some positive qualities to be sought for in any hive at all well calculated for an apiary to be conducted for the highest net profit. The first and most important of these is that the hive be fitted to conveniently repress the production of bees that can only detract from the net income. No doubt there are localities where, on account of the continuous character of the honey flow, or from the fact that the late crop is abundant and equally valuable, or nearly so, pound for pound, with that of the early crop, this matter may not require consideration, but in localities like central Michigan where the June and early July honey from white clover and basswood is nearly twice as valuable pound for pound as that gathered in the fall; and where the fall crop is generally scant or entirely wanting, and in any case a period of thirty or forty days of entire dearth between basswood and fall flowers, it is of the first importance.

I have heretofore attempted to show, and have, at least, about convinced myself that it costs two pounds of honey to rear one pound of brood, and that as a Langstroth frame is capable of containing two pounds of brood, therefore, I hold that one such frame of brood costs four pounds of honey. Moreover, it needs no argument to show that five such frames will contain sufficient brood to keep the colony up to the highest strength desirable in this locality for fall and winter purposes. Suppose now the clover and basswood season here, any given year, July 15th,

it is evident, since it requires thirty-five days from the laying of the egg to mature a field worker, that all eggs laid in any colony in excess of the number required to keep comb to the extent of five L frames supplied with brood can produce no bees that will prove of any practical utility. During these thirty-five days—the height of the season—average queens if allowed room, will keep eight frames filled with brood, and as it is for nearly one and three-fourths generations, the total excess over the required five frames would amount to about five frames during the thirty-five days at an expense of twenty pounds of honey or in an apiary of one hundred colonies a matter of \$200 to \$250. If space permitted it would be easy to mention one or two other items that would make the amount considerably more. It would be comparatively easy to select a hive that would secure the repression, if it were permissible at no time of the year to allow more than five L frames of brood, but it is just as imperative that every cell possible be used previously to June 10th as that unnecessary brood should be prevented after that date. The selection of a hive must be made, therefore, first, with reference to the earlier period.

In the production of extracted honey the size of the hive during this period would not be very material, as honey in combs at the side of the brood nest would be about as valuable as that in combs above it, but for the production of comb honey it should be of such size as to give as nearly as possible merely room for the brood and thus secure the storing of the honey in the sections where it will be of double value. In this locality only a small proportion of colonies would occupy more than eight L frames with brood prior to June 10th, so I deem a hive of greater capacity than that objectionable for the production of comb honey. If the field

were lightly stocked with bees so that as large an increase as possible were desirable for the gathering of the crop, each queen could be given abundant room for the display of her powers by exchanging combs between the stronger and weaker colonies.

This line of thought would seem to fix our choice of hives on the eight frame Langstroth, but it has points which fail to give satisfaction when it is proposed to put contraction in force, about June 10th. Still this contraction, which, in practice, is largely confined to swarms, can be accomplished with this hive by removing three of the frames and filling the vacant space with dummies. This accomplishes the desired contraction but it also contracts the upper surface of the brood nest. This is not desirable, since, for the best work in the sections, it is necessary that the heat and the aroma of the brood nest should ascend freely to all parts of the section case.

At this point I am sometimes moved to pray those who are so sure they can breed the swarming instinct out of the bees, to breed out also the disposition to build combs perpendicularly and bring them to build their combs horizontally. With this accomplished we would have the perfection hive indeed—simply frames piled horizontally on the top of one another with the ability to make its capacity suit the colony or the apiarist by simply removing or adding frames without in any way affecting the desirable qualities of the hive. If this should fail will some one give us a hive composed of sections about three inches in depth which may readily be placed one above another without bee-spaces between them and yet without crushing bees. I want them so they could be easily furnished with foundation for the combs but I would not care to have the combs movable. In the absence of this we have as the nearest approach to it the Heddon hive

with sections approaching six inches in depth. The sections have bee spaces but the spaces are not undesirable when the sections are of that depth. As each section of this hive has the capacity of five L frames it answers excellently for the purpose of contraction but for most colonies previous to the period of contraction, one section is too small, and two are too large to satisfy me fully. I am sometimes inclined to think that if a portion of the sections were of the depth of about three inches they could be combined with the others in a more satisfactory way.

Without entering into further details I have sufficiently indicated the characteristics which I think the hive to be adopted should possess, so let it suffice to say that either of the hives indicated will answer equally well, with any other, all the other legitimate ends of the apiarist.

Lapeer, Michigan.

MISTAKEN IDEAS ABOUT BEES, ETC.

J. W. ROUSE.

I AM pleased to note the many articles and writings on bee culture as they now appear in almost all agricultural papers. It shows that the industry is a good one, and that much more attention is being given bees than formerly. Still there is much ignorance amongst the masses as to the habits and workings of bees.

There are many ludicrous whims in regard to bees and what they do. One person told me in regard to another man's bees, that they did only fairly well last summer; that they had gathered so much sugar water from the maple or sugar tree, that the honey tasted like the maple sugar. With all the argument I could produce, I could not

convince the party but what his opinion was correct. As it would take from perhaps six to eight gallons of the water or sap as it comes from the trees to evaporate down to the consistency of honey, the bees would certainly have a big job to get any honey from that source. I told the party even if the bees should have gotten any nectar from that source, it was obtained very early in the season, and would have all been consumed in brood rearing.

There are many other questions that come to my notice from time to time. A writer on farming industry a short time ago, in referring to drone bees, had them to lay all the eggs in a hive, and if they would not lay, they should be driven out of the hive. That may explain why the bees drive the drones out of the hive after swarming time.

I received a letter from Cuba a short time ago, and it was reported all over our town that I had an order, and had shipped a queen bee to Cuba. That, of itself, is not so remarkable, but then it is here in the middle of winter and was cold at the time, yet people never stopped to think for a moment, but jumped at their conclusion.

I am asked the question perhaps from fifty to one hundred times in a winter season if my bees are making any honey now, and it so cold that the wind may nearly take the peeling off my nose.

Let bee-keepers talk, write, and keep on spreading information as to the habits of bees. In some instances, it may make but little difference—that is, do but little, if any, harm for people to be so ignorant as to the habits of bees. Then, again, it may make a very great difference.

There is considerable adulterated stuff on the market sold for honey, and many persons think that the bee-keepers are responsible for most of it, when almost all of adulteration is done after

the honey passes out of the bee-keepers' hands; in fact, all of it, so far as I know. A bee-keeper, where known, who furnishes a good quality of honey, may have no trouble in this line unless he should produce a large surplus and have to sell on the general market. Then he comes in competition with the adulterated stuff. I feel sure that adulteration is hurting the bee-keepers much more than any and all the opposition that may come against bee-keeping.

Mexico, Mo.

STRAWS FROM THE APIARY.

FRED S. THORINGTON.

IN the December number of the PROGRESSIVE, S. E. Miller says he has concluded that in the future the space occupied by "Balls of Bee Glue" had better be devoted to a good article written by some practical bee-master, who is in closer touch with the busy little workers. I don't know who will be found more competent to occupy the space than S. E. himself. It was always a great pleasure to me to pull open the "Balls of Bee Glue," so I could receive the good sound advice on apiculture always found in a condensed form within each little ball. Mr. Miller, I, for one, hate to have you quit writing for the PROGRESSIVE, and truly hope that in the near future you will come back among our ranks, and enjoy the fresh air, freedom and independence which, as you say, does not belong to the lot of the merchant.

Sommy, in December PROGRESSIVE, while commenting on the experiments of R. L. Taylor with the grapes and bees, says: "Would you win the victory, educate the masses. Intelligence between men means harmony." Yes, Sommy, you are right, for where we

find discord, don't we find discontent, and often hear harsh and cruel words spoken? It seems to me that all that is harmonious emanates from God, and He wants us to dwell here in harmony, and not in discord.

Now, Sommy, you must enjoy a pretty large home market for honey. You say you have customers as far north as Chicago, as far east as Ohio, as far south as Galveston, and as far west as Idaho. I guess people have confidence in what they buy, and the man they buy from. Isn't it a pleasure to gain that confidence, and then keep it after it is once gained?

If rearing queens in too small a nuclei causes degeneracy for the lack of food and warmth, what will be the effect if they are kept too warm with plenty of food? Several summers ago I fastened a wire screen on the bottom of one of my hives, so I could set it over one of the hives containing a strong colony of bees, so I could keep surplus queen-cells or young queens in to be used when wanted. Previous to using the nursery I had arranged it so I could divide it in three separate apartments for so many cells or queens as the case might be, or it could be thrown into one apartment by taking out the division boards, if wanted to do so. I could use it to raise queens in if I wanted to, as each apartment had a separate entrance. It raised the queens all right, and they were large and nice looking, and seemed to lay as well as any queens reared in any other way, but it seemed to me they were mostly of much shorter life, though some were as hardy as any. Was it the heat caused shortness of life. During the time of rearing them it was very hot, dry weather, and that, with the heat from the colony below, caused the bees in the nursery to lay out most of the time during hot days. Will someone explain the difference in the life of queens raised in this way, from

those raised under the swarming impulse?

And the color of the flower is the flag or banner put over the place where bees find the treasure which they are seeking, is it? Very well. I suppose it is part of their systematical work, and if they find a flower-mine of treasures, they want to mark it so they can go back and work it for all that is in it.

So some bee-keepers have been roped in by flaming honey circulars sent out by new and untried commission men quoting high prices for honey, have they? Better create a good home market, or else sell to commission men whom you know are honest, even if they can't pay you as much for your honey as the new commission man offers. And so the commission men sometimes combine on prices to pay for honey, and keep the poor, unsuspecting bee-keeper running from one to the other until they get his price, and then they buy his honey, and divide up, and have a big laugh about the poor dupe to finish the transaction.

What a growing fraud this adulteration business is. Surely as George W. York says, we seem to be in the midst of the adulteration age. What a conglomerate we have to contemplate in sanded sugar, corn-cobbed maple syrup, watered milk, paraffined beeswax, and glucosed, corn-syruped honey. If things keep on in this adulteration business, we will have to go to the extreme necessity of ordering a set of cast-iron digestive organs to fit the emergency. I hope the new Union will prove of much good to us bee-keepers.

I agree with Rev. E. T. Abbott that the best method to adopt is to pay as you go, and if you don't pay, don't go. I know I have let some have money to go with, and the party went, and never returned, or the money either.

I was surprised and pained when I turned to the editorial in the December PROGRESSIVE and found there the

little note bearing the sad news of Mrs. Hallenbeck's death. From the charm which pervaded her writing in the PROGRESSIVE, I believe she was a kind, patient woman. She will be sadly missed by her family and the readers of the PROGRESSIVE.

Bees wintered on their summer stands should be kept as quiet as possible. Nature intends for them to take a quiet nap at this time of year, and if they could be kept in that quiescent state so needful to them, they would probably pass a winter of four or six months in length, in safety, with the use of but little honey, and I think the nearer we can approach to this state of wintering, the better we are bound to succeed. It is best where there is a fall flow of honey, to commence the preparation of bees for winter by seeing that each colony has twenty-five or thirty pounds of good sealed honey, or its equivalent in sugar syrup, which should be fed as soon as the fall honey-flow ceases. This gives the bees a chance to seal the syrup, and regulate the brood-nest ready for them to take their winter nap. After this is done, the brood-nest should not be disturbed without it is actually necessary. Of course each colony wants a prolific queen. The rest of the preparation can be done later on. I like good honey better than sugar syrup for winter food.

Chillicothe, Mo.

SECTION HONEY BOXES.

MISS MINNIE HAHA.

SECTIONS seem to be discussed at some length in the January issue of the PROGRESSIVE, and on that subject I wish to say a few words, having been dissatisfied with the supers as now arranged, since first used. Here let me state that my hon-

ey is sold in home markets, and to private customers, which would make a difference with some. In my first years of bee-keeping I had considerable chunk honey cut from bee trees, barrels, etc., which was sold at a couple of cents less than sections, and invariably went first. Later years at the close of the season, rather than carry over boxes, I finished each season by putting in the super large frames, and selling what was good, filled the same as chunk honey. This honey *handled nicely*, weighed about four pounds per frame, and is the first honey sold every time. It seems to stand rough handling without breaking down, as well as one-pound sections. Sheets of foundation are used (of late years) without cutting, as they are of the proper size as manufactured. This style of frames gives such good satisfaction with me. I expect to drift more to it in the future, and wholly so if my trade on honey calls for it in the future as in the past. The ends are similar to section holder ends; the bottom bar three-eighths, and sets up in a three-eighth groove, which admits of handling, packing, etc. The top $\frac{3}{4}$ X $\frac{1}{4}$. This frame is cheap, and does away with section holders. Last season was the first that separators were used, three to a super. Bees seem to enter and work more readily than in one pound boxes, and I am of the opinion can build comb better and quicker. The editor of the American Bee Journal, in commenting on house apiaries a short time since, said they are a thing wise bee men have decided to let alone, *or to that effect*. Being interested in them more than in Apis Dorsata, if you will allow me space, sometime in the future I shall tell why, and give the result of some crude experiments now in operation.

Weeping Water, Neb.

[Yes, Miss Minnie, we will be glad to hear from you any time.—Ed].

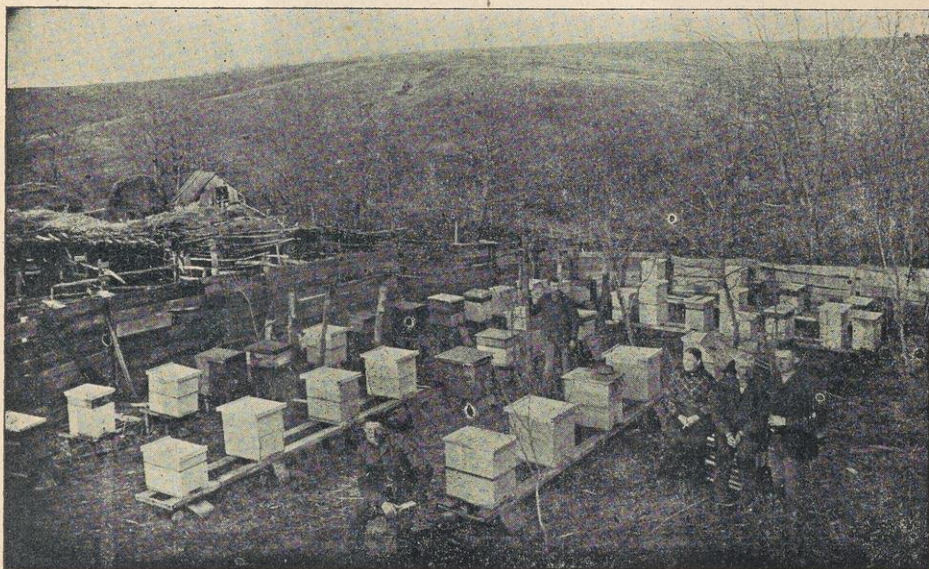
DISPOSING OF THE HONEY CROP AT HOME.

D. E. KEECH.

FIRST, have your honey put up in attractive shape. For extracted honey I like tin buckets from a pint to a gallon; also one-half gallon jars with plain label stating amount of honey and price. For comb honey I prefer the 4½x4½x1½ section box used without separators but with starters, and if

vate customers.

Some advise keeping a constant supply of honey on the market, but I do not think it best. If it should get to be a drag, move it to another place, or take it home, and if your honey has real merit, and the price is right, you will get to sell it before long. I find much honey can be traded where it cannot be sold for cash at a fair price. I have exchanged honey for groceries and for dry goods; also for hardware and harness material, as well as many other things.



Apiary of D. E. Keach, Martinsville, Mo.

bees are rightly managed, they will be built out very evenly and weigh about a pound each, or a little over. Having honey ready for market, I post up on prices, and on the probable amount of honey there will be in my vicinity, and then price my honey accordingly. If it is to sell for cash, I get some groceryman to sell it and pay him a commission. Of course keeping enough at home for home use, and to supply pri-

To build up a home market for honey. Well, first of all, get a good article of honey, if possible, and this requires a knowledge of bee management. Have honey well graded, and be careful that the poorer grades do not get in with the better, as it will lead to dissatisfaction, and, in case of extracted honey, to suspicions, which will be death to your market for extracted honey.

Martinsville, Mo.

SEPARATORS.--MUST WE USE THEM, OR NOT?

R. C. AIKIN.

THIS subject is threadbare, but not settled. Some yet talk of doing without separators, and others say that they must have them. I want to give some ideas that came from *experience*.

During one of the best honey flows I ever experienced I had several tons of fine section honey stored in 28 section supers that had but two separators to the super. They were put in thus: Two rows of sections, a separator, three rows, a separator, and finished with two rows next to the outside of the super. The great bulk of this honey could be cased almost as fast as one could handle it, and not have the faces of combs meet. With that arrangement of the super there was one row of sections—the center one—that was not touched by a separator, all the rest having the super side or a separator next it so that one side must be straight. In most of it full sheets of foundation were used. It was so nearly a success that I thought there was no need of full separated supers.

The next year the crop was not near so good, though quite fair, and while the honey was not quite so even I still thought the arrangement of separators was good enough.

For several years since the two foregoing seasons there has been poor yields. These poor seasons have made me see what I ought to have known all the time. I propose here to tell what I have learned about the use of separators.

If the flow be rapid, weather hot, and colony strong, so that the sections will be worked rapidly through the *whole super at once*, and if full sheets of foundation have been used, the honey will be fairly straight with partial or no

separators, and the thinner the sections the straighter the honey. The slower the flow the more bulged will be the section, and the weaker the colony the more trouble will be aggravated. It is almost out of the question to get all the conditions right. Even in the most favorable seasons there will be colonies that are not strong enough to work a whole super at once, and such a hive must have separators or the sections will be bulged. There will be more bulged sections where full sheets of foundation are used than where starters are used. You see the colony cannot work the whole super but cluster in part of the spaces, and when in a certain space they work the face of the foundation in the next sheet, but do not pass to the outside of it. When the *one side only* is worked out and filled with honey the sheet gradually curls outward until it sticks into the next section, and we have a section unmarketable and in such shape that it cannot be used for any purpose but to cut out for chunk honey, and then it has 2 to 3 times too much wax in it to be good table honey.

I am not arguing against the use of foundation. There are gains in using it that we cannot under-estimate, though we may yet reach the point where we may be able to do without. This part of the subject needs a whole article to discuss it, so I drop it here.

Return to the thought of the bulged sections by one side only of the foundation being worked. Any one who has produced section honey on full sheets in a weak flow, or in weak colonies, has not failed to see the condition described. He has also seen sometimes the foundation curl and be fastened to the next separator when separators were used. I have seen many sections, where separators were not used, bulged until they would weigh 1½ pounds or more. Though one may get fairly good sections without sep-

arators, they are not smooth and even like those with separators. There is no getting around the fact that sections are retailed by the piece; and when so sold should be as nearly even as possible. I do not approve of the idea of giving "short weights." It is wrong and should be condemned.

Even if we could get good enough sections in good honey flows and in strong colonies, there are enough poor seasons when the little crop we do get will be so crooked and ungainly without separators that we are forced to take 2nd and 3rd grade prices for it. It is an aggravation to have a short crop and off in color, shape and every way. Let us use *separators and strong colonies* when we produce section honey, and then we are more sure to have a fine article that will bring good prices.

I cannot insist too much on the matter of strong colonies in the production of section honey. If I could have good rapid flows always and hot weather, I could get nice comb honey from almost any colony; but we cannot have these conditions every time, no not half the time. I had right conditions two years, then for three or four years I worked and *hoped* and got a little off grade, bulged and low grade sections. The past season I would have none but full separated supers and *strong colonies*. The result was that I got about 1000 pounds of fair to good section honey, *very few* bulged, and that in such a flow and yield as would *ordinarily* be called a total failure. I know that had I let the bees swarm my surplus would have been nothing. The past 20 years I have been through all sorts of seasons from one that did not give winter stores, to an average of 227 pounds per colony, and I know that strong colonies and full separated supers are the things for good section honey.

There is one other point in the use of sections that some have not yet

learned, and that is to cover them with *boards* and not quilts. I predict that not one out of fifty would use quilts on top of sections after once using board covers, especially if they practice tiering up. Just think of the great oblong rings of glue put around each opening crowded under the quilt. If the quilt be removed and have to be replaced again it will be almost sure to go on a little different from what it was before, and the glue is put on to the clean places of the sections and a new lot added around the openings. The dove-tail hive and others do not have the quilt; but the old simplicity was constructed to take a quilt, and many so use it to this day. There are times when a quilt is all right on the brood frames, but never on a super unless there is a flat board placed on the cloth and the super not molested again, till ready to come off.

There are several points to work for. The honey should be smooth and all within the wood. If not so, while it may be handled and cased all right by the apiarist, about the first time a grocer or customer removes a section from the case he will return it in such a way as to mar the comb. Full separated honey will *always* go in the case *right*. It must be even weight, or some who buy will not get just weight. It must be well finished, and to get it so, strong colonies are usually needed.

Wintering at Shambaugh, Iowa.

EXPERIMENTS WITH BEE PARALYSIS

F. S. BRAUTIGAM.

LAST June I discovered one colony of bees which was affected with the disease known as bee paralysis. Being located as I am here, I went to experimenting. As the disease is generally supposed to be conta-

gious. I decided to give it a fair show in different ways.

The first trial was to cure it by taking away all the combs, brood and honey, and replacing the same with empty combs, leaving the queen with the bees. The combs taken from the infected colony were given to two other colonies in order to ascertain whether the brood or the honey from this infected colony would spread the disease. The result was that they did not; and the diseased colony which I had given empty combs again had the disease.

The second trial was by taking all the brood, honey and combs from them again, and giving them two combs of honey and eight frames of foundation. The result was the same as before.

The third trial was by taking away the queen, and introducing a queen-cell almost ready to hatch. The queen was introduced to another colony. The result in this case was that the young queen hatched, and the disease did not appear in that colony since, and the colony has done nicely and is very prosperous, showing that by taking away the queen and introducing another, the disease has been cured.

I have used this plan in many cases before, with the same results, in California, Missouri, and Texas.

Now some say the queen carries the disease with her. Here I will say this queen from this infected colony was introduced to another colony, which at present is yet in a good healthy condition, and has not showed any sign of the disease, nor did the other colonies show any sign of it, to which I had given the brood and honey from this infected colony. This experimenting causes me to believe that the disease known as bee paralysis is not contagious. In some localities it *seems* to be contagious, and is very destructive.

Have others experimented with this disease? If so, please let us know of

the result through the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER.

Cliff, New Mexico.

THE NATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS' UNION.

General Manager's 12th Annual Report, for the Year 1896.

BEES SPOTTING CLOTHES.

ONE of the first cases of trouble for the year 1896 is from Durand, Ills., where Thomas Gildseth was persecuted by a jealous and meddling neighbor for keeping bees—claiming that the bees spotted drying clothes hung on the line. A petition was circulated asking the Board of Trustees to prohibit bee-keeping in the corporate limits. Mr. G. was much annoyed and appealed to the Union for help to frustrate their plans. The General Manager instructed an efficient attorney to attend the meeting of the Board to show the Trustees what the result would be if the ordinance was passed. Copies of the decision of the Supreme Court were freely distributed among the officials, and that ended the trouble.

DAMAGE TO RAISIN CROP.

In Riverside, Calif., A. F. Unterkircher was in trouble because a neighbor claimed that his bees damaged his raisins to the amount of \$100. It appears that there are ten or twelve apiaries near, but he chose to make the demand for damages of Mr. Unterkircher. Being a member of the Union he naturally appealed to it for defense. The manager took the matter in hand; sent him the Union "leaflet" on "Honey and Flowers," showing that bees are wrongfully charged with damage to fruit, and had them distributed to enlighten the fruit-growers on the subject, gave the necessary instructions and now awaits the suit. Mr. Unterkircher wrote on Dec. 19 as follows: "I

assure you it is very nice to be a member of the Union. Simply a suggestion of the fact brings the prejudiced neighbors to silence. May the Union prosper."

SWEET CLOVER AS A WEED.

Dr. H. Besse, one of the old friends of the Union in Ohio, had planted a three-acre field of sweet clover for pasturage for his bees. Last July it was growing finely; two of the Township Trustees came there with two other men and cut it all down. "It was," writes Dr. Besse, "growing on the richest and best land on the farm, and was of very large growth, and would have been in bloom until frost. My bees had just commenced working in my sections. I have lost the use of my land, the seed that I sowed, and the honey crop as well. Also had to pay the officers \$27.20 as fees. Is this not pretty tough treatment in a free country?" The Doctor is 73 years of age, and was greatly incensed at the treatment. The case was submitted to the Advisory Board and it was decided to test the law.

It is one of the duties of the Union to force correct constructions of law. A law calling wheat a weed, would clearly be invalid, because unconstitutional, and if sweet clover is raised as forage for bees or cattle (both domestic animals), is it not equally invalid? Such an outrageous law ought to be tested.

This matter is now under consideration, and the Union will seek redress through its attorney. We understand that the amended law in Ohio does not include sweet clover in the list of weeds. Then it is a case of mal-administration through ignorance.

In Wisconsin the law clearly includes it, and C. H. Stordock was notified last June to cut what there was of it on his land as well as on the adjoining highways. This law must be amended, for it is unreasonable and unjust.

UNLAWFUL PURSUIT.

In Marine, Ills., M. Hettel has an apiary, and the Village Trustees were requested to pass an ordinance to prohibit the keeping of bees therein. Their attorney drafted such an ordinance and it was placed on its passage. Meantime Mr. Hettel appealed to the Union and the Manager took the matter in hand, dosed the village officers and attorney with Supreme Court documents, and directed the course to be pursued.

It was really amusing to read in the ordinance that the bees were to be confined to the owner's premises—averring that they punctured fruit, etc. Of course the ordinance, when its incongruities were exposed and the impossibility of enforcing it was shown, was too dead to pass, and was accordingly buried.

Mr. Hettel, under date of Dec. 8, wrote as follows: "Now, Mr. Newman, this is entirely due to the influence of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, for had I not been a member of it, my bees would have to 'get,' the same as did those in some of our neighboring towns whose owners did not belong to the Union. It was thought because it was so easy to make those parties leave, they could do the same to me; but when they discovered that I was backed by the Union and that there would be a big lawsuit about it, they got scared and did the best they could to get out of it. By this, *another victory* has been won for the Union, and permit me to express my most sincere thanks for your kind aid in the matter."

In Los Angeles, Cal., a provision in the City Charter prohibits the keeping of bees within the city limits, with a heavy penalty attached. One of our members residing there was notified to remove his bees. He talked it over with other bee-keepers, and Mr. G. W. Brodbeck wrote as follows:

"In conversing with Prof. Cook, a

short time since, on a plan of procedure in opposition to this provision of the City Charter, he stated that after consultation with an attorney he had decided that the only conclusive plan would be for the Union to make a test case of it. This subject of making bee-keeping prohibitive here in California, is not only confined to this city but has been agitated in some of the various rural districts, and unless the Union does some effected work out here in defense of this industry, the results will not only be disastrous to the bee-keeping fraternity, but the Union will lose its prestige."

One locality near Los Angeles, (where bees are kept by members of the Union) has been annexed to the city, and the charter prohibiting bee-keeping now applies to that locality also. The Union has been appealed to, in this case, to protect the rights of its members, and all are awaiting developments, when a case involving the constitutionality of the City Charter may become necessary.

MINOR TROUBLES.

In New Mexico, William H. Thorpe anticipated trouble by the city authorities prohibiting the keeping of bees within its limits, and appealed to the Union for instructions how to proceed to prevent trouble. The Manager gave him the instructions, sent him copies of the Supreme Court decision and the conflict was averted.

In Stratford, Ont., trouble was brewing, but copies of the Supreme Court decision promptly annihilated it—by the assistance of Mr. Gemmill, one of our members, but who was not the party to be injured. This shows the moral effect of a strong organization like the Union, which not only defends its members, but also averts calamities threatening the pursuit.

J. C. McCubbin, in Fresno county, Cal., had his bees molested unlawfully

by a warrant from a Justice of the Peace, on a debt from a former owner, and appealed to the Union for counsel. This matter is still unsettled: but the Justice was either not posted or wrongly informed. The Union is in duty bound to defend its members in their legal rights, and Mr. McCubbin does not appeal to the Union in vain.

In Clarinda, Iowa, the City Council has been petitioned to pass an ordinance prohibiting the keeping of bees within its corporate limits. The Union has forwarded to the Mayor, City Attorney and each member of the City Council, copies of the "Decision of the Supreme Court," on the point at issue. That document will set the matter to rest, in all probability. Should it not, then the attorney for the Union will be prepared to "fight it to a finish."

TROUBLE WITH COMMISSION-MEN.

Last February we had a complaint about a car-load of honey shipped from Perris, Cal., to Chicago. It was extracted honey and some of it was shipped in cans which had been used before for coal oil. Though thoroughly cleaned with gasoline, the honey was considerably tainted. A dispute arose and the Manager of the Union was appealed to by both sides to examine the honey. He did so and reported what he found. Some of the honey which had been sold was returned to the commission house, as useless. The Manager of the Union suggested that it could be used for making printers' rollers, and then no loss would be sustained, as he had sold tons of it for that purpose in years past.

This matter involved much correspondence and consumed considerable time. But not having heard anything of it for six months we presume it was satisfactorily arranged some time ago.

HORRIE & COMPANY.

Among the first complaints received about the unsatisfactory transactions of

the notorious merchants of Chicago, was one from C. F. Lang, La Crosse, Wis. After much time had been spent in finding Horrie, arguing the case and finally threatening to bring suit, I received an offer to compromise the account, from Horrie; sent it to Mr. Lange, who accepted the offer, and then I secured a check for the amount and sent it to Mr. Lang, closing that matter up satisfactorily. Horrie & Co., it seems, would sell the honey for anything offered, because they were not posted about the honey trade, and as they got their commission anyhow, the bee-keepers were the sufferers by their honey being sacrificed.

Another complaint against Horrie & Co. was from Edwin Smith, Madison county, Ills., for comb-honey shipt to them. They claimed that the honey was unsatisfactory, and after repeatedly calling on them and demanding a settlement or return the honey to the shipper, it was so returned and I have the shipping receipt on file. Of course it was not properly prepared for shipping (for they appear not to know how to do that) and Mr. Smith had to pay freight and cartage, but had it remained much longer he would have lost the honey as well.

Still another complaint came on Jan. 16, from J. G. Stewart, Las Cruces, N. M., who shipt them a car-load of honey in October, but could get no returns. I labored with them, and they promised to make out a statement of sales and send a check to balance, which they did on January 21, but of course the statement was not satisfactory to the shipper, the expense and the prices sold at, being too low.

I tried to get Horrie to review his statement, and send more money to the shipper, but he positively refused to do so. As the laws give the right to the commission-man to sell produce at any price in his judgment fair, the condition and quality being taken into

account, it would be useless to sue for an advance of price on a transaction closed.

Bee-keepers should be aware of dealers of no reputation, who quote high figures to induce shipments, and then make no adequate returns.

ARREST AND COUNTER ARREST.

One of the most distressing circumstances being the case of our old friend, C. Theilman, of Wabasa county, Min., one of the oldest and best-known bee-keepers in Minnesota, and is considered a shrewd business man, but he is very impulsive, as the sequel shows. He sold 11,000 pounds of honey to Bartling & Co., of Chicago, for cash; they were to pay at once. He had shipped them honey before and was well treated. This time he did not get his money and went to Chicago to see about it. He found that the honey had been all sold for less than they had agreed to pay him and he only got \$250. He sued them for embezzlement, in order to get the balance, but the case was dismissed. Bartling then sued Theilmann for \$10,000 damages for malicious arrest, and stealing a valuable paper—the statement of sales Bartling furnished him.

The Union was then appealed to, but as Mr. Theilmann had sued Mr. Bartling and been sued in return, it was not deemed wise for the Union to interfere in such a complicated matter—the result of too hasty action on both sides, perhaps. The questions then were “embezzlement” and “stealing a valuable paper”—neither of which being the *real* issue.

I wrote to Mr. Theilmann's attorneys to watch the case thoroughly, and use the influence of the Union to get a settlement of the claim, and see that he is protected in his rights, personally and financially.

DISPUTE ABOUT RATE OF COMMISSION.

S. T. Fish & Co., of Chicago, a large

commission house, received considerable honey from Wildomar, Cal., on agreements made by J. C. Souther, who claimed to be their Pacific Coast manager, and was located at San Jose, Cal. He agreed to sell the honey on 5 per cent. commission. When settling for the honey, they deducted 10 per cent. as commission. As Manager of the Union I made a demand on them for the overcharge, amounting to \$217.72. They declined to pay it, repudiating Mr. Souther's agreement. However, I think they will settle the claim as soon as they have all the facts in the case, which I have lately forwarded to them. S. T. Fish & Co. are good for their contracts, and I do not see how they can repudiate the written agreements of a former employee. It is evidently a misunderstanding between the house and Mr. Souther, for which however, honey producers are not responsible.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

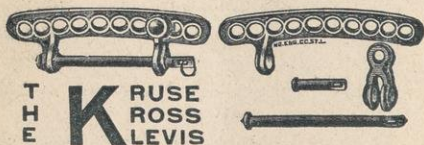
Balance as per last Report.....\$771.61
Fees from 38 members..... 38.00

\$809.61

Expenses, attorney fees, etc.....\$268.40

Balance on hand.....\$541.21

THOS. G. NEWMAN,
General Manager.



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.

Please mention the "Progressive."

OUR

:: Letter Box.

Some Reasons for Keeping out of Debt.

I am much opposed to running in debt, because it brings much worry and taxes the mind. It necessitates book-keeping (or should). It also usually brings dissatisfaction on the day of settlement. Running in debt is sometimes a necessity, but generally a habit, and I believe that a man who is addicted to buying "on tick" will often buy things that he would not if he had the cash in hand to pay down for it. I think the credit system a boon to some merchants, as by it they oblige many customers to trade with them, regardless of prices and the quality of goods.

A mistake often made by farmers is to borrow money to buy more land, and mortgage what he already has. Better stick the closer to what he has, and study up on the scientific methods of farming, and when he can make enough on what he has, to buy more, then buy it, and with his superior knowledge of farming, he will be ready to farm intelligently, and to make it pay. The way some men farm, the less they do of it the better for them, and for the farm, too.

It seems to me that the credit system is a great hindrance to national progress. There are times when it is necessary to go into debt; and at such times it is a fine thing to have a good credit. So let's keep a good credit by adopting the rule, "Pay as you go," and "No pay, no go!" and first thing you know, it won't be very hard to pay or to go. So might it be, is the wish of

D. E. KEECH.

Martinsville, Mo.

Well Pleased.

The hives and other stuff I ordered from you came to hand all right, and I am well pleased with it. I shall put it together nicely, putty the nail holes, and paint the hives all pure white, and tell all my neighbors they came from Higginsville. You will hear from me again.

I am yours truly,

SANFORD HARTMAN.

South Platte, Neb.

A Good Typewriter.

I received my typewriter a few hours ago, and I must say it is much better than I expected. In fact, it is a little daisy.

FRANK N. BLANK.

Prairie Home, Mo.

Goods All Right.

I received my goods all right last Saturday, and the notice today. The goods are all right as far as I have examined. I am well pleased.

L. M. INGLISH.

Bronaugh, Mo.

Appreciates the "Progressive."

Many thanks for the prompt shipment. Goods received all O. K. I appreciate the PROGRESSIVE very much.

L. A. MILLER.

Covington, Tenn.

Pleased with the "Higginsville" Smoker.

I write to see if you will send me a queen cage with candy all fixed up, just as you would send queens in. I am a new hand at it, and I don't want to make any mistakes if I can help it. I got one thing from you I do feel proud of. That is the "Higginsville" Smoker. It is a dandy. I have had a good many smokers, and never had one as

good as this. It is so handy. Please send cage soon. E. L. CARRINGTON.

Pettus, Tex.

Prompt Dealings, Etc.

The comb foundation and frames arrived at Spofford in perfect order. I received a copy of the PROGRESSIVE. I like it very much. Thanking you for your prompt dealings, and long live the PROGRESSIVE, I remain yours,

W. F. KONICKY.

Brackettville, Tex.

A Fine Investment.

Her majesty arrived in fine condition. If she is as good as she is handsome, I will think it a fine investment I made. She is the yellowest queen I have.

A. L. AMOS.

Coburg, Neb.

Highly Pleased.

We have received the goods ordered from you all O. K., and will state with pleasure that we are well pleased with the lumber and workmanship.

UDO TOEPPERWEIN.

Au Station, Tex.

Surplus Foundation Immense.

The goods ordered of you have come, and as far as I have examined them, they are all O. K., especially the surplus foundation. It is immense. I shall probably want some more things, if the spring should look promising.

W. CARTWRIGHT.

Stanton, Iowa.

Goods all O. K.

You will please fill out the enclosed order at your earliest convenience, and ship them to me at Spurger, Tex. I

wish to say the goods ordered from you the past season were all O. K. Wishing you much success the coming season, I am yours very truly.

G. H. SPURLOCK.

Spurger, Tex.

Goods Highly Satisfactory.

The goods ordered by myself and Mr. Ebersol came to hand all right, and are highly satisfactory. Please let me know what is the best you can do on shipping crates, say from 300 to 500, one-half of each 12 and 24 lbs with glass, and what will they weigh? I can handle a greater amount of your goods. This is my sixty-second year in the apiculture, and can still learn. I never wait until the bees swarm before I have my supplies all in store for the coming season. The prospect is good for a honey crop at present; bees all in fine condition. We expect a better price for our honey this year than last. Accept thanks for past favors.

S. R. FULCHER.

Las Cruces, N. M.

"Jammed Full of Good Stuff."

There, now, I've got what I wanted for a year. I wanted to renew my subscription to the PROGRESSIVE as soon as convenient, but somehow that time never came. The January number of the PROGRESSIVE is on time, and, as usual, is jammed full of good stuff. Among the good things, it reminds me to "pay up." Well, as soon as I got this reminder, I had a desire to pay up at once, and at the same time excuse myself for the delay, or put the blame on someone else, but could find no way to do it until I had read it through as far as the letter box, and there I found just what I wanted, and the PROGRESSIVE has brought me this "good" (?) thing also. A. E. Smith, of

Mt. Vernon, Ind., wanted to renew, but ye editor had sent him no order sheet. That's it exactly! Neither had I any order sheet. Ye editor will kindly take the blame, and excuse me. But please notice how ye editors baffle one another. Read what Hutchinson says about climbing to the front. Let's see if Leahy won't give him a boost in reply. Well, I think they both deserve it. I want to renew anyhow, even if I have no order sheet. Wherefore, I shall enclose one dollar. But you say, "50c, only 50c." Well, I shall send one dollar anyhow, and ask you to extend my subscription accordingly. If it should, however, not prove acceptable, or if the foregoing should not be legible to ye editor, he will kindly return this, and enclose an order sheet, and I shall then try again, and enclose "only fifty cents", and above all, ye editor will please take the blame, and oblige. J. F. SWARTZENDRUBER.

Kalona, Iowa.

WANTED!

10,000 pounds of beeswax, for cash.

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

Write us

before you order your **Sections** this season, as we can make it an object for you to buy of us. Our prices will suit you, and we know when you get some of our Sections, you will be more than suited. We have all the up-to-date machinery for manufacturing the **ONE-PIECE SECTION**. We polish them in the highest style of the art. Let us hear from you, one and all.

Wauzeka Section Co.

Wauzeka, Crawford Co., Wis., Jan. 15, 1897.

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

We have received more subscriptions for the PROGRESSIVE this month than any month since we have published the journal. Remember the PROGRESSIVE is but fifty cents a year, and we have room yet for a few more subscribers.

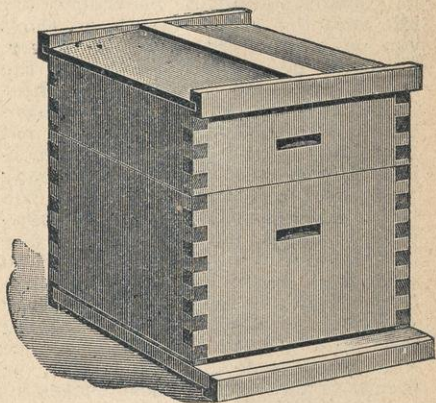
E. B. Weed has been allowed a patent on his foundation machine, and the Root Company has bought it. "lock, stock, and barrel;" that is, they have bought the lock and stock, and suppose they intend to get the "bar'l" from the bee-keepers who use the foundation made on the Weed machine.

Speaking of the Weed machine just reminds us of something. Sometime ago, one of our customers wrote us, asking if we handled the Wheadon foundation. Of course he meant the Weed foundation. Wheadon is the name of the scoundrel who has been swindling the bee-keepers out of their honey, while Mr Weed is an honorable man who has patented a foundation machine, and sold it to the A. I. Root Co. There is not much difference in the names, but there is a considerable difference in the character of the men. What's in a name, anyhow?

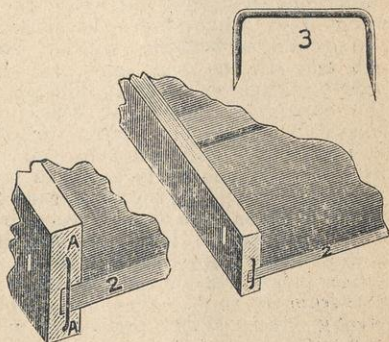
In some of our advertisements, we have made mention of some improvements we are going to spring on the bee-keepers shortly. One of the important discoveries that we have made in the past season is the method of making beautiful, transparent comb foundation. We have not fixed up special samples of this, and sent it over the country to our friends to get testimonials, like some of our competitors have done, but where we have filled orders from this foundation, they want more, and speak of it in the highest praise. These are what we call substantial testimonials, and the kind that one can feel proud of. We knew a firm one time that claimed they had highly polished sections, and to make the bee-keepers believe they had a superior article, they mailed a *sample* piece of sec-

tion. We got a sample thousand of these sections, and they were really a very poor article for the present day and age of polished sections. Is it not enough that the commission men are humbugging the bee-keepers, without the supply dealers practicing a confidence game on them?

The past season was one of the best for us in the history of our business, having sold more hives and fixtures than any other one year. We do not remember to have received a single complaint about the "Higginsville" hive, as a whole, or the "Higginsville" cover. We noticed, however, the cov-




ers that have been used two years, and were exposed to the sun, that the end-cleats had warped on a few of them, thus loosening the cover-boards. While the warping was not sufficient to materially damage the cover, we thought best to remedy this slight defect by the method shown in the accompanying



cut. Fig. 1 shows the cleat on end of cover. Fig. 2 shows the cover board in

position. Fig. 3 shows a strong, heavy wire clamp. This clamp is driven in the end of cleat (fig. 1) at points A A. The points on this cleat are coated, and when driven in place, prevent the cleats from warping.

Everything in Readiness.—If you have not everything in readiness for the coming season, when this meets your eye, do not slack your pace till you have it so. There are more failures in the bee business, caused by not having things in readiness when the honey harvest arrives, than from any other one thing, unless we except poor wintering. Have you an idea that you will make a successful bee-keeper and idle away the winter months? Don't you fool yourself that way any longer. There is no promise except to the faithful, and you cannot be faithful (full of faith) in any business and have your head full of all sorts of stuff not pertaining to your business—bee-keeping. If you see no fun in getting ready NOW for the summer's work, you better leave our ranks and go at something which is fun to you, for any occupation which seems as drudgery to any person, cannot be made a successful occupation by that person. Neither will a man succeed who is watching the time of day all the while to see when it will come time for dinner, or to quit at night. The most successful ones find ALL of the working days in ALL of the year far too short to satisfy them, they are so interested in their pursuit. Are you thus interested? If so here is my  Success to you.

Bees Dying on the Snow.—A correspondent wishes to know if bees should not be shut in the hives on all warm days when there is snow on the ground, so that they will not come out and die on the snow, as they nearly always will. That depends on the temperature of the air above the snow. If the sun is shining brightly and there is no wind the bees can rise from snow just as easily as from anything else, providing the temperature in the shade is as high as 45 degrees above zero. Where the bees are in chaff packed hives, they rarely venture out unless it is warm enough for them to rise from the snow, except in case of a strong wind. With clouds or wind, and with snow on the ground the temperature should be at least 50 for the

bees to fly safely. But in either case there will be a seeming loss, for all know that the bees seldom, if ever, fly in winter, but what there is more or less house cleaning going on; and in this house cleaning from a few, to all of the bees which have died during the cold spell preceding, are carried from the hives and dropped on the snow. These bees show on the snow, when if the ground was bare they would not be noticed at all; hence the loss of bees on snow is always more seeming than real. However, if bees persist in flying when all which leave the hive go down on their backs and die on account of cold, then it is best to take a broom or shovel and pile a little snow right over the entrance, which will keep them in till it comes colder, or warms up enough to thaw this away and allow the bees to fly. It is quite easy to tell whether the weather is warm enough for the bees to fly safely, even if you do not have any thermometer, simply by noticing the first bees which fly. If warm enough they will alight on the snow the same as on anything, stand on it for a short time, then take wing again. If not warm enough, then the majority of the bees which fly will go down on the snow on their backs, and with buzzing wings "skate" around on the snow for a little while, stop, turn over on their feet, breathe slower and slower, till they become so benumbed that they cease to crawl around, when the heat from the sun on their dark bodies, thaws the snow and they settle down out of sight. So when many bees, on flying, are seen to go down on their backs, it is always best to throw a little snow over the entrance till it warms up more, or grows so cold that the bees are not tempted out.

See the Bees do not starve.—At this season of the year some of our bees may be liable to starve, especially if we allowed them to go into winter quarters a little short of stores. Some colonies may have clustered near the middle of the hive and proceeded to eat the stores all toward one side of the same, and when that side is reached, and all the honey which these combs contained has been consumed, the bees may starve with plenty of honey on the other side, should a cold spell occur at just this time. From the above, I always think it well to improve any mild day in February, when it has warmed

up enough so that the covers to the hives are not frozen down, by looking over each hive to see what state or condition the bees are in. This is done by carefully lifting the cover to the hive, and with as much care removing the chaff or saw-dust cushion from over the bees, when the cloth over the frames is carefully rolled back till the edge of the cluster of bees comes in sight. You can now see if the bees have sufficient stores, by looking for sealed honey along the tops of the frames near the bees, or at any place in the frames on which they are clustered. If plenty of such honey is found, that colony is all right till the weather will be warm enough for an inspection of the inside of the hive, when preparing for the season. If little or no honey is seen, or the bees are all on one side of the hive and the honey on the other, then something must be done. If there is a prospect that the bees may fly in a day or two, I generally delay a little for this, for then we can put in combs of honey or change them about in the hive at pleasure. But if we see no prospect for such a day, then roll the cloth back from the side which is farthest from the bees till you reach the first range of comb between which there are bees clustered. Now take out the empty combs on which there are no bees, and substitute frames having honey in them, in their places, and if the combs on the opposite side of the hive have honey in them reverse them so the honey will come next the combs the bees are clustered on. If the bees rouse up so as to bother from flying, a little smoke blown on them will keep them from doing so. When you have fixed them as above, close the hive, and the excitement you have caused, will cause the hive to be warmed to an extent sufficient for the bees to go on these combs and carry honey over to the cluster. After thus finding the honey, the cluster will now move toward it every warm spell so the bees will not starve as long as there is any honey in the hive. In this way, of late years, I have saved many colonies which otherwise would have starved.

WANTED!

10,000 pounds of BEESWAX, for Cash.

LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

Sections for Less than Cost.

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

- 5,000 $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inch No. 2.
- 5,000 $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inch No. 2.
- 52,000 $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ to ft. No. 2.
- 3,000 $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ to ft. No. 2.

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

The following is a choice lot of Cream sections:

- 72,000 $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ to ft. Cream.
- 8,000 $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ to ft. "
- 13,000 $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ " "
- 2,000 $5\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inch, "
- 1,000 $5 \times 6 \times 2$ inch, "
- 1,000 $5\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 2$ inch, "

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

We also have the following 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections:

- 15,000 No. 2 sections $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Price \$1.65 per 1,000.
- 20,000 No. 1. Cream sections $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Price \$1.85 per 1,000.

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

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

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 - COMPANY....

Higginsville, Mo.

WANTED!

10,000 pounds of **BEESWAX**, for
Cash. Address,

LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.



1897.

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.

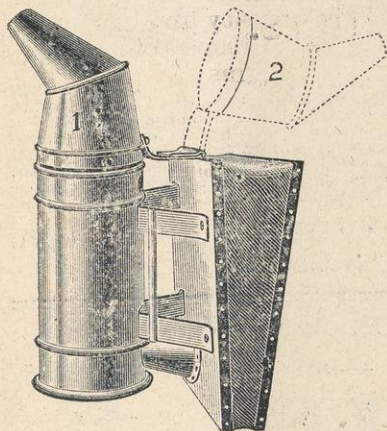
I know what good queens mean to the producer, as well as how to rear them. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. No disease.

E. W. MOORE,

Bx. 103.

GRAYVILLE, ILLS.

Please mention the "Progressive."



THE "HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER."

☞ A Good Smoker for a Little Money.

THE HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER A DANDY.

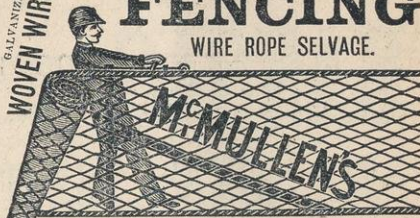
I received the Higginsville Smoker all O. K. It's a dandy; please find enclosed stamps for another. Yours truly, OTTO ENDERS,
Oswegathie, N. Y.

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

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo

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

GALVANIZED
WOVEN WIRE



FENCING

WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.

Poultry, Farm, Garden, Cemetery,
Lawn, Railroad and Rabbit
Fencing.

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"

Honey Shippers.

In shipping honey to the CHICAGO MARKET one of the most **urgent** points to be followed is to know that you are consigning or selling it to an **old** and **responsible** house. We handle Honey quite extensively, but not exclusively. We claim to be in **better position** to net you better results than such Houses who make a specialty of Honey, for the reason, that we cater to the **best class** of **Retail Merchants** in our city; they all handling Honey find it to their advantage to purchase of us while buying their other supplies such as

Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Etc.

It will be to **your interest** to correspond with us before making disposition elsewhere. Write for stencils, prices, etc. We also handled beeswax extensively.

J. A. McCutcheon & Co.,

222 North Water St.,

Chicago, Ill.

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Reference—First National Bank, Chicago, Ill

"Higginsville Supplies" AT _____

Higginsville Prices.

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people will save freight by
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BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, FOUNDATION,


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Write at once for his Illustrated Catalogue.

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

W. Z. HUTCHINSON. Flint, Mich.

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**The
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Bee
Keeper....**

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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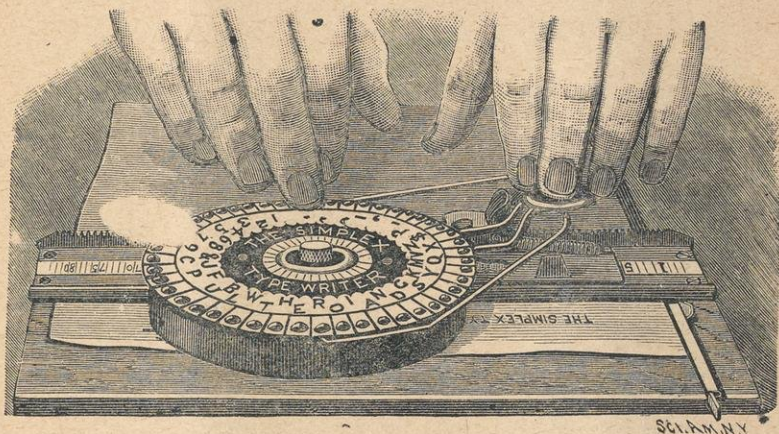
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The Simplest Thing in the World.

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Is Rapid and Does Good Work. Is Easy to Operate. Is Handsome. Can be
Carried in the Coat Pocket.

PRICE \$2.50.



THE LATEST OF THE BEST TYPEWRITERS. THE CLIMAX OF IMPROVEMENTS. THE
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ING-MACHINE REVOLUTIONIZED SEWING.

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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
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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
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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
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New

CATALOGUE,
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Three-frame Nuclei and Fall Colonies a Specialty.

Hives,
Smokers,
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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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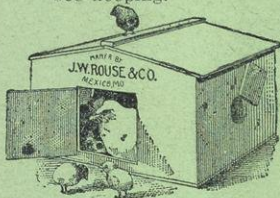
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Latest Improved Hives and all kind of

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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 26. B. P. Rocks, \$1.50 per 13; 26, \$2.50.

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

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