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## **The progressive bee-keeper. Vol. 6, No. 4 April 1, 1896**

Higginsville, Mo.: Leahy Mfg. Company, April 1, 1896

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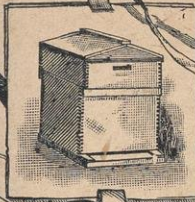
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APRIL 1, 1896.



# PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL  
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND  
KINDRED INDUSTRIES



PUBLISHED BY

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO  
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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

# ADVERTISING RATES.


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

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

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

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

## CLUBBING LIST.

We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

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

Colman's Rural World.....	1.00.....	1.35
Journal of Agriculture.....	1.00.....	1.35
Kansas Farmer.....	1.00.....	1.35
Home and Farm.....	.50.....	.75

## BEE BOOKS.

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

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

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

**A Year Among the Bees**,—by Dr. Miller; price, 50c.

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

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

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

Address,

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

# "ST. JOE"

is the name of the hive you want. PRICE LIST now ready. Send stamp and get a valuable paper on WINTERING BEES.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE Eggs from fine birds only \$1.00 for thirteen.  
**EMERSON ABBOTT, St. JOSEPH, Mo.**

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

# BIG BARGAINS....

Bring us Big Trade. Goods Keep it.

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

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

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

# RIPANS TABULES.

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected, increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous

*If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE,  
DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION,*

**TAKE** Ripans Tabules.

*If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or  
have a DISORDERED LIVER.*

**TAKE** Ripans Tabules.

*If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or  
you suffer DISTRESS AFTER EATING,*

**TAKE** Ripans Tabules.

*For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL  
DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH,*

**TAKE** Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly on the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABLE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial, Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious, and are an economical remedy.

## One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cents, by

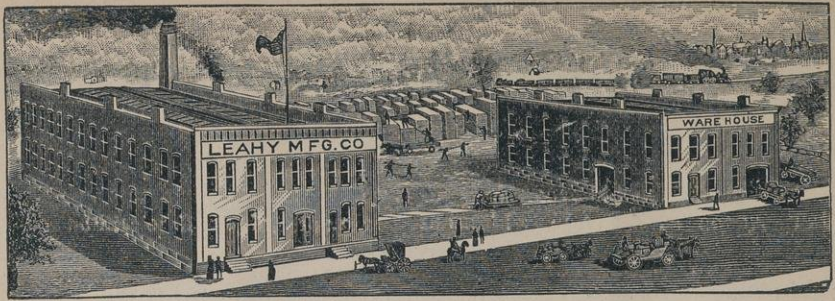
**RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,**

**10 SPRUCE STREET.**

**NEW YORK.**

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so.

*They are Easy to Take, Quick to Act, and Save many a Doctor's Bill.*



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

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

The "Higginsville" Goods are for sale by the following parties:  
 Chas. H. Thies, Steelville, Ill. E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ill.  
 Henry L. Miller, Topeka, Kans. E. A. Seeley, Bloomer, Arkansas.  
 J. W. Rouse & Co., Mexico, Mo. P. J. Thomas, Fredonia, Kans.

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

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

**PRICES OF** **Bingham Perfect**

**Direct-Draft Perfect**  
**BINGHAM**  
**Bee Smoker**

**BEE-SMOKERS and HONEY-KNIVES**

PATENTED 1878, 1882, and 1892.

per doz. each.

Doctor { largest smoker made.	3 1/4 inch stove.....	\$11.00-Mail, \$1.50		
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 suttu nor burnt fingers. The Plain and Little Wonder have narrow shields and wire handles. All Bingham Smokers for 1896 have all the new improvements, viz.: Direct Draft, Bent Cap, Wire Handles, Inverted Bellows, and are ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

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

**T. F. BINGHAM,**

Please mention the "Progressive."

**FARWELL, MICHIGAN.**



Patented May 20, 1879.

# The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

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

50 Cents a Year.

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Published monthly by Leahy Mfg. Company.

VOL. 6.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., APRIL 1, 1896.

NO. 4

## Balls of Bee Glue.

BY  
S. E. MILLER.

A SHORT time ago a traveling salesman for a prominent grocery house in St. Louis, asked us if we did not want some honey and showed us a glass containing about a pound of something. When we pointed at some jars containing honey of my last summer's crop, he did not push his wares further, but said if he had a way of carrying a jar of our honey without it being too burdensome, he would gladly take a jar along for his own family's use.

When questioned further about his sample, he said he did not know whether it contained any honey or not, but it was called honey. He also stated that every alternate glass contained a bit of comb, but he supposed that was manufactured. He said he did not know where it was put up or where his house got it from.

He offered it at 90c per dozen glasses, which would allow the merchant to retail it at 10c per glass and make a fair profit.

Since then another merchant in our town has been selling the same article that was offered to us, and apparently has a good trade on it. Yesterday I sent over and purchased a glass from him, and this morning compared it with our own pure honey. We tasted the spurious stuff first, and to one not accustomed to eating honey it would

seem to be of fair quality, but to me it had an insipid taste, but yet a slight clover flavor which no doubt was given it by the bit of comb honey floating on top. (This bit of comb honey was apparently taken from sections of No. 1 comb honey.)

When tasting the pure honey after trying the adulterated, the difference could readily be detected by any one. We then tried the adulterated stuff after tasting the pure, and could hardly tell that it had any taste at all. From what I know about glucose I would pronounce the stuff pure glucose with a slight flavor added by the piece of comb honey.

How long will this kind of swindling continue?

The person who will carry on this kind of business is little better if any than a thief who would go to your corn crib and take away a sack of corn between two days.

I believe there are laws in almost every state to bring these rascals to justice, if the laws were properly enforced.

I am not now engaged in the production of honey, but would gladly pay \$2 per year to the Bee-Keeper's Union if it would hunt down these scoundrels and give them their just dues.

Rhineland, Mo.

EXORBITANT CHARGES.

W. H. PRIDGEN.

I HAVE not seen one of Mr. E. T. Flanagan's catalogues, and hence cannot condemn anything therein, but it strikes me that if he will examine some that are sent out, he will find a solution to his problem on pages 73-4 of

the PROGRESSIVE. I have bought and sold goods of almost every description for twenty years, and must admit that there is a plainer case of the big fish eating the little ones in the bee-keeper's supply business than anything I have ever struck, which prevents the introduction and sale of supplies in many localities. When I go into a wholesale establishment to buy goods and ask the price of an article, the salesman does not ask me whether I want just one dozen or his whole stock before he makes prices, and when I get them home, I don't sell to the man who is able to pay a profit at ten per cent; and charge the poor fellow whose children are crying for bread, 60 per cent. No, no. It would be next door to robbery. When one article is 50 per cent higher than three, and another 20 per cent higher per 100 than per 1000, and neither number designated is just the quantity wanted, and a purchaser can see that others who need just a little more of everything than he does can consequently get everything from 10 to 50 per cent cheaper, causes him to ask the question, "What is your lowest price on the enclosed list?" and especially with "Write for prices on large quantities" right before him, which shows that there is room for another discount, and still leave a margin of profit to the manufacturer. While discussing the per cent charged as commission for selling honey, one of the "leading" journals said, "We think it is all right to charge 10 per cent on a shipment amounting to less than \$100, but to charge the same per cent on a larger sale is next door to robbery in our opinion." In the sentence quoted, the small fish will find lots of food for thought, the impression being made that five per cent is enough for the man who is fortunate enough to secure a ton or more, to pay, while it is all right to charge the unfortunate or small producer 10 per cent. Custom cannot make it right, and my verdict is quite to the reverse. I know enough about the commission business to know that the commission should be the same per cent regardless of amount, while freight and cartage is a different thing. There is too much discrimination in everything pertaining to our pursuit, for its advancement. There should be a price on supplies to dealers, and one to consumers, with a small margin between, and only enough charged when packa-

ges are broken, to pay for repacking, which would be honest, right and better for all concerned.

Creek, N. C.

## 'higginsville' Goods...

.....  
Bee Hives, Sections, Smokers, and all kind of Bee Supplies, at Leahy's Catalogue Prices. Save freight. Also Bees and Queens very cheap. Catalogue free.

CHAS. H. THIES,  
Steeleville, = Illinois.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## Wayside Fragments.

BY  
SOMNAMBULIST.

TWENTY-THIRD of March, and Mother Earth blanketed in white! and midst soft sighing winds and softly falling snow, changing ever and anon into wild shrieking winds and beating driving snow, it needs but little stretch of the imagination to drift back with old "Time in his flight", and hear "dem bells a chiming", their welcome to the new year. "Better late than never" will scarcely excuse old winter's tardy call this time. Pity he hasn't learned by this time that those who are forever behind time are always

creating disturbances. From present prospects, early products, whether in beedom or outside, will be valued from the standpoint of a limited supply.

But whilst disappointed in this direction, until the clerk of the weather shall decide to ring on another change, we may most profitably study up on health topics. It (the investigation) may be of more worth than a honey crop. Allen Pringle, in his article in the January Review, stoutly avers that such study has been to him of "infinite more value than Vanderbilt's millions would have been." Is it not equally valuable to every member of the human family? If you are a bee-keeper, and not a reader of the Review, the best you can do is to become one, or at least send for January and February numbers, and after a faithful perusal of the health articles, commence to study the laws of health. Whether or not life is worth living, whether we are cheerful, hopeful, or gloomy and desponding, depends entirely on our manner of living, and lest some may fail to see Mr. Pringle's article, we will go through this summing up: "First, exercise the faculties of mind and body as evenly and normally as possible, avoiding the excessive action of some and the deficient action of others, for health consists in a 'balance of function.'" The poet Gray's idea of heaven was to recline on a lounge all day reading a novel. Can we wonder then that he became enfeebled and died at a time of life when he should have been in his prime. A man who at 45 had been given up by his physicians as a hopeless dyspeptic, was told that he had but a few days to live. "Then," said he, "I shall have to take my own chances. Bring my horse to the door, James." He was lifted in his saddle, and held there while he rode a quarter of a mile. Next day the exercise was repeated, and so continued until he became convalescent. Died at 93, in full possession of his intellectual faculties to the last. He felt all the force, most probably, of the old axioms, "Action is life, and health, and growth," while "stagnation is death." Mr. Pringle's second is, "Use plain, wholesome food, proportioning the amount to the amount of exercise. In other words, *let the eating correspond with the breathing*, (italics mine) as the food taken into the stomach must be oxygenated in the lungs, or it is worse than useless; clogs the system, and impairs the blood. The

less fresh air, exercise, and the less food can be properly assimilated," (and of course the less required). How generally it is known that countrymen are in possession of such splendid appetites, while townspeople are proverbial mincers. Yes, and the country cousin is often mortified over said possession, when he should be proud of his superior advantage. His thirdly reads, "Breathe pure air and drink pure water, and leave alone all stimulants, as liquors, tobacco, tea, coffee, and condiments." See, he regards the business of the lungs and stomach so closely connected as to be unable to dissolve the co-partnership, and insists on pure food for *both* members of the firm. As the atmosphere is the only gaseous food required, it would naturally seem that we would be sure of its quality. When stomachic food is under consideration, we are particular even to fastidiousness, but how about lung food? For mere whims, from the cradle to the grave, we are denied the fresh breath of heaven. When mere infantile unfortunates, unable to raise a hand, we are snugly tucked in little cribs, with faces well covered surrounded by draperies to exclude the drafts, wise mamma's say, but really to breathe and re-breathe our own breath, charged with carbonic acid gas. Is it any wonder so many of the frail victims surrender their lives during the first year of existence? Dear mothers, if such be your aim, a more humane and expedite way suggests itself, that might be tried: Snuggly tuck them in a comfortable basket, and lower gently and carefully into an old unused well. It will most probably save days and nights, yes, weeks and months of slow suffering, for when you draw the basket up, you will most probably find the babe's life snuffed out as effectively as by the slower and more wearisome process. Scientific experiments have proved that a human being uses up or vitiates about five hundred cubic feet of air every hour. The occupant of a room ten feet square by ten feet high, will exhaust the oxygen in two hours, and with the assistance of a burning light or fire in a much shorter time. Puck has described sleeping cars as wheeled vehicles for the transportation of impure air from point to point. And as you are ushered into the box-like compartments with their double windows tightly shut and heavy shades drawn down, plush backs and seats piled with unaired mattresses and



blankets, laden with the breath of countless predecessors, all shut in with heavy woolen hangings, you gasp with horror, and wonder if the morrow will find you still breathing. Modern civilization seems bent on persecuting the lungs. Says one writer on this subject: "Were houses much better constructed than they are, the inmates would in many cases be suffocated outright, as they often partially are, with the degree of perfection already attained." And nowadays if the walls are not almost covered with designs in fancy-work, pictures, and all the artistic affairs of possible evolution from the brain, each and every article to catch and hold dust, to be freed at some future time for the purpose of entering some poor mortal's lungs—why, then you're not up to date.

At the summer resorts near the pine forests of Germany, and at similar places in Colorado, arrangements for the invalids to sleep out of doors are quite popular, many having claimed to be cured by the free and unlimited use of pure, fresh air.

If the quality of our lung food be of so much importance, why is it so much neglected even by those who are not to be put off with impure or inferior stomachic food, simply because of the two guards at the portals of the stomach, taste and smell. Why, some may say, you can smell fresh air. Maybe you can, but the mass of humanity seem to have become so calloused by the constant use of impure air as to be scarcely able to distinguish between a current from the sewers and one laden with the breath of violets. A country-bred in "taking in the town" can readily discover the effects arising from the use of depreciated air. The blanched complexions tell the tale of starvation. With rich viands gathered from all quarters of the globe, the city still lacks the pure air necessary for her people to make good use of them. In some quarters the people remind us of the sprouts on the vegetables grown in the dark recesses of the cellar, and, as though proud of their pallor, the female portion add whitening to increase it, thereby driving one more nail in their coffins. To be sure, some are sensible enough to realize that the rosy-cheeked country lassie has possessions of which to boast, whereupon they, in imitation thereof, add rouge to the cheeks, and thus strengthen the farce.

Mr. Pringle's fourthly has to do with cleanliness of person and clothing, and his fifthly reads, "Use raiment for the comfort and protection of the body, rather than for show and keep the head cool and the feet warm. On the conclusion of his most excellent article, a couplet from Milton struck us most forcibly:

"That thou art happy, owe to God,  
That thou continuest such, owe to thyself."

What has all this to do with bee-keeping? Were I prompting a prospective bee-keeper looking into the business, I should recommend a supply of robust health, at least in the operative, and as we do not find it in the catalogues of our supply houses, we must needs look elsewhere. Our business is particularly conducive to good health, and with good judgment and caution, instead of being a sickly lot, we should be the reverse. Long live Mr. Pringle's article, and I want to thank him personally for it, for is it not an able support to my garden article last fall? (Now, friends, if you've not already destroyed your '95 PROGRESSIVE'S, just refer to that garden article, and go to work). In one paragraph he says, "The only source of nutriment is the vegetable kingdom, so that when we eat meat to get nutriment, we only get that at second hand which the animal eaten had previously drawn from the only and exclusive source of nutrition." And just listen to the six-footer (editor Review) begging for his meat in this wise. "He admits (speaking of Pringle,) that fresh beef from healthy animals, well cooked, is a wholesome food, but thinks just as good food can be found in the vegetable kingdom. Perhaps he is right, but it has always seemed to me that meat contained exactly the same elements as are found in our bodies, with less foreign or useless elements;" or "Meat furnishes the body the most nutriment with the least exertion at digestion."

B. Taylor writes to the editor of the Review, "Dear Hutchinson—I congratulate you and the Review on the great article of Allen Pringle's. It is the best of anything that has ever appeared in the Review. I endorse every word from personal experience. *I don't except even your slight editorial criticism.* What a pity it is that everyone cannot know and accept these great truths *before their health is broken down.*" Aye, there's the rub! These things should in some way reach even the chart stu-

dents, and could some plan be devised by which when a child enters the school-room he begins the study of himself, (at once the most interesting and important study to him), then we might in course of time, work a revolution. Then perhaps we might become a nation of athletes rather than a nation of dyspeptics, and consequently effeminate. As things now are is it any wonder that many a young man is deterred from marriage lest he find he has drawn in life's lottery a bundle of doctor's bills, and that married men so frequently remark, "My wife's supporting a doctor?" And no wonder that doctors and doctors' wives live in palaces and blaze in diamonds. (There's a certain Chicago Emm Deo who's probably itching to tackle me by this time, but he's all right you know. He has *oxygen* to sell).

Friends, is there an apology needed for this lengthy health harangue? Let me whisper to you one cause for its inception, (and you all know my failing—when once started I don't know where to make a stop). I've just had a wrestle with Sir La Grippe, and am just now the more particularly *down on disease*.

Naptown, Dreamland.

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## SELLING HONEY ON COMMISSION

E. T. FLANAGAN.

---

**A**FTER securing a good crop of honey, comb or extracted, there is no subject that demands more serious consideration than how to dispose of it to the best advantage. I have had considerable experience in this line, and propose to give the readers of this journal the benefits of it by describing as briefly as possible my present method of selling my surplus crop to the best advantage. The meth-

od I shall try to describe will not suit everyone, but for actual net results it is ahead of any method I have ever tried, and I have sold at wholesale, on commission; and at wholesale, for cash; have sold it from house to house, and to the grocery stores, for cash and on commission; in fact, in every way honey is usually sold, and I know whereof I speak. More honey can be sold through the retail grocers than in any other way, if you can only get them to handle it. Most grocers have been at some time caught with a lot of leaky, broken combs, daubing, sticking, soiling, everything they come in contact with. Once rid of it, they vow never to touch the stuff again. Yet I have had just such men take and sell my honey for me with pleasure. Surely such a method must have its advantages. You may ask what is required.

First, your honey must be of good quality, and as near uniform as possible. Second, and equally as important, it must be in an attractive shape, neat and clean. This is all-important. Third, you must put it in a case, compact, neat, attractive, easy of access, and that will completely screen it from dirt, dust, flies, etc., etc. A cut of just such a case is given herewith, and anyone handy with tools can make it, or if a large number are required, they can undoubtedly be made where you get your bee supplies made.

The retailing case as shown in the illustration is fifteen inches high by 17½ inches long by 11¼ inches deep. This is inside measure. This case contains two shelves, one of which is 4½ inches from top of case, and as the ends and back of case are solid, this makes a very nice receptacle for holding twenty-four one-pound honey sections. There are two strips for holding a strip of glass 2½ inches wide. These strips are nailed on just the same as they are nailed on a regular 24-lb shipping case. Now you will see

in this upper department that you have a receptacle for comb honey that will hold the contents of a 24-lb shipping case, and admits of displaying the nice

that Mason quart jars filled with honey can be set in under this shelf, while the shelf above is just right for setting in tumblers of extracted honey. This



white comb through the glass until the last section is sold. The shelf in the lower part of the show-case is 7 inches from the bottom, just high enough so

lower part is closed up with a glass door that is hinged at the bottom, and is secured by two little iron buttons, as shown in the illustration. The cover

is the same as that of the Dovetailed bee hive, strongly cleated to keep it from warping, with the little sign-board on top, as shown in illustration.

Having a lot of cases made and neatly painted, put a sample one in your buggy or spring wagon, with a sample of your comb and extracted honey, (I put my extra honey in ordinary jelly

glasses, or tumblers, holding about one half pound, and ordinary Mason pint, self-sealing jars), show your case, and explain its advantages to the grocer, and then show him your honey; then have him read carefully the following, which is the best form I have ever seen used in connection with selling honey on commission:

Rec'd. of E. T. FLANAGAN.  
 24 Sec. to be sold @ 20 c.  
 12 Pt. Jars " 25 c.  
 24 Tumblers " 10 c.  
 Commission of 15 per ct. allowed on all honey sold.  
 Unsold honey returned if demanded. Settlement to be made every 30 days of all honey sold.  
 City St. Louis, Mo.  
 Date Jan. 2, 1896.  
 Del. by L. K. Morgan  
 Signed John Smith.

DUPLICATE	
Received of <b>E. T. FLANAGAN</b> ,	
Proprietor of St. Clair Co. Apiaries, Belleville, Ills., P.O. box 783.	
Date	St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2, 1896.
24 Sections Comb Honey, to be sold at	20 cents each.
12 Pint Jars, Ex. " " " "	25 cents "
24 Tumblers, " " " " "	10 cents "
15 per cent commission allowed on all Honey sold.	
Settlements to be made every 30 days from date of this bill on all Honey sold. All honey sold under Trade Mark "TIP TOP HONEY" is guaranteed to be pure and free from glucose or any deleterious adulterants.	
Delivered by	Louis K. Morgan, for E. T. Flanagan.

You will notice that when the case and honey is delivered, the forms filled out and signed, the right hand portion is detached and is kept by the grocer, while the other part is left in the form of a stub, which at the expiration of the month or time agreed on is presented for payment, a fresh supply of honey delivered, and a new form filled out and signed, and in this way accounts are kept correctly and in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned. One thing be always careful to do, and that is, BE SURE AND PUT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON EVERY PACKAGE. This is next in importance to having your honey put up in a neat and attractive style, if you expect and desire to build up a paying and permanent trade. Customers get used to your style of package, and the quality of honey you sell, and as its purity is guaranteed, they will buy no other, provided you keep the quality at high-water mark. If your bees should at

times gather inferior honey, sell it in bulk to manufacturers direct, for whatever you can get for it. Never under any circumstances sell it at retail. In you do, you will soon spoil your home market. If towards the end of the season any of the honey should granulate, or at any time the labels become soiled or defaced, always replace with fresh packages. Some may say this is too much trouble and labor. Perhaps it is, but the successful man or woman is rarely such without the application of both. The blank forms used are printed, and are very similar to ordinary bank checks; are very convenient and cost but a trifle, compared with their utility; spaces being left to fill out with the number of packages, price of each, rate of commission, etc. The sample form I give is one copied from one in actual use, and if you will take the trouble to do a little figuring, you can, after deducting the cost of the jars, etc., holding the extracted honey, soon find out what the profit on the transac-

tion is, and see if it is not far more satisfactory than sending your crop off to the wholesale commission men. If you have a large lot to dispose of, it will pay you to get your tumblers and jars at wholesale, and to have quite a number of honey cases at different stores. Never sell, or give away your honey case or stand, as, with care, they will last for many years, and in case the dealer sells out or moves away, you can take your case and contents elsewhere. Care of course should be taken to deal only with responsible parties.

While I am the inventor of this form of retail honey case, it is only right and just to say that for the idea of this method of selling honey I am indebted to that enterprising young bee-keeper, D. D. Hammond, of Malone, Iowa.

Anyone desiring to use this case or method, is perfectly welcome to do so, but I would be pleased to have those using, or speaking of it, to refer to it as the "Tip-top" honey case, to distinguish it from others.

Belleville, Ills.

### Rose Hill Notes.

BY  
OBSERVER.

**H**URRAH! Hark! "Dinna ye hear the slogan"? "Down with the amalgamation of the Union with the North American.

Right glad was I to see Editor Leahy swinging his cudgel so lustily in behalf of the Union in the March number of the PROGRESSIVE.

What? Marry our young, virile, growing, thrifty, prosperous, progressive, protective, practical union, to that lean, lank, lop-sided, impecuneous, perambulating old humbug, the North American? No, never!! Never!!! It's

"agin natur." I FORBID THE BANNES. So there now.

Talking of marrying, reminds me that Uncle Sam is not a bit too old to take to himself a bright, bonny, buxom bride, in the shape of CUBA, THE FAIR, and she is rich, too—"rich as cream a foot thick."

With Uncle Sam's protecting arms around her, oppressed, abused, mistreated Cuba would blush and blossom as the rose.

Let a free and independent Cuba become one of the states of the union, and the cry of "mongrel population" would cease at once. How? Why "we uns" would go down and possess the land in such a hurry that the way Oklahoma was filled up would not be a "circumstance."

"What's all this rubbish got to do with bees and the bee business, anyhow, I'd like to know?" says the caustic critic at my elbow. Well I "should smile." Why wouldn't we get to extracting honey down there at a rate that would put Osborne and his steam extractor in the shade?

And so Friend Heddon has hied him away to the "Sunny South." I don't blame him a bit. What with the cold and the drought, and the failure of the honey harvests, I'd follow in his footsteps if I could.

Did you know that it is a fact that more bees starve during, or following, an open mild winter than in a more rigorous one? And why? Because they are more active, and restless, and consume a greater amount of stores. This applies, however, to those wintered in the open air, on their summer stands.

Say, Mr. Editor, just a word in your private ear: If I were you, I'd put a veto on "that Irish fellow over in Illinois" (as Friend Miller, of "Bee Glue"

fame, calls him), occupying so much territory in the PROGRESSIVE. It ain't fair. Give the other fellers a chance, too.

Allen Pringle's articles on "Hygienic Living," in the Review for January and February, are "worth their weight in gold." If generally adopted, we would have little use for medicine.

"Skylark," in March 15th Gleanings, says bee-keepers, as a general thing, are a set of lunatics, and he proves it pretty conclusively. He says that every new bee-keeper added to the ranks, lowers the price of honey, and he is not far wrong either. I firmly believe that A. I. Root, of Medina, Ohio, has induced more people to embark in bee-keeping than all other persons, or agencies combined.

Rose Hill.

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### BEE-KEEPING FOR A LIVELIHOOD.—CONTINUED.

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#### LITTLE BEE.

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IT is very essential to have a good fertile queen in each colony. The simple reason why is that a great deal depends on her. If you have a good fertile queen in each hive, you will save a great deal of labor, and will also have your colonies in better condition to reap the harvest, while a poor queen would only be a detriment to the apiarist or bee-keeper. Should you find a poor queen, it is advisable to replace her with another queen, a good one, as soon as possible, because one good colony that has a good fertile queen and will be in shape to gather the honey when it may be had, is worth more to the bee-keeper than ten bad ones that will bring no returns, because a colony of bees with a poor queen will require more attention than the others. Consequently, as it re-

quires less labor to care for a colony with a good queen, and being more certain of securing a crop of honey, will satisfy the bee-keeper; while on the other hand, time and labor would be wasted, and the result would be—no honey.

Drone-laying queens should be disposed of at the very earliest convenience and be replaced with good queens. It is not advisable to depend upon a queen over three years old, as they are very apt to disappoint the apiarist. I generally supersede them the third year, unless it is a very choice queen from which I wish to breed.

Every bee-keeper who has an apiary of any size will find it profitable to raise his own queens. He should have two or more choice queens to breed from, and with a little care he can keep up his strain of bees by selecting and breeding from the best, and by disposing of the poorest. You must have good queens if you wish to succeed in bee-keeping.

Now comes the apiarist.

To become a successful apiarist, a man must be a close observer, attentive to his business, have an even temper, and have patience. He should be interested in the honey bee, and like their care and management.

Much depends upon the apiarist in regard to success. He must not be neglectful, as negligence is a great drawback in any business, and especially in apiculture. He should be neat and clean about his work, and always keep his apiary in trim; never allow the weeds to take too much possession of the apiary, nor allow old hives, covers, bottoms, wire cloth, sticks, brush, or old tin cans, etc., obstruct the pass-way. It is not only for the bad looks, but often causes delay to the apiarist, and loss of a queen occasionally. It also indicates negligence and laziness of the bee-keeper. While on the other hand, when the apiary is kept in trim,

and clean, it will be a pleasing sight to the eye, and will also bring respect to the bee-keeper. The apiarist will gain, by saving many a queen, can easily see at a distance should there be anything wrong in any part of the apiary, and save, not only many a step, but also many a colony of bees. In fact, it will always be a pleasure for the apiarist to pass through the apiary, while on the other hand, should the apiary be neglected, it would be rather disgusting. Anything you do in the apiary, do well, as anything worth doing at all, is worth doing well.

Never neglect your bees any more than you would your cows, pigs, horses, or chickens. Always look ahead, and provide for them when you see it is necessary. Should the bee-keeper neglect his bees, he will certainly be loser.

A great deal of responsibility rests upon the bee-keeper in the securing of a crop of honey. He should always be ready to supply the bees at the proper time, with his labor, with sections, combs, or foundation, etc. A successful apiarist will never allow the bees to get ahead of him, because he should not be ready to supply their demand in the way of labor, hives, sections, etc.; he will buy his supplies in time, and have them ready for use when the proper time comes. He will not wait until the bees swarm, and then send in his order for supplies, and receive them when the profitable season is gone. He will have them ready for use before the season is on. He should be particular in all his work which is connected with apiculture, and it will not be amiss to be so in other work or business. He should have patience and be accurate in his work, and never put off for tomorrow what may be done today, especially during the busy season. Bees require considerable attention at times, but when once in good shape, very little attention is needed, as when a colony of bees is in good condi-

tion they will be far better off, when left alone, than when they are unnecessarily tinkered with, because disturbing them too often has a tendency to make them dissatisfied, and the consequence will be swarm, and no work. This is one great fault or drawback almost every novice has. I know it was so with me when I commenced bee-keeping, but since I have learned better.

Now then, there is a great deal of difference in the amount of labor in raising extracted or comb honey; also in the raising of bees and queens for the market. Queen-rearing requires considerable skill and experience, before a person becomes an expert, and unless a person is an expert hand at the business, he had better let queen-rearing for the market alone, and put his attention to the raising of honey alone. Comb or extracted will be profitable if you are so located, or situated so as to have a good bee pasturage and a market for your honey.

Extracted honey, to my knowledge, can be raised with less expense and less labor than can comb honey. Besides the apiarist can care for more colonies than he could where raising comb honey, although the demand in the market is more for the comb honey than it is for the other. Here, in Grant County, New Mexico, I find a good demand for extracted honey. In other localities comb honey would probably pay better. Anyway, when the apiarist secures the honey, he can soon find a market for it.

Later on I will explain how to manipulate your bees and raise comb and extracted honey for the market on a larger scale, and the way of putting the same up in attractive and marketable packages.

Next comes the hive.

Cliff, New Mexico.

(To be continued).

## ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

F. L. THOMPSON.

AS a commentary on the articles on this subject in the March number of the PROGRESSIVE, I herewith present selected portions of the report of the session of the Denver Bee-Keepers' Association, held March 11. By way of preface I will say that Mr. Aikin and Mr. Rauchfuss both conceived independently the idea of marketing in small tins, and that Mr. Rauchfuss has for some time had in mind the idea of an incorporated company to carry the scheme into effect, having its own label. His plan does not contemplate any "middle-man", however, (except the retail grocer), and he would have a soldered round can, just like a fruit can, instead of a corked square one, for the sake of cheapness, and for another reason, which will be apparent.

H. Rauchfuss—There is another remedy for adulteration. It will take plenty of work, but it ought to be done. The society should adopt an original package, of tin, selling for, say 25 or 50 cents. It should be sealed, and have the label of the society, which should guarantee it pure. It would have directions for liquifying, similar to those for preparing canned peas, etc., for the table, such as, "Set in hot water for half an hour before opening," or whatever time will be found sufficient, by testing, for a package of that size. In this way, the consumer would never see it candied.

It should not be put up by everybody. There are now about five salesmen of honey in Denver. One is enough. Expense would be saved if we all went together. Some one competent man should put up the honey. One has to be particular in liquifying honey; much

good honey is spoiled. We could well afford to pay one man to put up and sell for us.

V. Deviny—In addition, we might pledge ourselves to aid in the prosecution of any member of our society found adulterating.

The Secretary here read the articles on pages 81 and 88 of the PROGRESSIVE.

H. Rauchfuss—We should register our label, and advertise. We should have wagons, and give away samples, and have larger cans opened for tasting. We will have to come down to the same thing as the California beekeepers have done—no profit—if we do not go at it now and establish a market so that low prices will not annoy us.

J. M. Clark—In any arrangement of this kind, only the best quality should be sold in small packages. The lower grades should be put in large cans, and sold to manufacturers.

H. Rauchfuss—The honey sold in small packages should be uniform. That is why we want one man to put it up. \* \* \*

F. L. Thompson moved that the President (W. L. Porter) and H. Rauchfuss be appointed as a committee to confer on the plan of action to be taken for marketing our honey, and that their report be a written one, in such a form that action can be taken on it if so decided.

W. L. Porter—This ought to be the affair of the State Association.

H. Rauchfuss—The only way is to form a corporation. This matter is out of reach of the State Association. Money is needed. It would not be wise for the State Association to issue a label and let everyone use it.

The motion was carried.

F. L. THOMPSON,  
Secretary Denver Bee-Keepers' Association.



## WHOLESALE OUTSIDE FEEDING.

R. C. AIKIN.

SO MANY things seem mysterious or unreasonable. So often we think our bees do things contrary. It has even become a common understanding that there is no certainty as to what bees will do. We say if they did so and so this year they will most likely do the contrary next year.

Every bee-keeper knows there is *dense ignorance* with the masses in regard to bees and their habits. This being true, may we not expect that there is also a large degree of ignorance among those who are thought to be well versed in the science? Every advanced apiarist knows that very many things that at first seemed to him unreasonable or causeless in the habits or doings of his bees, now seem very plain and reasonable. Are we not then unjustifiable in charging the bees with unreasonable (causeless) actions? I know we do not always understand why they do as they do, yet our ignorance of the cause is no proof whatever that there is not a just cause for every phenomenon in the behavior of our bees.

There has been a general feeling and teaching that it was very unsafe and otherwise to expose feed in the open air, because it would start an uproar and set the apiary to robbing. Yet when understood, outside wholesale feeding is both very reasonable and practicable. We may feed wholesale in the open air without evil results. One argument against this kind of feeding is that the bees will get daubed so that they cannot get home.

I will give some experience in which I am also supported by at least two of the most extensive apiarists of this state. This experience covers about three years, in which time I have fed

at least a ton of honey, diluted to over two tons. At first I fed some of it too thick and caused some bees to get badly daubed. I also did not spread the feed enough to allow all to get at it, and so they would try to rob. To give liquid within the hive either by feeders or by putting in into combs and placing these in the hive, makes the colony much excited and frequently results in their attempting to rob or others to rob them.

It is well known that when bees are getting plenty from the flowers there is no trouble whatever with robbing. This truth is also applicable to taking honey from artificial sources. By actual experiment I found that if the feed were put out in sufficient quantity and over enough surface, we could feed with about the same effect upon the bees as a flow from the flowers. I know one apiarist who spreads the honey upon boards. I have never done this, though there is no question in my mind but that it will work all right. I use extracting combs spread out lying flat on the ground, (if the sun is very warm they must be in the shade or they will melt) and pour the feed right into them. The feed should be made quite thin and watery like nectar. As honey is not all of the same consistency no rule can be given as to how much to dilute. I have used some I think as much as one of honey to three of water. Rather by far give it very thin than too thick. If thick and gets on their wings they cannot fly; but when thin they will get home all right if some should get it on their wings, and there will not be near as much daubing when thin. Then, too, they load and unload much more rapidly if thin.

I have the feed ready mixed in a tank, with a faucet to draw it. I then spread the combs all ready to pour on the feed, and as soon as this is done I take a cup of honey and start along the

rows of hives and put about a half to a tea spoon full on the alight board of each hive. If many bees are on the alight board that is all that is necessary; but if they are not there I give the hive a kick or two to bring them out. Thus every colony is baited and put on guard at the same time. Now is the time to get the feed ready, for as soon as the bait is licked up they will begin to sail all over the yard to find the source of the sudden supply that came to their door. I take a pail of the feed in one hand and a common dipper in the other, and dip and pour the feed on the combs holding the dipper high enough that the honey will force the air from the cells. I do not attempt to fill the entire comb, but just pour on what I can conveniently without its running off. Perhaps a dipper with a perforated bottom would be better, though I have not tried this. I have used a vessel with a spout and like it better than a plain dipper.

Right here it will be necessary to wear a veil. The bees flying rapidly about in search of feed and bumping against you, will lose their tempers and fight. It will not be long however till all have found the feed, and as soon as they have made a few trips and the bees in the hive are full of honey they will be very peaceable. The combs that they started on first will be empty first, so I follow and refill, continuing the work as long as I wish to feed. There should be enough surface of combs to give all the working force a chance to get at the feed without piling on top of each other, and a few combs more for the operator to be filling. If the bees are too much in the way so that you have to pour the feed on them, use the smoker with a good volume of smoke to drive them out of the way. When there is plenty of room and feed there is not much trouble to get them out of the way when refilling the combs; and very soon after they

have begun the work the helter skelter movements cease and a regular steady work goes on, and hives may be opened and manipulations done as in a good honey flow.

After they have been in full flight for a half hour or so, take your smoker and look into a hive or two and you will find every bee at work, the feed being stuck into the first convenient cell, and every bee so full that there is little need of smoke to handle them, though an hour before they were full of fight. Sometimes when my supply of feed honey is scarce I reduce till it is little more than sweetened water, and so make a little go a long way. It is better to use much water, rather than give just enough feed to start them and not get them all filled. After the feeding there will be the same roar in the hives that comes when a good days work has been done in the fields. When a liberal feed has been given there will be no robbing follow it any more than when there has been the same work in the fields. If any do try to rob they find every colony on guard and ready for defence.

How about feeding neighbors' bees? Well, if they are just over the fence or within a very few rods they will get a share; but you see there is no feed exposed till my own are baited, and the baited bees will be at work long before the others find it. About a year ago I started after dinner and drove to an out yard, got everything ready, baited and began putting out feed at about half past three. There was in the yard about 80 weak colonies, (I mean colonies not yet built up in the spring and by no means in condition for surplus work) and before five o'clock they had taken in about 600 pounds of feed. If the weather is nice so that they can fly freely and baited and started at once on thin feed, they will have it out of the road so quickly that neighbors bees a quarter or half mile away will

not know what is up till it is all gone.

I consider this a practicable method, and a very rapid one. True some colonies that do not need the feed will get their share; but no harm is done the colony and I think much good. After the feed is stored in the combs these combs may be exchanged about the yard where most needed, such combs being accepted by any colony without the excitement caused by putting in combs filled in the house, or even solid sealed combs that have been in the house stored for such purposes.

I usually accumulate honey from the solar extractor that is quite dark and thick, and this I use in this way. The main points are thin feed, baiting at the entrance and spreading the feed over enough surface to give all a chance at it as fast as they can unload and return.

Later. Since writing the above I have been feeding by filling the combs and putting them back into the chambers, then setting these without cover or bottom,—the combs being left spaced quite openly in the chambers—in a convenient place in the yard. This is more convenient than spreading the combs on the ground, and the honey may be put into them in the house if one wishes. I filled them by holding them under the nozzle of the tank, having a wide vessel below to catch the waste.

Loveland, Colo.

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### Nebraska Notes.

BY  
MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

ONE day in autumn as I was walking through the bee yard, I noticed an unusual commotion in front of

one hive, and stopped to see what was the matter. The bees were formed in a ball which moved about upon the platform, sometimes near the entrance, then rolling away again a little way. Supposing some unlucky queen was the center of the ball, I took a stick and gently poked it about, thinking to release the queen from her persecutors. After a little I came to the supposed queen, which was unusually large and of a queer color for a queen, as it resembled more than anything else a big bumblebee. The angry little guardians of the hive did not stop to ask whether the big robber was king, queen or subject, but fell to work again with a will. They pulled his fur, tore his wings, scratched his eyes, tried to sting his hard shiny body, hung to his legs, and, in short, did everything such small home defenders could do. Sometimes the big fellow would make up his mind he wished to go for an airing, and would endeavor to rise and fly away. But such a number of his small adversaries concluded they would take a free ride, he was obliged to give it up. After awhile, hearing a buzz, buzz, above my head, I looked up and saw another big bumblebee, evidently coming to the rescue of his friend. He flew right down at the ball, and began to tear around at a great rate. He scattered the small bees for a moment, who appeared to be surprised at the turn things had taken, and I feared the big robber was about to be relieved, but in a moment or two new reinforcements appeared from within and endeavored to fasten themselves to the new intruder. With a sorrowful buzz (so it seemed to me) he flew down near his friend, probably telling him, "It's no use; I can do nothing for you," and soared away carrying a bee hanging from each leg and several more calmly reclining on his back, and came back no more. I had

watched the battle now for an hour, and not liking to spend any more time, went back to the house and to my work.

It was late in the fall, and frosts had killed most of the flowers, and I suppose the bumblebees were getting rather short of stores, so thought to borrow of their more thrifty neighbors, just as many of the noisy, boasting human bees do.

I told the children what I had seen, and we went out again before dark to see if we could tell the fate of the robber. We found him off at one side of the hive platform, but all the soft fur had been pulled off his velvet jacket, and I doubt if his friend that left him to his fate would have owned any relationship to the bare, black, wingless, bug-looking thing we picked up.

Within the hive all was peace and quiet, and we left them undisturbed.

The last week in February was warm and pleasant with us. The bees were brought out, examined and allowed to have the full benefit of the warm days. They did some housecleaning, but having few dead bees to carry out, soon had it done. As there were no extinct colonies, and all had stores enough for some time yet, there was not much work to do with them, but it was pleasant to watch them, and hear their music as they sang of what they might do "when the flowers bloom in the spring."

We have been studying the alfalfa question and hope to do something more in that line this year. We are not at all discouraged with what we saw of it last year in "that little patch" planted to try what it will do here.

March 1st and 2d we had a fall of four or five inches of snow, which is about all we have had this winter.

Millard, Neb.

## HYGIENIC LIVING.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

MR. PRINGLE'S article on the above subject in the January Review, interested us so much that we have concluded to give it in full, except a few remarks in which he gives his reasons for offering this advice to the bee-keepers through the medium of a bee journal. Mr. Pringle proceeds as follows:

"Mr. Editor, and Mr. reader, (friends), I think I need write no more by way of apology for the text at the head of this article. But I have occupied so much space already by way of introduction and explanation that I cannot do more just now than set out the great fundamental and essential points of hygienic living. If all the editors should get sick together again, and the biggest one of them all (no offense to the others—he must be, I should say, about 6 feet in stature) should send me another card for an article, saying on the card "choose your own subject," ten to one there would be a similar choice at this end of the line; but then there would be no apology or explanation to make next time.

Taking the common every-day life of the people, the principal mistakes are made in eating, drinking, and breathing. Then comes bathing and raiment—or rather want of bathing and wrong raiment. Take eating first, and the leading article of diet, bread which is said to be "the staff of life," but, as commonly used, it is really the road to death. That would be a better definition of almost all bakers bread, and even home-made bread made of "fine" and "super-fine" flour. The human throws the best of the wheat kernel to the lower animals and takes the worst for himself. In the "shorts" or "middlings," he throws the gluten, the nourishing and strengthening element of the grain, to the animal and takes the starch for his own food, upon which alone either himself or the animal would starve to death in a short time. It has been proven that a man or dog would soon starve on fine flour bread alone, while either will thrive almost indefinitely on bread made from the meal of the whole wheat. This is, of course nothing new, yet, people generally go right on eating the stuff and taking the consequences. Such bread is not only innutritious but constipating, and constipation, so prevalent, is the parent of much other mischief in the system. The only way

IN times of leisure prepare for the busy season of the bees.

to get good wholesome bread, which you will positively know to be such, is to get good clean wheat and have your miller grind it for you without any bolting, and then at home sift out simply the coarsest of the bran—the outside husk. Take what's left and bake it into bread or "gems." The latter are the better because they are "raised" and made light by *air* instead of poisonous gases as in the case with the fermented bread. The so-called "aerated bread," if made of the above wheat meal, and really "raised" with atmospheric air, with all fermentation excluded, is, of course, wholesome bread. But you will observe there is an "if" there. The "gems" are really *the* best, and can be made in twenty minutes, and may be eaten warm. Stir the wheat meal rapidly in pure soft water till it becomes so thick that when put in the little "patty-pans" it will not settle to an even surface, and bake in a quick oven. The air incorporated in the dough in mixing it expands in the oven and "raises" the bread making it light. Eat these with honey, and butter if you must have it—but fresh and without much salt.

As to meat, the less the better for all whose occupations are sedentary without much outdoor exercise. Fat, salt pork is not fit to eat at all by anybody. Fresh beef and mutton from healthy animals, if thoroughly cooked, are perhaps the least objectionable kinds of meat. But the vegetable kingdom affords the best supply—and an ample supply—of human food. Let the lower carnivorous animals eat the flesh, and those also of the "higher" (?) carnivorous animals who still eat each other, but the civilized man will ultimately rise above it. The physiological argument against meat as human food may be stated briefly thus: The only source of nutriment is the vegetable kingdom, so that when we eat meat to get nutriment we only get that at second-hand—which the animal eaten had previously drawn from the only and exclusive source of nutrition. The moral argument against meat as human food is that it *animalizes* us—stimulating, not the intellect and moral sentiments, but the animal propensities. "What on earth shall I eat without meat?" says the meat eater. Eat wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, buckwheat, beans, rice, common potatoes and scores of other roots and vegetables properly prepared; and eat fruit of a hundred kinds to your heart's (that is your stomach's) content. Always provided your stomach is content with a reasonable quantity at the right times—and that means what your system *needs*, not what your perverted tastes clamor for. If your appetite, instead of reason, still control you, begin this hour to discipline yourself. It will pay in the end, and you will get more genuine enjoy-

ment in the end too. To drop liquors, tobacco, tea, coffee, confectionery, greases and gravies, condiments generally; fat pork, fowl fish, rich pastries, superfine bread, etc., etc.—or, for those who have not been addicted to all these evils, to drop only a few of them, is, I admit, no easy matter, and only a comparatively few have the will-power equal to the occasion. But those who cannot drop all their bad habits at once can drop one or two at a time and gather strength of mind as well as body as they go along. If human tastes and appetites were normal and unperverted as in the lower animals in a state of nature, they might be safe guides as to quantity and quality of food and drink. But when they are not, reason, the will-power, and the moral sense must take charge of and control those appetites and passions. But the fact is the latter are still so much stronger in the mass of mankind than the former that they practically hold sway; and hence it is a discouraging and almost hopeless task, not to convince them of the error of their ways, but to induce them to "cease to do evil and learn to do well," physically as well as morally after they *are* convinced.

Next to bad food, and food at improper times and in wrong quantities, comes bad drinks. Under the head of bad drinks, commonly used, comes intoxicating liquors of all kinds, impure milk, impure and hard water, tea, coffee, etc. If people but knew how much sickness, suffering and death these are responsible for—even leaving out the liquors—it might cause them to halt a little. Almost all the milk used in towns and cities is more or less impure, and not a little of it contains the fatal germs of disease. The official inspections and analysis are for the most part no protection at all to the consumer. They simply decide as to whether the milk has been watered or not. They do not decide as to the presence or absence of disease producing germs. Under present conditions the consumer's only safety is in boiling the milk thoroughly before using, and even that is not an absolute protection. As to water, almost all used, both in country and in city, is impure, and much of it contaminated more or less with the deadly germs of disease. The people have no idea of the amount of sickness and death that comes to them through this cause. They cannot see the deadly spores with the naked eye and hence ignore them. The glass of water which looks pure, clear and sparkling, so grateful to the thirsty palate, may be laden with disease germs, or it may so hard—holding so much mineral in solution that, though not having any proximate evil effect, has its cumulative and more remote effects producing painful and fatal chronic diseases of the kidneys and other

organs. Nearly all well and even spring water is "hard" and hard water is unwholesome even though free from germs and other organic impurities. What then, must be the effects of the water which is not only loaded with mineral impurities, but with organic, and also spores? I may state here, while in mind, a very important fact which often misleads parents and even doctors, with, not infrequent, fatal results. It often happens that one or more in a family are taken with acute diseases, or develop chronic disease, while the rest escape—all of them using the same food, drink, air, etc. If the disease is some form of fever, or other contagious disease, it is assumed at once that it was "caught" somewhere outside the household, else had the cause been in the food, drink or air of the household all would have been affected. This is a dangerous mistake, for the cause is not then looked for at home and removed. It may have been "caught" abroad and it may have been contracted at home—often the latter. That all were not afflicted is no evidence to the contrary. Here is another stray fact of equal importance: It often happens that one ailment after another professionally called "complications," makes its appearance in the patient soon after the medication on the original disease begins. This is apt to occur in the case of fevers. No sooner is the first trouble "cured" than another supervenes, when it, too, is drugged and cured only to give place to another, and so on, the patient losing vitality all the time. These "complications" under drug treatment are nothing less than drug diseases. They are successively caused or superinduced by the medication. They never occur under proper hygienic treatment. Nearly every ailment known to humanity can be produced in well people by the administration of the various drug poisons of the Allopathic Pharmacopoeia. Let any competent drug doctor deny this and he will find me ready in the proper place to substantiate it. Indeed only a few of them know it. If they did they would be wilful murderers in continuing to "cure one disease by producing another" worse one till the patient dies. This is what happened with Prince Albert, the husband of Victoria, who had but a slight indisposition at first, but the doctors were called, drugs given, the first trouble suppressed, but another induced, and one "complication" after another drugged and drugged till his life was drugged and stimulated out of him—not intentional of course, but scientifically (?) and successfully all the same. "The more doctors the more danger" as a rule. Of course the surgeon has his place, and the specialist has his; but the average drug-doctor, on general principles, who believes that medicines, instead of the

*vis Medicatrix Naturae*, cures diseases, and that a man "ought to be poisoned because he is sick" ought to have no place at the bed-side.

But to return to water. What is the remedy? Take the cleanest soft water you can get and filter it, or boil it thoroughly, for drinking and domestic use. Rain water boiled or filtered is all right. Kaoka (home made) at meals may be substituted for tea and coffee.

We now come to *breathing*. Everybody breathes, but hardly anybody knows just how to breathe or what to breathe. And the evils arising from this ignorance are tremendous, and lamentable, because this is the most vital function. We may live for days without eating, but not long without breathing. How to breathe: Breathe through the nostrils—not the mouth—and breathe deeply. What to breathe: Breathe as pure air as possible, night and day, summer and winter. Many people say by their actions that pure air is necessary through the day, but not at night. They close every opening to their sleeping-rooms and keep the fires agoing. What with the lungs of the stove and the human lungs in the room—all consuming oxygen—the air is soon positively poisonous, and this they breathe till morning, when they find themselves feeling heavy with headache, etc., wondering what the cause of it all is! They would be dead in the morning only for the key hole and little cracks where the air finds its way in. Let everybody remember, and never forget it, that air breathed once or twice is no longer fit to breathe again—and that the worst kind of so-called "night air" outside the house is not one-tenth as bad as the vitiated air inside. Many people imagine, too, that cold air is pure. Not necessarily; it may be just as foul as the heated air.

I cannot go into the "bathing and raiment" and other matters here, as this article is perhaps already too long.

The gist of hygienic living and hygienic medication may be summed up briefly thus: First, exercise the faculties of mind and body as evenly and normally as possible avoiding the excessive actions of some and the deficient action of others, for health consists in a *balance of function*. Second, use plain wholesome food, proportioning the amount to the amount of exercise; in other words let the eating correspond with the breathing, as the food taken into the stomach must be oxygenated in the lungs or it is worse than useless—clogs the system and impairs the blood. The less fresh air, exercise and breathing, the less food can be properly assimilated. Third, breathe pure air, and drink pure water as a beverage, and leave all stimulants alone, such as liquors, tobacco, tea, coffee, and condiments generally. Fourth, keep the skin clean and the pores open by regular bathing.

frequent change of linen, and exercise. Fifth, use raiment for the comfort and protection of the body rather than for show, and keep the head cool and the feet warm. Sixth, if you get sick give nature a chance, for it is nature that cures every time. All the best nurse or doctor can do is to assist her. Rest, quiet, cleanliness, pure air and water, comfortable temperature, cheerful surroundings—these are the hygienic remedial influences for the sick room, with special application as the case may require. A general principle of treatment may be stated here of vast and vital importance which applies in all diseases, but which is usually ignored in popular practice. It is this: Balance the circulation. In all acute diseases—in all fevers, inflammations and congestions—the circulation is unbalanced—there is too much blood in some parts of the system and too little in others. The first thing to do in such cases is to restore the balance as far as possible—not by barbarously drawing the blood out of the system altogether, but by drawing it from one part to another by warm applications, as a rule, where it is deficient and cool where it is excessive. Disease is simply an effort of the system to purify itself—to cast out poisons and obstructions, and repair damages. This remedial action is sometimes too concentrated and violent, as in high fevers, inflammations and congestions, and should be distributed by balancing the circulation. If your doctor is not doing this and attending to the hygienic conditions noted above, but is simply giving you poisons to “cure” you, discharge him, and take your chances with *Hygieia*, as you will be better without him. Seventh and last, do what good you can to your fellows, and keep a clear conscience that you may enjoy life and sleep abundantly.

Selby, Ont.

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### SOME COMMON MISTAKES OF BEE-KEEPERS.

E. W. MOORE.

**B**EGINNERS in bee-keeping are bound to make many mistakes in their management of bees. I have before me a letter from one of the beginners of 1895, stating that in May, last spring, he bought ten colonies of bees and that after they built up strong, he divided them, letting them rear new queens, and that this winter

they have all but four gone to that sleep that knows no waking.

This is one mistake very often made by beginners, trying to increase their bees too fast, and thereby getting their bees so weak in numbers and so short of stores that they either freeze or starve out before spring. And here let me say to anyone buying bees this spring: Don't do as the one above did, and divide your bees, but let them build up and stow you a surplus, and if the season and honey flow are right, your bees will give you natural swarms and stow away honey for winter use.

Another mistake often made by experienced bee-keepers as well as by beginners, is to neglect feeding those colonies in the fall that haven't honey enough to run them for the winter, thereby losing many good strong colonies, and by neglecting to provide for our bees in the fall, I am confident is the cause of three-fourths of our winter losses, for I am confident that more bees *starve to death* in winter and early spring than are lost from all other causes combined.

Another very serious mistake often made by beginners and inexperienced bee-keepers is spreading the brood in early spring, and of putting on the supers too early, thereby weakening all colonies, and with a good chance of having a cold snap, chill all the young brood, and if supers are on the hives too early, you are depriving the bees of warmth that should have been kept in the brood chamber, for warmth and honey bees must have in early spring if they build up in time for basswood and clover harvest.

Another mistake often made by many is hiving a new swarm in a new place. Why not put the new swarm on the stand of the old swarm, and take one frame of brood from the old swarm and give it to the new swarm, and move the old swarm to a new location, thereby throwing all of the field force of

workers to the new colony and doing away with after-swarming?

How many bee-keepers are there who have gotten their hives, foundation, etc., made up and ready for the coming harvest? I am afraid there are a good many who haven't been putting things in shape for the coming busy season, and to those who haven't ordered and made up their supplies this winter, I would like to ask this question: When do you intend getting your supplies? Better do so before swarming time, as it isn't very profitable to wait until you are in need of hives and sections before ordering, for if you do, by the time you receive your goods, the honey flow is a thing of the past, and your swarms if you save any of them at all, you will have to put them in boxes, kegs, or anything you can get that will hold them. And then what a time you will have of transferring. If you want to be in the race this summer, better commence now, and get everything in place.

In conclusion let me say that if you wish to be successful with your bees, you must give them the proper attention, and do it at the proper time. Furnish them some kind of shade for summer, and keep the weeds down from around the hives. Procure some good text book on bee culture, read and *study the habits* of the bee, and if you are in love with your pets, you will soon learn enough to avoid a great many of the mistakes often made by beginners. Remember that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and that well begun is half done.

Griffin, Ind.

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#### REMEMBRANCES—PLEASANT AND OTHERWISE.

FRED S. THORINGTON.

**I**N the summer of 1873 I was taken sick with typhoid fever. It left me so broken down in bodily health it was evident I could never again do any steady hard work. However in the fall of 1877 I thought I would keep a few colonies of bees, as I always loved the pets. Bees were about \$10 per colony at that time, in movable frame hives.

I traded a violin worth \$8 for an open-faced gold watch. The case was worth \$12, works no account. This I traded for two colonies of bees, one in box hive, and the other in a hive having the Langstroth frame. About that time my brother got a colony on the Quinby frame. These wintered well. My increase the first year was eight, four by artificial and four by natural swarming. The first artificial colony I made in June by transferring those in the Quinby to two of the American hives which I then adopted. This gave me eleven colonies to go into winter quarters, eight strong and three weak ones. The latter stored only 20 to 25 pounds of honey, owing to the fall crop being cut short by drought and early frost. I had 125 pounds of honey in the comb, worth 20 cents per pound. Pretty good investment for an eight dollar violin, was it not? If any of the readers of the PROGRESSIVE care to read the first year's report in full, and have the journal, they will find it in the American Bee Journal, March No. 1879, page 128. I gradually increased in number of colonies after selling and losing some at different times, till the fall of 1889 I placed 77 in winter quarters and lost two during winter, and took about 1400 pounds of comb and extracted honey in the season of 1890. This brought about \$114. In the season of 1891 I took about 800 pounds, worth about \$80. Since that time the seasons for honey have been so poor I have had but little surplus, and the bees have gradually decreased, till last fall. I put 20 colonies in winter quarters. Have lost one up to this date (March 12). Took only about 50 pounds surplus last season, and had three good swarms.

Will the good seasons come again? What has been may be once more. At least let us hope so.

A man near here was attending the Worlds Fair while I fed my bees for winter. When he came home I asked him if he was going to feed his bees (about 12 colonies) for winter. He said, "No, I will feed them in the spring." When spring came, he had two colonies left to feed. Now he has none to feed, and says bee-keeping does not pay, which may be true these hard times. I believe I have found that lime, soda and salt mixed with sweetened water and sprayed on the bees' comb brood once a week or so for a few times, will cure bee paralysis without



change of queen. At least this has been my experience in three very severe cases, covering a period of about six years. If the readers wish, I will give details in full in the columns of the PROGRESSIVE.

Wesley Rhinehart, one of the PROGRESSIVE subscribers, was here a few days ago, and said his bees (four colonies) were all alive. He is just commencing bee-keeping. He told me he was in the timber out on Grand River and saw in a man's yard about ten box-hives tiered upside down, with the bees all dead, starved I expect.

Dear readers, if a few seasons in the future are like four or five of the past, won't we keep bees something like the man on Grand river?

Chillicothe, Mo.

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### FERTILE WORKERS.

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G. M. DOOLITTLE.

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A CORRESPONDENT writes me that he had one colony having "fertile workers" last season, and do all he would he could not get rid of them, and the colony was finally lost. He says he "moved the hive, gave brood, and gave several queens, but all to no purpose, only as the brood strengthened the colony, for the bees killed every queen given." As fertile workers, or what is more properly termed "laying workers," confront every bee-keeper of any experience sooner or later, especially if said bee-keeper does not keep a good lookout to see that no colony goes queenless for a longer period than twenty-one days, or till after the brood is all hatched out. I thought a few words on this subject would not be amiss in the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER. If no queen is provided any colony which has been without a queen for from twenty to thirty days, some of the workers, or many, will be installed as a queen, after which it is a very difficult thing to get them to accept a queen of any kind. All colonies should be looked after at about the time the young queen should commence to lay, and if eggs or larva are not found the colony should be given a frame of young brood, in which case if the young queen has got lost, from any cause, they can raise another. The building of queen-cells

on this brood is a sure indication of queenlessness, and when cells are thus built it is better, if possible, to introduce a laying queen at once, for by the time the bees secure a laying queen from the brood given, the colony will begin to become depopulated, and by the time her brood hatches will be nearly ruined from loss of bees dying from old age. But if the colony has been neglected till it has laying workers, what is to be done? That depends largely upon our wants. If we do not care for an increase of colonies, probably the best thing to do is to unite the colony having such workers with one having a laying queen, which should be done by thoroughly smoking each near sunset, when the combs should be taken out of each hive and alternately placed in another hive, so the bees will be so mixed up that they will not quarrel, or a new hive may be placed on the stand of the colony having the queen, when the bees may be all shaken off their combs in front of this hive, shaking them off the frames alternately so as to completely mix them up, setting the frames having the most brood and honey in them in the hive, leaving out the rest. If, on the other hand, we wish to keep all the colonies possible, or we wish to know what we can do that we may be victorious over laying workers, the colonies having these laying workers may be treated in this way: Go to the several colonies in the yard which can spare a frame of brood without injury to them, and take frames of brood, bees and all, to fill the hive two-thirds full, being sure that you do not take the queen from any colony on these frames. Fill out the hive with frames of honey, and when all is ready, set it on the stand occupied previously with the laying workers. As each frame placed in the hive has bees with a different scent, they will not quarrel when thus mixed up, for each bee that another meets is a stranger, which so confuses them that they do not know what to fight for. Having all fixed, next carry the hive having the laying workers several rods away, and after having drummed on it a little, with the entrance closed so the bees cannot get out, so the bees will fill themselves with honey, open the hive, take the frames out and shake every bee off onto the ground, thus compelling them to fly separately back to where their old home used to be. Arriving there they find a different

state of affairs existing from what there was when they left, and if the laying workers get back, (which some claim they cannot do), they seem to accept the fact that their reign is over. In any event, the bees seem to be in a condition the next day to accept of a queen, or raise one, as the circumstances are placed before them by the apiarist. It is usually best to give them a queen if possible, or what is next best, a queen-cell just ready to hatch; but if neither can be done, they will do fairly well at raising one, as the brood given will keep hatching till they get a laying queen, so that they are nearly or quite as well off, even if now left to themselves, as a colony would be which had cast a second or third swarm. I have frequently got rid of laying workers by setting brood in the hive having them and shaking the bees off their combs at their entrance, letting them run in at once, but as many as five frames of brood are needed so as to give enough bees to overcome the influence of those desiring to cleave to the laying workers. In this case as in the above, the colony is not allowed any of their combs in which their fertile workers have laid, for thus allowing them their combs gives them an advantage over the bees that have come on the frames of brood, which advantage we do not wish them to have. The reason the correspondent failed with the brood was in not giving enough of it, or in not giving bees with it, or else in allowing the bees having the laying workers to retain their own combs. The Cyprian and Syrian bees are much more liable to have laying workers than are bees of the Italian or black variety. These bees will frequently fill the cells with eggs which hatch only drones, while the young queen is getting to laying, thus hurting the combs and prosperity of the colony. However, this race of bees do not cling as closely to such laying workers as do the Italian or black bees, and for this reason they are more easily gotten rid of.

Borodino, N. Y.

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W. Z. HUTCHINSON, FLINT, MICH.

**Editorial.**

**THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER.**

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

R. B. LEAHY, - - - - - Editor.

FOUR extra pages again this time.

THE PROGRESSIVE poet is crowded out this month.

MR. PRINGLE'S article on "Hygienic Living" from January Review, will be found on page 115 of this number. Read *Sommy's* comment on it. □

THE editor has very little to say this month, because there isn't room.

With so many excellent articles, we have been crowded into the corner. The PROGRESSIVE may be all the better for this.

WE have received quite a number of reports from Kansas to the effect that bees have wintered badly. We presume the cause of this is the lack of autumn flowers in that state in the dry season.

MR. HENRY L. MILLER, of Topeka, Kas., thinks that state will soon be the banner state for bees on account of the large area of alfalfa that has been sown, and will be sown in the near future. "So mote it be."

WE have quite a number of articles that we would have liked to publish this month, one of which is from Dr. Miller, but with the four extra pages, and one of the printers on the sick list part of the time, we thought best to let part of these go over until next month.

"April showers bring May flowers", so says the poet. But does not April bring more to the bee-keeper than this? Does not all nature smile on him? and does his heart not beat glad tidings to the gentle music, the hum of the honey bee? What with the bees that have come successfully through the winter, does not hope reign supreme again?

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Donna Anna, N. M.

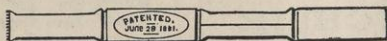
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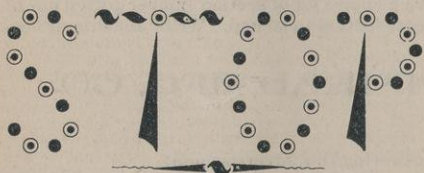
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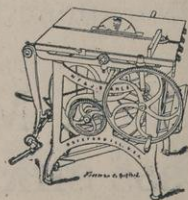
No. 1.—\$6.00 per colony, April or May.  
 No. 2.— 5.00 " " " "  
 No. 3.— 4.00 " " " "

**ADDRESS, G. H. MILLER,**  
**BLUFFTON, MO.**

4 & 5 '96.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## MAKE YOUR OWN HIVES



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

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

**ROCKFORD, ILLS**

Please mention the "Progressive."

DO NOT ORDER YOUR SECTIONS  
until you get our prices on



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

AND OTHER SUPPLIES.

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

**J. FORNCROOK,**

WATERTOWN Jeff. Co. Wis., January 1896  
Please mention the "Progressive."

**My Gold** en Italian Queens are bred for business and beauty. Before June 1, untested, \$1; tested, \$1.50; after, untested, 75c; tested, \$1. Selected tested, for breeder, \$3; very best, \$5. Remit by P. O. order, express money order, or registered letter. Special prices on large orders. Price list free. 2tf

**W. H. WHITE, Blossom, Lamar Co. Tex**  
Please mention the "Progressive."

**Golden Queens!**  
**From Texas.** My bees are bred for business, beauty and gentleness. Safe arrival and reasonable satisfaction guaranteed. G. W. Barge writes from Union Center, Wis.: "I have one queen you sent me last season that gave me 112 lbs of fine comb honey and 25 lbs extracted this season '93." Untested queens, \$1. J. D. Givens Lisbon, Tex

**Ho! For Kansas!**

I WILL handle a complete line of the Higginsville goods the coming season at the Leahy M'fg. Co.'s prices. Parties residing in Southeast Kansas or Southwest Missouri can save freight by purchasing these goods of me. I will also continue to breed Queens from the best 5-banded stock. Send for my catalogue at once. Address,

**P. J. THOMAS, Fredonia, Kas.**

Cedar Vale, Kas., February 18, 1895—Gentlemen: I just received a bill from Mr. P. J. Thomas a few days ago, and am well pleased with the same. The hives are dandies. I have been talking your goods up with bee keepers. What is the best you can do on twenty No. 1 "Higginsville Hives," to start with. Respectfully, B. F. THOMPSON.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement

**Four Months' Trial Trip—Jan'y—Feb'y—March—April—Only 25c**

If you have never seen a copy of the **weekly AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL** send your address for a Free Sample; or better, for 25c. a "good taste," -17 numbers, 4 months—will be sent you. Why not try this trial trip?



It is better than ever! Dr. C. C. Miller has a dept., "Questions and Answers," for begin'rs, and nearly all of best bee-keepers in America write for its columns. Among the Bee-Papers is a dept. wherein will

be found ALL that is really new and valuable in the other bee-papers. This is the bee-paper. Address, **GEO. W. YORK & CO., 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.**

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

**B. T. Canterbury,**

Breeder of



Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, Black Minorcas, and Golden Wyandottes. Fifty fine young males for sale. Eggs in season \$1.50 per fifteen. A few Silver Wyandottes and black-breasted Red Games fifteen hens and three males, at a bargain.

**Higginsville, Mo.**

Please mention the "Progressive."

**Cherry Grove Apiary.**

I have 300 stands of 3-banded Italian bees for sale, and can give you satisfaction in prices and bees. Write for prices on full colonies in eight-frame dovetailed hive. One, two, and three-frame nucleus Italian queens. In answering this advertisement, mention "Progressive."



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

Please mention the "Progressive."

**WANTED!**

10,000 pounds of **BEESWAX**, for Cash.  
**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 of 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 Higginville, Citizens' Bank of Higginville, or to the postmaster of this city, as to our responsibility, etc.

Smithville, Mo., May 20, 1895.

Colli Company, Higginville, 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, Higginville, Mo.: Gentlemen—My pa used tobacco for 40 years, and though 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, Higginville, Mo.**



The....

# Simplex Typewriter.

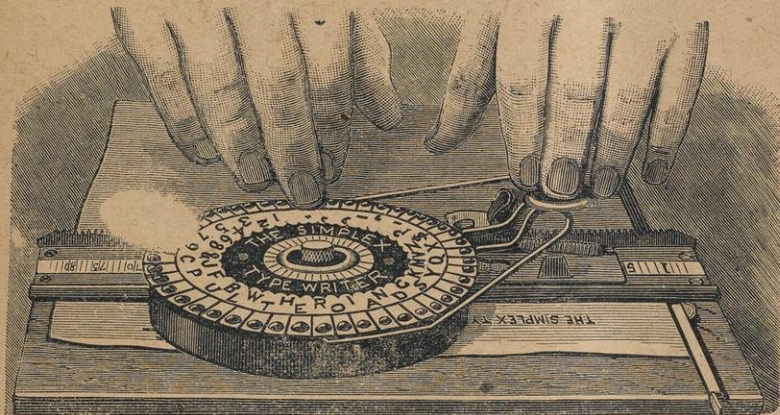


*The Simplest Thing in the World.*

The only really practical cheap typewriter ever put on the market.

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

**PRICE \$2.50.**



Sci. Am. N.Y.

THE LATEST OF THE BEST TYPEWRITERS. THE CLIMAX OF IMPROVEMENTS. THE MINIMUM OF PRICE. DESTINED TO REVOLUTIONIZE WRITING, AS THE SEWING-MACHINE REVOLUTIONIZED SEWING.

The "SIMPLEX" is the product of experienced typewriter manufacturers, and is a PRACTICAL TYPEWRITER in every sense of the word, and AS SUCH, WE GUARANTEE IT.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—Every man, whatever his business, has need of the "SIMPLEX." LAWYERS find them indispensable. MERCHANTS acknowledge their great value. CLERGYMEN write their sermons with them. AUTHORS their manuscripts. Letters written with the "SIMPLEX" are legible and neat, and at the rate of FORTY WORDS PER MINUTE.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The "SIMPLEX" will be hailed with delight by BOYS AND GIRLS. It will improve their spelling, and teach proper punctuation. It will encourage neatness and accuracy. It will print in any colored ink, violet, red, green, blue or black. It will PRINT A LINE EIGHT INCHES LONG, and admit any size letter paper. The printing is always in sight. A USEFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING NOVELTY, AT THE PRICE OF A TOY.

Nothing is of greater importance than correct forms of correspondence. The "SIMPLEX" encourages practice, and practice makes perfect. Writing with this machine will be such jolly fun for your boys and girls that they will write letters by the dozen. This may cost you something for postage stamps, but the improvement in their correspondence will repay you.

### EXTRA POINTS,

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

It has no ribbon to soil the fingers.

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

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

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

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

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

Address,

**LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, MO.**



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 PRICES, GOODS.

**QUEEN BEES IN SEASON.**

Three-frame Nuclei and Fall Colonies a Specialty.

Hives,  
Smokers,  
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Honey  
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AND ALL KIND OF **APIARIAN SUPPLIES**

AT  
**BED ROCK.**

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SEND FOR MY 24-PAGE, "LARGE-SIZE" CATALOGUE.

P. S. Save freight! How? Send for my Catalogue and find out.

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BEAUTIFUL,  
TRANSPARENT,  
TOUGH,  
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New Process  
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OUR NEW SANDED  
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TIONS, AND BEE-  
KEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

Recent comparative tests in Florida show that the old-process dipped wax will sag or stretch in the hive nearly five times as much as that by the new Weed Process.

are the finest product that money and machinery can turn out.

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LATEST IMPROVED

**HIVES**

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EVERYTHING CHEAP.  
Send 25c for the  
AMATEUR BEE KEEPER.

It will tell you how to begin, and how to succeed in bee keeping.

Bees  
and  
Queens.

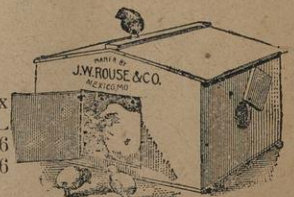


Apiarian  
Supplies.

**The Model Coop.**

RAT, CAT and VARMINT PROOF.

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



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

J. W. ROUSE & CO. Mexico Mo