



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **The progressive bee-keeper. Vol. VII, No. V May 1, 1897**

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

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/FYWRLSPER2OAZ8K>

<http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/NKC/1.0/>

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

MAY 1, 1897.



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.

On 20 lines and upwards, 3 times, 10 per cent; 6 times, 20 per cent; 9 times, 30 per cent; 12 times, 40 per cent.

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.

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

# CLUBBING LIST.

We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

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

Colman's Rural World.....	1 00.....	1 35
Journal of Agriculture.....	1 00.....	1 35
Kansas Farmer.....	1 00.....	1 35
Home and Farm.....	50.....	75

# BEE BOOKS.

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

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

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

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



TRADE MARKS,  
DESIGNS,  
COPYRIGHTS &c.

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

## SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

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

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

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

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

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

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

# A Tested Queen For 50c.

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

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

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

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

For comfortable and inexpensive riding—

The  
**Waverley**  
 Bicycle

**\$60**

These are better than our wheels of last year. The marked difference in price is because we do not have to buy any new machinery.

The matchless Waverley Bicycle for 1897, with absolutely true and dustproof bearings—a marvel in skill and workmanship—cannot be sold for less than the price we ask—**\$100.**

Catalogue Free.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

**Those Golden Beauties** and Three Banded Italians Ready

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

1 L. Frame Nuclei with warranted Queen,	\$1.75
2 " " " " " "	2.25
3 " " " " " "	2.75
Untested Queen, 75c; three for	2.40
Tested " "	1.00
Fine Breeder,	2.50

Safe delivery guaranteed,

**P. J. THOMAS,**  
 Fredonia, Kans.

A-5-t

**"FRUITAGE"**

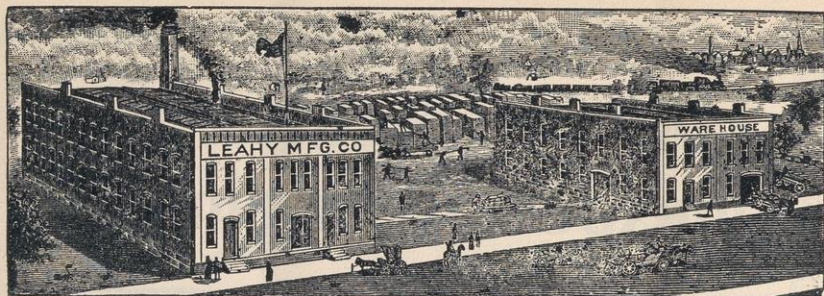
FOR FRUIT MEN ONLY.



**The Exclusive Fruit Paper of America**

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

Please mention the "Progressive."



# A COOL MILLION

of beautiful Snow White Sections, elegantly made, (polished on both sides) and manufactured from snowy Wisconsin basswood. Do you want some of them? If you do, to introduce our goods where, heretofore they have not been used, we will, during April, sell you in lots of five thousand, regular.  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ , at \$2.10 per thousand. Cream Sections as above, at \$1.85 per thousand. No. 2's, at \$1.65 per thousand. Send for our beautiful, illustrated Catalogue of Apian Supplies.

The Amateur Bee-Keeper, a 70-page book for beginners, by Prof. J. W. Rouse, price, 25c.

Address,

**LEAHY MFG. COMPANY,**  
Higginsville, Missouri.

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



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

All Bingham Smokers are stamped on the metal, patented 1878-1882—Knives B. & H.

The four larger sizes have extra wide shields and double coiled steel wire handles. These SHIELDS and HANDLES are an AMAZING COMFORT—always cool and clean. No more sooty nor burnt fingers. The Plain and Little Wonder have narrow shields and wire handles. All Bingham Smokers have all the new improvements, viz: Direct Draft, Movable Bent Cap, Wire Handles, Inverted Bellows, and are ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

Fifteen years for a dollar. One-half a cent a month.

Cuba, Kansas, Jan. 27th, 1897.

Dear Sir,—I have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always well pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer I write for circular. I do not think the four inch "Smoke Engine" too large. Yours,

W. H. EAGERTY.

Corning, Cal., July 14th, 1896.

I have used Bingham Smokers ever since they first came out. Working from three to seven hundred colonies twelve months in the year. I ought to know what is required in a smoker. The Doctor 3½ inch just received fills the bill. Respectfully,

O. W. OSBORN.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Aug. 7th, 1896.

Dear Sir—Smokers came O. K. They are the best I have ever seen; sell like hot cakes. Respectfully,

WM. BAMBU.

With a Bingham Smoker that will hold a quart of sound maple wood, the bee-keepers' trials are all over for a long time. Who ever heard of a Bingham Smoker that was too large or did not give perfect satisfaction. The world's most scientific and largest comb honey producers use Bingham Smokers and Knives. The same is true of the world's largest producers of extracted honey. Before buying a smoker or knife hunt up its record and pedigree.

Please mention the 'Progressive.'

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich



# THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY LEAHY MFG. CO.

VOL. VII.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., MAY 1, 1897.

NO. V.

## "AUNT JANE'S."

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

It stands from off the country road a space,  
Amid the hills near great Missouri's stream,  
A quiet, and a dear old-fashioned place,  
In springtime lovely as a poet's dream.  
Approached by a delightful woodland drive  
Adown two quaint and shady country lanes.  
One out that way will presently arrive  
Before the house I always call "Aunt Jane's."

It seems but yesterday a child at play.  
I romped beneath the big old walnut tree,  
My merry cousins with me—where are they  
Today I wonder—Sam, and Bess, and Lee?  
Sam is long since a married man—his son,  
A bright-eyed lad, I often hear it said;  
And Bess, our bonny Bess, the favored one,  
Is married, too; and Lee has long been dead.

And Frank and Katie, younger children, now  
Live in the dear old house—they, too, are grown;  
There with my aunt, Aunt Jane, and Uncle Howe.  
They dwell—ah me! how swift the years have flown,  
How swift since with my cousins three I played  
Upon the lawn beneath the spreading boughs  
Of that old tree which threw its cool shade  
About the grassy yard at Uncle Howe's.

An orchard to the east, and then a wood,  
Northwest, two miles or so the river ran;  
My aunt, a kindly woman and a good,  
My uncle a true-hearted, upright man.  
The older children, Robert, Mary, Will,  
Have gone from out the home they used to know—  
They left the old white farmhouse on the hill,  
And went their ways in life long years ago.

But, oh, to me it seems the same old place,  
Where in my youth I spent such happy days;  
Nor time nor sorrow ever can efface,  
Or cloud them in the past's oblivious haze.  
When, David-like, I used to watch the sheep,  
Or in the evening homeward drive the cows,  
The while the shades of night would slowly creep  
About the wooded hills near Uncle Howe's.

Oh, years, give back my childhood days once more!  
Bring once again the time forever past!  
No, no! the words are foolish. Youth is o'er,  
But memory lives as long as life shall last.  
And till I die, till hand and heart are cold,  
As long as life within me here remains,  
I'll love and cherish the delights of old,  
The happy days I spent at dear Aunt Jane's.

## LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED FOR HATCHING QUEEN BEES' EGGS.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

I WAS interested in reading the article by J. W. Rouse, page 74, in the PROGRESSIVE, (March issue). I think he is right in concluding that the most vigorous and best layers may hatch in less time than sixteen days, and under normal conditions, I think he will find it about twenty-four hours less. What are normal conditions? I should say in a full colony is the direct care of the bees from start to finish, and in the season of swarming with a good honey yield.

Mr. Rouse is undoubtedly right in thinking that there is considerable variation as to the length of time required from the laying of the egg to the emergence of the young queen, and I have found greater variation than he, perhaps, merely because I have done more foolish things than he, and reared some poorer queens. If you want to see how long a time you can have a young queen in hatching, and see how poor a queen you can raise, take bees enough to cover only part of a single frame, and let them raise a queen. If you have any ambition that way, you may possibly succeed in going considerably beyond the seventeen days, and your queen may be as valuable as one of that kind that I had, which after such delay laid a single egg and then was superseded, or rather the bees made the start to supersede her, but I concluded I didn't care for any more of that stock.

Mr. Rouse's remark about "the good old sixteen days, as laid down in the bee books by their authors," may lead beginners to think that 16 has always been the regular recognized number of days for the development of a queen. While most authors agree upon 16 days, that has not always been the recognized time, neither do all the books give that now. Go back a third of a century, and you will find that the generally accepted time was between 16 and 17 days. In the *American Bee Journal* for 1861 is reported a case in which the Baron Berlepsch, one of the highest authorities, carefully watched the development of a young queen and found it to be 18 days. This was with a weak forced swarm, and it will very likely be found that in most cases observations were made with nuclei and not with full colonies, and this accounts for the greater length of time. The same thing may account for the number 16 remaining so long unchallenged.

T. W. Cowan, excellent authority, gives 15 days as the correct time in his book, which has been probably translated into more languages than any textbook on bees ever written. Most likely that will be found to be the correct time under normal conditions as I have named them.

With regard to the relative value of queens taking 15, 16 or 18 days for their development, it is likely that other factors should be taken into account aside from the mere number of days. Suppose during the first eight days a cell be in a weak nucleus, and so poorly cared for that notwithstanding its last eight days are spent under the most favorable circumstances in a full colony, it reaches a total of 17 days. Now suppose the conditions are reversed, and another cell spend its first eight days in the strong colony and its last days in the nucleus, resulting again in 17 days. Although each took the same number of days for development, I

should have a good deal more faith in one queen than the other. I wouldn't like to be too dogmatic in the matter, but I should expect the better queen to come from the cell which had the better attendance during the first half of its existence. For during the last half of the cell life, the young being is sealed in its cell, and it can hardly be that anything is done for it except to keep it warm. But during the first half the feeding takes place, and I suspect there may be a great deal of difference during the 5 days of feeding. If you will note carefully, you will find that when a young queen leaves the cell, quite a surplus of royal jelly is left, in case it is in a full colony, but in the work of a nucleus you will often find not a particle left. Now if the young queen has used up all the food that has been given her, is it not just possible that there may have been a trifle of shortage, and that she would have used more if it had been present? And if that be the case, do you think she will be as good a queen as if she had had enough, and to spare?

If I am correct in the views here expressed, then we might not only expect that a queen reared in a nucleus throughout its whole time would take a longer time than would one in a full colony, but that it would also be inferior. But if the first eight days be spent in a full colony, so that its whole time of feeding be spent under favorable circumstances, it may make little difference from the time it is sealed up, whether it be in a strong or weak colony, or indeed whether it be in a colony at all, only so it is kept at the same temperature that a full colony would secure for it. Even if there be such a lack of temperature during the last part of the time, as to delay the hatching of the queen, the effect of that can hardly be so bad as a lack during the feeding period.

Marengo, Ills.

## WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

SOMNAMBULIST.

WHAT a grand, comprehensive study bee-keeping is. The more you know, the more you don't know. And just as one feels they are getting comfortably started, and have aspired to the possession of a small stock of self-reliance, along comes some of the "old masters," and waltzes us down to the foot of the class, or, worse still, sends us to the lower grade—the primer class. There is, however, a grain of comfort in the realization that in the primer class in bee-keeping, as well as many other pursuits, there are a lot of us.

Of course you will at once surmise that I have suffered a recent turning down, and perhaps my friends will be sufficiently interested to inquire who could have had the audacity to dare such a transaction. Nobody more nor less than Doolittle. I had grown somewhat reconciled to attacks from the front of the PROGRESSIVE, (Miller's), but to hear from such a big gun in the rear, was entirely unexpected. Incautiousness on my part did it. I think I'll be more wary next time. However, I'd be willing to sacrifice myself on the altar of humiliation repeatedly, if it were the means of bringing out such articles as he (Doolittle) gave us under the caption of "How Much Super Room." Reader, as you go over that article, don't dare laugh in your sleeve at me, for don't you see that with almost a single sweep of the pen, he sends the majority of us back to the primary department, insofar as this subject is concerned, by saying the "MOST COMMON WAY" is to put on a whole super at a time.

He begins by saying, "With a hive which has no hood or cap covering the section, it is impossible to do aught

else than put on a super fully covering the top of the hive at one time, *but with any chaff hive or hooded hive*, and the right kind of surplus arrangement, we have the thing perfectly under our control."

Not working for the interests of any special hive are you, Friend D.? Because I want to keep off people's toes. But I've had considerable experience with chaff hives having a deep chamber for the reception of the super, as well as hives built on the principle of the Langstroth and dovetailed, and said experience compels me to prefer the latter. The going after the well-cemented supers or set of frames decides the question. Having put on my thinking cap, I've considered about the impossibility above referred to, and I would respectfully ask if by the use of enameled cloth or heavy duck we could not preclude the passage of bees except when wanted? The practice of giving too much super room, he terms "stretching out the bees too much." Now didn't he stretch to the outside limits when he spoke of supers which held from forty to sixty pounds? With us, twenty-four to twenty-eight pounds are about the usual size. I would like to ask, if but twelve sections or less were put on, would over the center of the frames or brood nest be preferable to over one side or the other? Such simple little things govern success in bee-keeping, and I have made so many mistakes, my supply of self-conceit seems growing miserably small.

Some bee-keeper wrote not long ago that he never saw such a rough spring in which to handle bees. High, cold gales prevailing most of the time. This forcibly reminds me of my early days in bee-keeping, when enthusiasm ran high—yes, outran better judgment. And here is where beginners frequently trample down their own interests by being over-anxious to have



all work up to date, if not ahead of date, or by a consuming curiosity to know all about how the business of their tireless toilers is progressing. The former class are built much the same as those housewives who are noted for their earliness in house-cleaning. This sort of hustling is frequently rewarded by offended nature revolting. Long and serious illness, with the ever attendant doctor's bills, frequently following, and sometimes even life is sacrificed. On the same principle is the success and even the existence of a colony of bees destroyed. Again, should these high winds continue through fruit bloom, close watch will have to be kept up lest the stores run too low. Many are beguiled by the delusive appearance of abundant fruit bloom, and fail to take note of the utter impossibility of the bees grasping the opportunity by the hand. I once heard an experienced and reliable bee-keeper declare that owing to unfavorable weather bees largely profited by fruit bloom about once in fifteen years only. One thing is sure—if interested in bees, one becomes a close observer of the weather in all seasons, and while neighbors are declaring "they never saw the like," we know 'tis but a repetition of the same old story.

On still sunny days during fruit bloom, queen clipping is in order. Each spring finds me with a small class in practical bee-keeping, and this part of the work is to students or beginners always intensely interesting. The questions relative to finding the queen are varied and numerous, (and I've had those who considered themselves well up in bee-keeping to make erroneous statements in regard to this particular job), so there may be those among the readers of the PROGRESSIVE who would like some guiding suggestion.

In all operations connected with handling bees, avoid excitement and

confusion, both as regards the worker on the outside and the inside workers. Smoke and smooth motions will insure quiet with Italian bees, but of course hybrids and blacks as a rule are less easily put under control. Observe where the cluster of bees is, and in the first comb outside of the body of bees will be found the pollen. On the next comb you have a good chance to see her majesty. If not found here, then on the other side of the brood nest, next to the outside comb of brood nest proper, there's a good chance. By brood nest proper is meant that portion of the lower story occupied by pollen, combs, eggs and brood. An old hand at the business once remarked to me, "Never look on the outside comb next the wall of the hive for the queen. I never found one there in my life." If the brood nest extends to this comb, then you may have a chance to find her there. After some little experience, one glance over a comb, unless greatly over-crowded with bees, will suffice to determine if there she is to be found. Always keep in mind that old phrase so familiar in text books on grammar, "Exceptions to general rule. I've read of those who by giving a puff or so of strong smoke, and then tapping on hive cover, claim to find the queen on under side of hive cover, but I've never succeeded in this trick. By strong smoke, is not meant tobacco smoke, or indeed any quality, but quantity, of smoke. Avoid working with bees during a pending storm, or for an hour or two after the passage of a storm.

Don't I know all this is old? Oh, yes, but *all* bee-keepers are not old in experience, and those who are not, are so thankful for any simple information, at which same information "old uns" are often seemingly anxious to scoff. However, the "old uns" are sometimes made to confess they do not know all things.

In American Bee-Keeper we find plans for the prevention of robbing, as follows: "When the robbing is confined to your own apiary, or in other words, when one of your weaker colonies is being robbed by one of your stronger ones, simply exchange places of the two colonies, putting the strong one on the stand occupied by the weaker one, and vice versa, but when your bees are being robbed by the bees of some other apiary, select a good strong colony, one that is well able to defend itself and stores against any and all robbers, and place it on the stand being robbed."

An easier plan is to get a sheet, or something similar, and spread over the hive being robbed, allowing it to remain until nightfall.

In *Vick's Magazine*, E. Whitney Putnam, in speaking of a bed of cassia, says: "Then the golden brown bees, flying in and out among the flowers in their foraging expeditions for floral sweets, are no small addition to the beauty. A bed of cassia in the busy days of summer is musical with the hum of these insects, and if you thoughtlessly grasp a bunch, you may find to your grief that some industrious little body has pre-empted nearly every flower upon the stalk, and is not willing that his claim shall be jumped. If you are a bee-keeper, do not fail to have a good bed of cassia. Sweet clover, too, is always a resort for the tenants of the hive, as well as a grateful addition to the floral decorations of the house."

Really, the weather's so fine just now, the rapidly developing vegetation surprising us at almost every step, the very air laden with sweet perfume from the apple and plum, that it's difficult to confine oneself down to business in the bee yard and house. How natural for the bee-keeper to glide into horticulture. One inspires a love for the other, and either inspires love for all nature. It has long been claimed that

bee-keeping elevates man. Most probably, daily contact with nature does the work.

Naptown, Dreamland.

## A RESUME OF MARCH PROGRESSIVE.

E. T. FLANAGAN.

THE March number of the PROGRESSIVE is a sample of an "up to date" bee paper. F. L. Thompson, than he, few yield a more facile pen, leads off in Will Ward Mitchell's usual place with a very good poem, something I think unusual with "F. L.," while Will Ward gives us a very readable sketch of "the powers that be" at Higginsville. Glad to see their "ugly mugs;" feel better acquainted, as it were; though the features of "R. B. L." were already familiar with most of us. What encouragement it should be to all young, ambitious men, the example these young men give of what can be accomplished by industry, application and honesty, without the aid of capital, and wonderfully as they have succeeded so far, I predict that they will be heard from again in the years to come. Success to them.

F. S. Brautigam gives us very interesting items from New Mexico. I am always interested in whatever "Seigel" writes for he was some 8 years with me and learned during that time many "kinks" in regard to successful bee-keeping. All he writes from his own experience can be relied on.

I have often thought that if the "Fragments" were so good, what would the "Feast" be. Come, give us a *feast* once in a while "Sommy," or is that asking too much.

Friends Thorington, Moore and Rouse all give us readable articles; Friend Moore especially makes a point I appreciate, when he calls attention to the fact that a catalogue is designed to

give the price of articles offered for sale, but how often in my experience when a catalogue is asked for and sent the next mail brings a request for "your very lowest prices." It makes me tired sometimes, but I try and be as patient as I know how.

I have little faith in the attempts made from time to time to devise methods to keep bees from swarming while trying to raise comb honey. I have tried I believe every method yet given to the public, and all were more or less "vanity and vexation."

I think I see light ahead in the new "drawn comb" now so much talked of. Having had considerable experience with "bait combs" and so-called "drawn combs," and knowing from actual results, their great value in securing a crop of comb honey, especially in "off years," or when the seasons are almost failures, I hailed with great satisfaction the prospect of a substitute, that could be obtained at no greater outlay than for "extra thin" foundation. I could see no more objection to its use in the sections, than to thin or extra thin foundation, and any objection to the one would hold good as to the other, and it was with great surprise, as well as pain, that I saw the stand the editor and his valuable correspondents took on this subject, for I held and do still hold, that if it's a success mechanically and can be placed on the market at the same price as the foundation ordinarily used, it will be used, and valued, as foundation has been used and valued, all opposition to the contrary, notwithstanding. And if it will increase the amount of comb honey raised, all the better, for then less extracted will be obtained, and the adulterators have less stock to work with.

The argument that such "drawn foundation" that the projectors are now making such efforts to perfect, can be filled with glucose and sealed over by machinery, is simply ridiculous, and is

not worth a moment's thought, and it is astonishing that bee-keepers can be found to revive the "Wiley lie," that has not yet done its work in damaging their pursuit. No one in the United States has done more to develop the production of honey, or whose interests are more intimately connected with the welfare of honey production than those now engaged in developing this new improvement, and as they are intelligent business men, who can for a moment believe they would develop and introduce an article that would give a death blow to their business? I hold that it is only fair for them and ourselves to await events, and give this thing a fair trial, and not condemn it untried by so many.

It seems only reasonable to me to think that all progressive bee-keepers would be intensely interested in this matter, and would encourage with their sympathy, those that are trying to take a step forward, and not oppose or condemn them before they have had a chance to show whether it is a step in advance or not. I have not one cent's interest in this matter more than the average bee-keeper, but I do like to see fair play, and all who try to go ahead and get out of the ruts, given a fair show.

Belleville, Ills.

---

### CALIFORNIA NOTES.

F. S. BRAUTIGAM.

WE'RE in California now, for health, climate and home; but we all had a cold, and the little one also had an attack of diphtheria. We are all well again, and feel good. My good wife did not like New Mexico, nor did I very much. So we both agreed, and came here to the land of health and beauty.

Bee-keepers here at present have a broad smile on their faces, because they anticipate a large honey flow this season. Having had a good deal of rain, gives them courage. Still they want more rain, and the indications at present favor them. Many of them feel so good as to subscribe for the Pacific Bee Journal, which makes the editor smile.

When I received the March PROGRESSIVE, and looked on the first page, I noticed the "Bees' Calendar," but failed to see the old poet's name, while in its place was that of F. L. Thompson, of Colorado. On the next page was "Wayside Fragments," a good deal of interesting reading. Next is a new contributor, Miss Caroline Abbott. She wears gloves while working with the bees, as she is still a little afraid of stirring the bees up yet, as they sting. By the way, sister bee-keeper, just lay the gloves aside. You will find it much easier to work bees without gloves, and by and by you will not think of wearing gloves while working with the dear little fellows, as you will soon get acquainted with their ways and habits.

On the following two pages, Will Ward Mitchell introduces us to the Leahy Manufacturing Company; and I will indorse all he says about them, as I know it to be true. I will further add that the manager always was a busy man, and that Ed always was a good fellow; and John—why, bless your heart, Johnnie always was a good boy, and we are glad to see him as one of the officers of the Leahy Manufacturing Company.

Bro. Rouse has come to compare queens with chickens. Not exactly so, but he is perfectly right about the hatching of queens. That the most vigorous and best layers should hatch in a little less time than sixteen days.

Friend E. W. Moore favors the Italians. We are right with you, but we favor the leather-colored queens.

Observer, at Rose Hill, shows up again.

By the way, Skylark must be busy. You know California this season has

had bounteous rains, which brought the prospects of an enormous honey yield, making the hopes of bee-keepers in this state run very high. Guess Skylark is busy, as the honey flow will soon be on hand. And "Brer Jeems?" Why, I guess he will show up some day with another patent hive. Look out; he is still living.

In Straws from the Apiary I see that Fred S. Thorington compares Little Bee's article with one written in the Rural World. By the way, we had better let them try and convince themselves. I know Tenny is a good worker, and is the life of their business. She can do more work than any other member of the family. Say, you know there is good *fishing outside* of the bee journals? I would not advise an invalid to keep bees on such a scale as to say to depend upon bee-keeping for a livelihood, unless they had a person to take their place when it became necessary, as invalids sometimes give out.

F. L. Thompson gives us a valuable article on Prevention of Swarming in Working for Comb Honey.

I agree with O. P. Miller that there is nothing wrong in an honest competition for trade.

I expect to experiment this season in the mating of queens and how it may be controlled, but on a different principle to that of L. A. Aspinwall, and if it proves a success, will let the bee-keepers know, and will not get it patented. Will also experiment with a new self-hiver, which we expect to patent.

Los Angeles, Cal.

---

## STRAWS FROM THE APIARY.

---

FRED S. THORINGTON.

---

When the flowers in the valley  
Scent the the wind that o'er them blows,  
When the dewdrops of the evening  
Kiss the flushed cheeks of the rose;  
When shafts of morning sunlight  
With buds and blossoms play,  
Then we hail with joy and gladness  
The coming of the May.

WHEN I read on page 72 of the March PROGRESSIVE, from the pen of Will Ward Mitchell, the history of the Leahy Manufacturing Company, and took a good look at the

three leading supply dealers of the west, I could not help exclaiming, What a happy trio the three men, R. B. Leahy, E. B. Gladish, and J. W. Ennis make. Their bright and cheerful features denote patience, perseverance and integrity, ever needful in the up-building and maintaining of any great enterprise. It is no wonder we get good bee-keepers' supplies and a good PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, coming as they do from the hands of such worthy men.

I liked Caroline Abbott's article in March PROGRESSIVE, and truly hope she will come again to our circle, and tell us more about the little bees out in the corner of the orchard where the fruit trees bloom in the merry spring-time.

F. S. Brautigam says he, like me, would like to see S. E. Miller come back among our ranks again with his balls of bee glue. I want to tell you, Friend B., (and I may as well do it now as any time), that I like your writing, too, and I don't want you to drop out like S. E. did.

I see by the American Bee-Keeper for February, page 49, a movement is on foot among some of the prominent bee-keepers of New York to prevent spraying of fruit trees while in blossom, by state legislation. The act, if it becomes a law, will impose a fine of not less than \$10. or more than \$50, on any person who shall spray with, or apply in any way poison, or any poisonous substance to fruit trees while the same are in blossom. Why can't Missouri have some such law? The practice of spraying trees while in bloom is very detrimental to bee-keepers, and is on the increase, and surely something should be done to stop it. It is practiced largely by those who make spraying a business. Of course they do not care when the spraying is done, as long as they can have the job of doing it at so much a day.

The April PROGRESSIVE was down on the Weed-in comb from start to finish. Weed 'em out! Weed 'em out!

What a spring. All kinds of weather mixed, and yet there is none for sale. Who wants to buy if there were?

My bees arrived from their winter quarters in good shape. No loss during winter. I may be obliged to break one colony up some time this spring. It shows signs of sickness, though it is yet strong. I expect they feel bad on account of having that Weed comb used on them. I don't think we should use it. It is much easier to do a wrong than it is to set a wrong right after it is done.

In the February PROGRESSIVE, R. L. Taylor, writing on the the topic of the bee hive, says, "Who has not met those who are in ecstasies over their large, frequent swarms?" There are some would-be bee-keepers that think if they get three or four swarms from one colony in a season their bees are doing well, and yet if asked if they had put on the surplus boxes, or taken any off, they will invariably say, No, I did not think they needed any; or they will say, I don't think they are full. They seem to manage bees on the "don't think" plan. Toward the season's close, if asked if their bees made any surplus honey, they will say, No, I don't think they have, and I don't think they have enough to winter them. Such bee-keepers after a few years are apt to say, I don't think bee-keeping pays, and I guess I will quit. Such ones are an injury to our noble cause.

In running for comb honey, it is a good plan to put on the supers or crates when we find little new white flakes of comb along the top edges of the frames. These new bits of comb indicate more room is wanted to store honey, and if the crates are put on then, and the honey continues to be brought in, the bees will go to work in the sections at once; where if they are put on before

the new bits of combs appear, the bees are apt to become discouraged on account of so much room, and lay around until they swarm; and if we neglect to put on the crates until after the bees have the swarming fever, they are very loth to go into them, and we are apt to have our trouble of putting them on as a recompense. In bee-keeping, as well as in any other industry, we want as near as possible to do the right thing at the right time, and let the thoughtless slipshod plans alone.

Mr. Taylor says the hive must not be complicated. Slides, drawers, and such like traps never work well inside of a box occupied by bees. I should say not. They don't work at all. It reminds me of the days of my childhood, in the last part of the sixties. I was living in Michigan, and one of our neighbors kept bees—mostly in box hives. In the fall, they most always took some honey, and the good woman of the house would send a little to us, and if we found a little brood in it, which was most always the case, no matter, it was sweet just the same. A man came along and made several hives, some two or three feet high, having several sets of drawers toward the top, and I suppose they had some kind of frames below the drawers. At any rate when the bees had filled the hive with brood, comb, honey, etc., the drawers failed to operate, and we continued to get honey as before mentioned. I have often wondered what kind of a hive it was. Do any of the readers of the PROGRESSIVE know? As near as I can remember, it was about the size of a ten-frame American hive, outside measure, only about as tall as two of its bodies.

If we have strong colonies in the production of comb honey, and a rapid honey flow, nice straight combs and well-filled sections will be the result, with a very few bulged combs as an exception. Without separators, to the

contrary, if the colony is weak in numbers and the flow is irregular, the sections will be more or less bulged, and not all filled out, especially in the part of the crate where but few bees are at work. But to insure best results, aside from foundation being used, the long way of the section must run the long way of the hive. Then the hive only wants leveling from side to side, and the back end can remain the highest. If the sections run the long way across the short way of the hive, the hive must stand level all around. Some years ago I used tin separators, and the bees would attach the combs to the tin with little brace combs, so when I took the sections out, they would break off of the comb and so mutilate it that I concluded they did more damage than a few bulged ones would, so I used them for other purposes. The combs that are bulged can be sold to neighbors, or used at home. Cut out, it makes nice chunk honey.

Yes, Friend Rouse, I am often asked if my bees are "making any honey now," long after they have been placed in winter quarters, and long before any blossoms come in the spring.

Ye editor says bees skate around on the snow. I have heretofore been in the habit of calling the performance a kind of a circle waltz, keeping time to the humming of their wings, but I guess I was wrong.

Bees are the horticulturist's friend, and about the only insect that lives over winter in sufficient numbers to work on the early spring bloom, to amount to anything, towards its fertilization, and great care should be taken not to spray our trees or plants while in bloom, thereby killing our bees, doing more harm than good. If spraying is done before the bloom comes or after it falls, no harm is done to bees, for they only visit trees or plants while in bloom.

Chillicothe, Mo.

## ARE BEES CAPABLE OF EDUCATION?

F. L. THOMPSON.

A GOOD deal of ink is liable to be shed over this subject unless set straight at the outset, and either the affirmative or the negative liable to be relied on in the enforcement of practical ideas such as swarming, management and breeding. If the affirmative is held, one is apt to forget that for practical purposes it may take so long as to avail us nothing; if the negative, care is needed to express only what we know, for otherwise the interests of truth are not served.

On page 87 of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, an editorial says, "bees have the same habits now that they had at their creation, as permanent and unvarying as the attraction of gravitation." The more I think of that assertion, the less I understand it. How can it possibly be proved? The writer of the paragraph is not in the habit of making assertions without proof, hence, I infer he thinks there is some proof for this statement. The only proof I can think of is long experience in the apiculture without noticing that bees acquired new habits.

For the solution of any practical question in bee-keeping, personal experience is the only true guide; but in this matter, it is plainly inadequate. To illustrate:—An aquarium was divided in two parts by a glass partition. On one side were a few small fishes, and on the other a pike. The pike could not see the partition, and was in the habit of darting at the small fishes. Of course he only bumped his head, sometimes so severely as to be stunned by the shock. This was repeated daily for months. But finally he actually did learn not to dart at them, so that when the partition was removed, he let them alone. Now, suppose a practical man

had observed this during any one day, after being told that it had been kept up for thirty days previously. Would he not have said "Pikes are incapable of education?" I do not mean to apply the illustration as a whole, however, for the statement that bees have the same habits now as at their creation, can only be entirely disproved by proving, not only that individuals acquire habits, but the succession of the same habits through many generations becomes fixed by heredity. But it will serve for the present in one way, namely, to show that it will not do to judge by the evidence of short periods of time. An acquaintance of fifty years with the habits of bees, is no more conclusive in settling this question than an acquaintance of one day with the habits of the pike; in fact, much less so, for the pike learned one lesson in a few months, and it is enough for our purpose if we show that it is possible for bees to learn no more than one lesson in thousands and thousands of years, (and we are not required to show that this process keeps on in any one animal, as some seem to think, for plenty of conditions which have no connection with former ones may slacken or turn back the process at any stage.) Each day added to the impression that was being formed in the pike's mind, although that impression was undiscoverable by human observation; it is not necessary to assume that bees learn any more in a century than a pike does in a day, to show that the assertion, that bees have the same habits now as at their creation, is practically without proof.

Is that assumption improbable? To answer this would lead to questions not very closely connected with bee-keeping. But without going into an argument, I may say here, that modern science, as is known, is such as to make the unsupported assertion that ANY animal now has the same habits as at its

creation, sound very strange, and require detailed explanation before it can be admitted in any sense. To affirm fifty years ago, that the habits of animals have changed since their creation would, it is true, have been a wild hypothesis, and to affirm that they have not been changed, would have been an eminently safe utterance; but now the progress of science has precisely reversed those conditions. However unwilling one may be to so regard it, it is yet true that the man who scouts the idea as absurd is ignorant of the points at issue. It cannot be brushed aside; it has to be soberly considered, for not to speak of its intrinsic reasonableness, there is such a formidable array of authority in its favor as to make dogmatism perfectly useless. Without being a scientist, it is easy to understand that no one but a scientist can make authoritative statements, and no one not reasoning on a scientific basis can assert possibilities and probabilities, in these matters. Hundreds and thousands of circumstances, connected with the comparison of the life histories, physiology and palaeontology of insects, and in fact of all animals, must be as familiar as the A. B. C. before one can afford to be dogmatic in any assertion relating to the fixity of the characteristics of species.

The bee-keeper, as such, cannot be an authority; for the set of facts which he observes is only connected with the present habits of our species. Our historical knowledge of bees counts as nothing, for the twenty-two hundred years since Aristotle wrote the first detailed accounts are a mere point in geological time. Nor on general principles, is it easy to understand why our mere observing powers should be made the final means of judging whether an animal has learned anything. We see that dogs and horses learn tricks; because bees do not learn what we call tricks, are we to infer that they learn

nothing? The ability of dogs in this line is comparatively great; does that show that a lesser ability cannot exist? Because we cannot see the hour hand on a clock face move, are we to infer that it does not? Because we cannot picture to ourselves what a distance of ninety million miles really is, must we conclude the sun is not that far away? The fact is, we are forced to admit the possibility of bees possessing at least an exceedingly small capability of education, for we know absolutely nothing to the contrary. It is also pretty well established that among the higher animals things learned may become fixed by heredity, very slowly and slightly, if you will, but if fixed at all, that is enough. Admit those two propositions in the smallest possible degree, and the further proposition, "Time is long," which cannot successfully be disputed, and the possibility of the whole is admitted, among lower as well as higher animals, for heredity exists among them all, and it would be exceedingly rash to assert that what it perceptibly brings about in one case, it may not imperceptibly bring about in another.

It may readily be admitted that many draw false conclusions by being too prone to discover apparent manifestations of the acquisition of knowledge by animals. It is not at all necessary to do so, for judging alone by what we surely know, the possibility of at least a minute degree of reasoning power in any animal is never shut out; nor its probability either, if I may indicate my belief in the evidence of science. But this would take us too far away from bees in particular. My contention is, that the idea that bees have the same habits now as at their creation, cannot possibly be put in the form of an assertion.

On page 78, March PROGRESSIVE, second column, the top figure is a rear view of the two-hive device. The two



middle figures are "bird's-eye" views of the *three-hive* device, the second figure being the front, and the third figure the rear. The fourth figure is the additional piece needed in the *three-hive* device.

A year ago I wrote to the PROGRESSIVE of an effort being made toward a more rational system of selling extracted honey. I lately heard that a Colorado bee-keeper put about four tons of extracted honey last year on the market in the granulated form, in 5 and 7½ pound lard pails. They were filled from the extractor, and honey allowed to granulate; then a label put on giving instructions for liquifying. Three years ago not a pound could be sold in that market in the granulated form: now, not enough can be produced to supply the home demand.

Denver, Colo.

[Good.—Ed.]

### RUINOUS TO THE PURSUIT.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

A MAN'S foes shall be those of his own household," is asserted in the New Testament, and has been proven true in millions of instances, if he but grows ahead of his time in science, philosophy or religion. Nevertheless, many thinking, reasoning and progressive souls cannot be crowded down into the grooves of thought which satisfied their forefathers—they must progress and unfold, even if it does bring opposition and persecution.

Not only so, but a pursuit often finds its worst enemies in its own ranks. This is particularly true of the pursuit of bee-keeping. Not intentionally so, perhaps, but none the less deadly are the methods employed.

First, the "sugar honey" craze struck at the heart of the pursuit by permitting the unprincipled to destroy the market for liquid honey—and teaching the bees to perform the work of adulteration. This was a fraud second to none in importance, for it allowed the bees to store "sugar" in the combs, to be rapidly extracted and sold for honey. A wicked and diabolical fraud was performed by the innocent bees, just to increase the product, the unconscientious keeper never caring a moment for the ruin of the pursuit by such fraudulent action. This was "winked at" by many of those who should have sounded the *danger* alarm, (the editors of periodicals devoted to bee-keeping), and has had its influence in injuring the sale of extracted honey.

Now, comb honey is in danger, and every true friend of the pursuit will array himself against the use of the "manufactured comb," which is so full of danger to the pursuit. Its use is not practical. It cannot be profitably shipped and used. The packing will almost make it prohibitive. In fact, I think that it is the wildest scheme of folly ever advanced in connection with bee-keeping, and one which is second to none in its baneful influences and ultimate results.

I do not oppose its use from any other motive than that of preventing the over-zealous from ruining the market for comb honey. It will most certainly decrease the demand, and drive thousands of our best bee-keepers from our ranks.

Adulterated comb and adulterated honey will go hand in hand, and destruction and death for the pursuit are the legitimate results—the worst enemies of the pursuit are among its supposed friends.

San Francisco, Cal.

OUR

---

## :: Letter Box.

---

### *An Appropriate Name.*

The goods I have been receiving from you give good satisfaction, better than any I have been getting anywhere else. If this continues, I will place all my orders with you. This I have about concluded to do. I anxiously watch for the coming of the PROGRESSIVE, and think it has the appropriate name, for it *is* progressive, and keeps pace with the times, and now that my Friend Doolittle is a partner at the head, it will grow more progressive. But say, what will Doolittle do with his "old man"? Will he bring him along with his innocent, pleasing, solicitous countenance? If so, I hope he will sell queens enough to get him a new hat before he appears in the PROGRESSIVE, as his old hat has become very much dilapidated, though perhaps it is only his style of upward ventilation. How is this, Friend Doolittle? Do you and the old man agree on this point of upward ventilation?

My bees wintered well.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

Humansville, Mo.

~~~~~  
 ? ? ? ? ?

### *Likes the "Progressive."*

Enclosed herewith please find fifty cents to pay for one year's subscription to the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, commencing with the February issue.

I have had more or less experience with bees for over ten years, but not until last year did I do very much with them. Before that time I helped my father, and I do yet. Last year I started in earnest by myself, and although the bee-keepers around this part did not receive any honey, except my fath-

er who received a few pounds, I managed to get twenty-six pounds from two hives, besides having a swarm about the middle of August, and which was able to winter itself, although some of the bee-keepers around here told me that I would lose it; but I said I would show them that I knew more about bee-keeping than they did. They are surprised with the result. I started with one hive, and now have four colonies. Being very much pleased with the January PROGRESSIVE, which I believe was a sample copy to my father, leads me to subscribe to your valuable paper. Wishing your paper every success which it deserves, I remain,

Yours truly,

J. W. WILDMAN.

Newton Upper Falls, Mass.

~~~~~  
 ? ? ? ? ?

### *Pleased with our Goods.*

The goods I received from your house are the best I have ever seen. You may count on me as one of your future customers. Bees are bringing in plenty of pollen, and some honey. They worked today as if there was a heavy honey flow. S. H. STEPHENS.

Foster, Texas.

~~~~~  
 ? ? ? ? ?

### *The "Progressive" the Best.*

Please find enclosed fifty cents for another year's subscription to the PROGRESSIVE. I have been taking it for a year, and I can truly say that it is the best journal I ever read. The one thousand sections, and the surplus foundation I ordered from you last year was just fine. I am well pleased with them. Please send me catalogue for 1897. My bees are all right so far; but we had a failure in the honey crop here last year. But I still hope for the coming season to be a better one. We must live in faith, hope, and love, if we ever make a success in bee-keep-

ing, and we must have everything ready for the coming season. If we don't, we cannot expect to make a success in our chosen pursuit.

Verdella, Mo. SHERMAN LANE.

§ § § §

### Good Work.

I received the goods in good order. I was surprised at the good work you do, in smooth work and finish on your supplies. I will enclose an order in a few days for more supplies and comb foundation.

F. A. AYRES.

Laurine, Neb.

§ § § §

### From California.

Dear Friend Leahy.—

Yours of March 24th at hand and read with pleasure. Many thanks for your sending me the PROGRESSIVE. I now have 60 colonies of bees and think I will get 30 more soon, and what I have are beginning to swarm. There is a Mr. Richardson six miles east of me that has 900 colonies, and a Mr. Stewart two miles northeast that has 100, and a Mr. McIntyre, of Fillmore, seven miles north. I do not know how many he has, but he gets honey by the car-load of a good season, and everybody thinks this will be a good honey year as there has been more rain this winter than has been for years. In our neighborhood there has been twenty-one inches, and there may be a little more yet. Since writing you, I have been at Los Angeles, and can get hives two story complete for extracting, 8-frame in flat, 75c; delivered, freight prepaid, at Fillmore, our nearest railroad station. I will give you an order for ½ dozen "Higginsville" smokers and one Union Family Scale, double brass beam. I think you can get freight rates cheaper than I can. So you may prepay the freight to Fillmore, and send the bill with notice of

shipment. I will send money by return mail. I saw Mr. Richardson today. His bees are beginning to swarm.

If you think worth while, I might write a few articles for the PROGRESSIVE this summer, from actual experience.

Yours very truly,

Penrose, Calif. J. C. BALCH.

Friend Balch, we will be glad to hear from you. I know your articles will be of interest.—[Ed.]

## Editorial.

### The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

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

There is something beautiful about a real good Christian person whose soul fairly beams forth with rays of love and honesty, whose deeds sparkle like dewdrops in the morning sunlight, but we have little use for a man who uses his religion to advertise his business. He corrupts rather than does good. The penitentiary is full of such men.

† † † †

Dr. Miller, in April 15th Gleanings, in a three-page article tells all about what he "don't know" about the Weed comb. Says that the Hutchason and Leahy editorials have been the greatest blow to the pursuit for some time. Dr., I don't like to tackle as big a man as you are, but, really, if they were so objectionable, why did you cause what you called the most objectionable part of said editorials to be reprinted in Gleanings, a journal that has double the circulation of the Review and the PROGRESSIVE combined, thus giving it more notoriety? Now I believe your answer will be, "I don't know."

Something has melted the wax in Mr. Root's ears. So it appears. He has lost his head, and is now talking through his hat.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

We are having an elegant trade this year, and our goods seem to give general satisfaction. We have had but one complaint, and that was about the bottom boards of the hives we send out. Friends, we do not claim to put good clear lumber in the bottom boards, nor do we believe that other manufacturers do.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

R. C. Aikin has gone back to his "first love." He writes me as follows:

Friend Leahy—

I have now been home four days, after a stormy trip across the "plains." I do not seem to have the April PROGRESSIVE. Would like one. Please change address from Strambaugh, Iowa, to Loveland, Colo.

Respectfully,

R. C. AIKIN.

Loveland, Colo.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

We have received a sample of the new Weed comb foundation. It has sidewalls a little over one-eighth of an inch high, and runs, according to our measurement, about eight square feet to the pound—maybe a little more, or a little less. It is quite difficult to get the exact weight, as it is in small, uneven pieces, but we believe the above is nearly correct. The A. I. Root Company informs us this comb is made of pure beeswax. I expect to give this comb a test in the apiary this year, and see if the bees will accept it more readily than other foundation, and as readily as they will natural comb drawn out by the bees.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

Mr. Root reminded us more than a year ago that the three leading bee journals were for amalgamation. This was a very unkind remark of Mr. Root, as it pointed to his own journal, the

American Bee Journal, and the Review, as the leading bee journals of America. A man who will speak editorially of his own influence, or the influence of his publication, is troubled with a bump of egotism. Perhaps that bump is somewhat reduced since the amalgamation scheme was defeated over two to one, and Mr. Newman (whom he threatened to use his influence against if he (Newman) did certain things) received about nine-tenths of the total vote cast for general manager. I don't believe that Mr. York or Mr. Hutchason appreciate any such unkind cuts against the other journals. In fact, they are too good business men. They further know that Mr. Newman is and always has been as good a friend as the bee-keepers ever had.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

Dr. E. B. Mason, secretary of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, writes: "I am now preparing a program for the United States Bee-Keepers' Union. The meeting will probably be held during the last week in August. The railroad rate will be one cent a mile, each way, good for thirty days." For the benefit of our readers who have not read the proceedings of the meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association at Lincoln, Neb., last fall, we will state that the name that the name of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association was changed to the United States Bee-Keepers' Union. I am sorry the name is so near like that of our old beekeepers' union, as it is quite handy at times to call things by their short names; for instance, "The Union," and these names being so near alike, misunderstandings may arise unless the whole name is used when writing or talking about either organization. It is suggested that each of these unions occupy different fields for the benefit of bee-keepers—that is, one is to be an aggressive one, and the other

a defensive—one to protect the bee-keeper in his rights and privileges, while the other is to fight adulteration of honey. Out of the 500,000 bee-keepers in the United States, both these organizations should have a good membership, and I hope they will. There are bee-keepers sufficient to support the associations, or a dozen, for that matter, and a dollar contributed to either of them we believe will bring good returns. We hope to see both of these organizations strong in membership, active in their pursuit, a benefit to bee-keepers, and a terror to our enemies. Long may they wave!

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

**Not I.**—I see that J. W. Rouse says in the April PROGRESSIVE that "Mr. Doolittle congratulates the bee-keepers that a patent is to be obtained" on the Weed comb, etc. The Lord knows that I have sins enough to answer for, without answering to that of patents. I guess that had he put the name of Mr. Hutchinson in place of Doolittle, he would have hit the matter very closely. No sir! I am opposed to patents, and have always been, for the whole thing is contrary to the great brotherhood of man. Does anyone suppose that should Christ come to Washington, D. C., and there see the records which have been the means of making a few immensely rich at the expense of the masses, He would do aught else than take a whip, and scourge the whole thing out into the streets, as He did the money changers of olden times? If they suppose otherwise, it would be well that they read their Bibles more carefully than they have done heretofore.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

**Complaining One.**—Some complaints have reached me in the past of the writers being, on account of their environments, obliged to stay in a locality which is not of the best order for bee-keeping, they seeming to com-

plain that father, mother, or other untoward circumstances, were hard to keep them where they could not "spread themselves" as they wished. I would say that it is a great thing for a bee-keeper to fill his place in this world. It matters less where a bee-keeper's place is, than that a bee-keeper's place be filled, wherever it is. The lowest place, or the poorest honey section WELL filled, is more creditable to the bee-keeper who occupies it, than would be the best or highest place, poorly filled. Indeed, no place in the world can be as good for any bee-keeper as the place which God assigns to him as HIS place. All honor to the one who can make the place assigned to him "bud and blossom as the rose."

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

**Profitable Bee Culture.**—A question asked frequently, and a reasonable one, is, "Are bees profitable?" No, and yes, would be a suitable reply. If we insist on managing bees as did our ancestors, the task will be discouraging; but the whole result will be one of profit and pleasure, if we manage them as our present knowledge of their habits and requirements tells they ought to be managed. A fancied stumbling block to many is the "management of bees," but this resolves itself to a mere question of accommodation to circumstances. There is need of a certain method of culture, if we would raise a good crop of corn. That method is the law of its growth. In the application of suitable fertilizers, planting at the proper season, and in the selection of proper soil, you obey that law. With the ordinary blessing of Providence, if you keep that law, your corn raising will be a success. Brave that law, and your crop will be a failure. You cannot raise corn successfully without knowing its habits, and governing yourself accordingly. So in successful bee culture; the very first element is

the intimate knowledge of the bee, and all that it requires. The amateur cannot acquire this from books on the instant. You must take for yourself every step through the mysteries of the bee hive. With your own hands you must part the clouds that obstruct your vision, and with your own feet you must stumble over that which impedes your progress. The theory of books and papers is only the shell, the outside husk, through which you must grow into the experimental, practical sunshine of apicultural life. Are you willing to take the steps? If so, rest assured that success awaits you.

† † † †

**Now for the Season.**—Assuming that the bees are all on summer stands, what is the first work for the season? It was hinted at last month, namely: To know that each colony has honey enough for at least two weeks ahead, so that the bees need have no fears of starvation, and retrench in brood rearing, for this reason. Knowing this, they are to be left alone till some suitable day when the mercury rises above sixty degrees in the shade, when we make an examination of each colony to see the amount of stores that it has, and to see that there is a laying queen in each hive. If not enough stores in any hive, see that the bees have them, by way of a feeder, or from "fat" combs that have been stored away, set in at this time. It is well to provide extra fat combs during any good honey flow, the same to be stored away in a dry room, so that they can be in readiness at any time any colony may need feeding, for of all the plans of feeding, this is the nicest. Knowing that each colony has plenty of stores and a good prolific queen, little more is necessary till the first honey comes in from the willows, or any other early source which may come in our locality, excepting to know that all cracks and crevices about the top of the hive are

as tight as possible, so as to keep and save as much of the heat that is generated by the bees as we can; for this means a less consumption of food with less wearing out of old bees for young bees produced. Having this accomplished, your bees will do as well if left severely alone, unless you have some defect to remedy that may exist in certain individual hives, such as a poor queen to be superseded, dead bees to clean off the bottom boards, giving clean combs for those filled with moldy pollen, etc. As soon as the first honey comes, we should begin to prepare to raise what queens we wish to use in the apiary, by inserting a drone comb or two in the center of each colony we have selected, on account of their having a good drone mother, for the rearing of drones should always precede the starting of queen-cells, which, as a rule, should not be done till the colonies are quite populous, and plenty of honey is coming in.

### Sections for Less than Cost.

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

5,000  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$  inch No. 2.  
40,000  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 7$  to ft. No. 2.  
3,000  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 8$  to ft. No. 2.

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

The following is a choice lot of Cream sections:

49,000  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 7$  to ft. Cream.  
7,000  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 8$  to ft. "

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

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

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

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

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

## S. T. FISH & CO.,

189 SOUTH WATER ST..

### CHICAGO.

We handle HONEY every day in the year. Correspondence solicited. We have been twenty years at above location, and refer to First National Bank, Chicago, First National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal., First National Bank, San Jose, Cal., Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, O.

Your banker can see our rating.

**Also dealers in Butter, Cheese, Eggs Apples, Potatoes.**

Our facilities for selling unsurpassed. Reserve our address for future reference.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## Texas Queens!

Golden Italians, Adel or Albino Queens.

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

J. D. Givens, Lisbon, Tex

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**

## Northwestern Stock Raising and Agriculture.

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

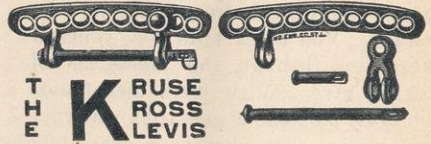
**H. P. ROBIE, PUBLISHER,**  
**SIoux FALLS, S. D.**

Please mention the "Progressive"

## WANTED!

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

**LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.**



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

Address. Mention this paper.

**KRUSE KROSS KLEVIS CO.,**  
**HIGGINSVILLE, MO.**

Please mention the "Progressive."

## Lone Star Queens.....

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

5-3 **G. F. Davidson,**  
**Fairview, Texas.**

Please mention the "Progressive."

### HONEY JARS.



A good small package for retailing honey in is the square honey jar shown in the cuts. They are the cheapest and most popular small package we know of. We handle the Poudrer Jar, which is made in three sizes, and packed 100 in a package.

The prices are as follows:

|           |             |                 |               |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 5 oz jar, | 25c for 10; | \$2.00 per 100; | weight 30 lbs |
| 8-oz "    | 30c for 10; | 2.60 per 100;   | " 45 lbs      |
| 1-lb "    | 40c for 10; | 3.40 per 100;   | " 75 lbs      |

Corks always included. Neck labels for these jars 25c per hundred; 500 75c.

Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.

## Dadant's Foundation

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

**CHAS. DADANT & SON.,**  
**Hamilton, Illinois.**

Please mention the "Progressive"

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

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

**COLLI Co., Higginville, Mo.**





# READ! READ!!

E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Illinois.

Dear Sir:—The queen I received from you last year beats any queen I ever saw, and her daughters are better than she is, and if they prove as good for comb honey as they are for everything else, it would take a fortune to get her. If I ever need more queens, I know where to get them. Yours truly,

Brentwood, Ark., May 2, 1896. M. SMISCHNY, Dealer in Bees and Honey.

E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Illinois.

Dear Sir:—The four three-frame nuclei and one full colony I bought of you last May, all arrived in excellent order and have done exceedingly well, considering they had a journey of over two thousand miles to reach my place in Idaho. Three of the nuclei gave a large natural swarm each, and in addition, stored over 100 pounds of surplus comb honey each. The other one did nearly as well. The full colony swarmed also, and stored over 200 pounds of splendid comb honey in one-pound section boxes. I now have nine good strong colonies with plenty of good honey to winter on, and have taken from them over 500 pounds of choice comb honey. I am well pleased with my venture. Yours truly,

Dillion, Montana, Jan. 5, 1897.

B. F. WHITE.

E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Illinois.

Dear Sir:—One of the three-frame nuclei I got of you on May 8th, is ahead of anything I ever saw. I tell you they are doing finely. Yours truly,

Baraboo, Wisconsin, June 3rd, 1896.

H. W. SAVAGE.

E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Illinois.

Dear Sir:—From one of the three-frame nuclei I got of you on May 8th, 1896, I have had five good swarms, one of which got away to the woods. I raised thirteen splendid queens and got 69 pounds of Number 1 comb honey from it; besides plenty of honey to winter on. Can that be beat? Yes sir, I am well satisfied. Yours truly,

Baraboo, Wisconsin, January 10, 1897.

H. W. SAVAGE.

E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Illinois.

Dear Sir:—The bees and queens I got of you last season were very good and pleased me very much. They are beauties and splendid workers. Respt.

Palestine, Illinois, Jan. 10, 1897

E. C. HASKETT.

E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Illinois.

Dear Sir:—I have bought bees and queens for the past 24 years from all parts of the United States, and I never received any that gave me greater satisfaction than the nuclei and queens I received from you. I can bank on them. They are gentle and great hustlers, and as long as I am in the bee business I will give you all my orders for bees and queens. You can book my order now for four nuclei, to be delivered the coming spring. Yours truly,

Kingman, Kansas.

J. W. YOUNG.

Mr. Young has bought bees and queens from me for a number of years.

The above are only a few samples of reports from bees and queens I have sold. I have been nearly 20 years in the business, and it is a real pleasure to please my customers.

I raise my queens from the best stock obtainable, among others from G. M. Doolittle, also imported. Send for a catalogue to

**E. T. FLANAGAN, Box 783, BELLEVILLE, ILL.**

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

## Italian Bees and Queens.

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

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

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

Please mention the "Progressive"



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

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

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

Please mention the "Progressive"

## Write us

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

**Wauzeka Section Co.**

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

## Tested ITALIAN QUEENS

**\$1.00. UNTESTED, 75c**

No black bees here, and no disease.

**W. C. GATHRIGHT,**  
DONA ANA, NEW MEX.

A-3-t

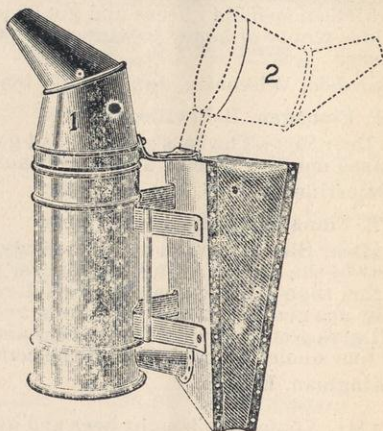


I am now ready to receive orders for May delivery, 1897. Full colonies of three-banded Italian bees in 8 frame dovetailed hives, \$5. Strong three-frame nucleus, with tested queen, \$2.75. Untested Italian queens, each, 75c; per doz., \$7.00. Tested Italian queens, each, \$1.00; per doz., \$10.00. Best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

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

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

Please mention the "Progressive."



THE "HIGGINVILLE SMOKER."

A Good Smoker for a Little Money.

THE HIGGINVILLE SMOKER A DANDY.

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

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

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginville, Mo



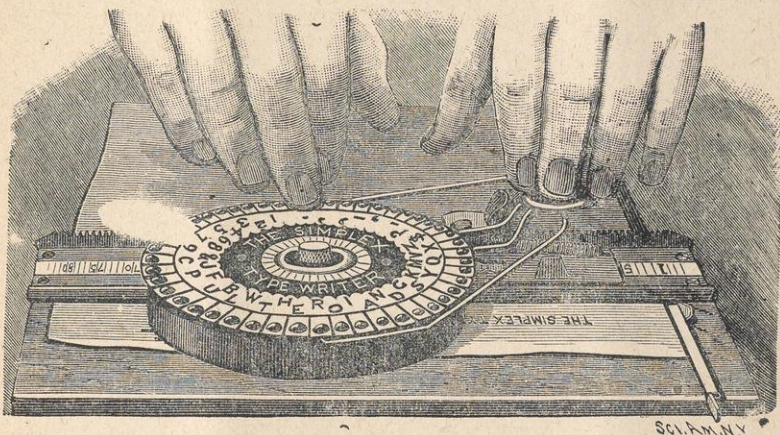
# The Simplex Typewriter.



*— 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.**



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.

LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, MO

# 1897.

New 

## CATALOGUE, PRICES, GOODS.....

# 1897.

### QUEEN BEES IN SEASON.

Three-frame Nuclei and Fall Colonies a Specialty.

Hives,  
Smokers,  
Sections,  
Honey  
Extractors,  
Comb  
Foundation.

AND ALL KIND OF **APIARIAN SUPPLIES**

AT  
**BED ROCK.**

Write for estimates on large quantities. Send for my 24-page, "large size" catalogue.

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

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

### E. T. FLANAGAN,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

BELLEVILLE, ILLS.

## 1897. **ROOT'S GOODS.** 1897.

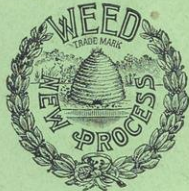
Before placing your order for this season, be sure to send for Root's 1897 CATALOG! Our 1897 hives, with improved Danzy cover and improved Hoffman frames, are simply "out of sight." Acknowledged by all who have seen them to be a great improvement over any hive on the market, of last year.

### Weed New Process Foundation.

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

**THE A. I. ROOT CO.,**  
Main office and factory **MEDINA, O.**

Branch offices at 118 Michigan St., Chicago; Syracuse, N. Y.; No. 10 Vine St. Philadelphia; St. Paul, Minn.; Mechanic Falls, Me.



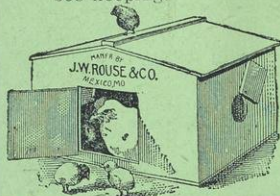
Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

Latest Improved Hives and all kind of

## Apiarian Supplies, Bees & Queens

Everything Cheap.

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



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

One nailed and five packed inside, making six in all, \$3.50. Eggs for hatching from S. L. Wyandotte, B. Langshans, \$1.50 per 13; 23, \$2.50. S. C. B. Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13; \$2 per 25. B. P. Rocks, \$1.50 per 13; 25, \$2.50.

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

Address,

**J. W. ROUSE & CO.,**

**MEXICO, MO.**