



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The progressive bee-keeper. Vol. 6, No. 7 July 1, 1896

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

<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.

JULY 1, 1896.

PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.



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.



For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

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, 25c.

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.

Big Bargains

Bring us Big Trade. Goods Keep it.

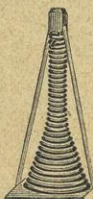
If you want the best supplies that can be made at a little less cost than you can buy the same goods for elsewhere, write to us for low prices. 1893 Catalogue now ready. Ask for it and a free copy of the AMERICAN BEE KEEPER (35 pages). Address,

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

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

THE NEW QUEEN-CLIPPING DEVICE.

This is something very useful for the beginner or nervous bee-keeper. Helps to catch and hold the queen. The picture shows only a part of it. Full directions sent with each device.



Price, 50 cents postpaid; or, we will send it with the weekly *American Bee Journal* for a year—both together, for \$1.25. Sample copy of the Journal sent free on application. Address,

GEO. W. YORK & CO.,
118 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILLS.

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 TABULE 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

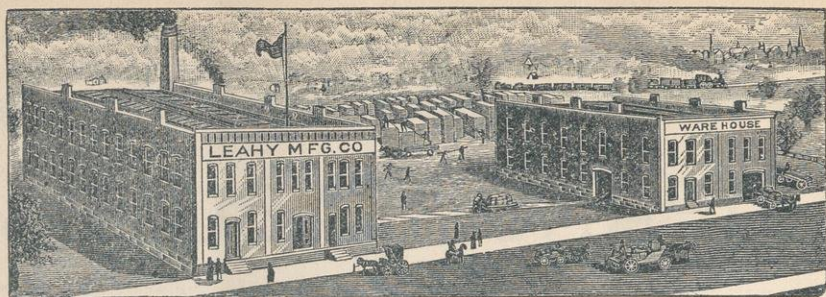
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,

10 SPRUCE STREET.

NEW YORK.

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

They are Easy 'o 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.

Leahy Mfg. 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. OLIMSTEAD, 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.

Henry L. Miller, Topeka, Kans.

J. W. Rouse & Co., Mexico, Mo.

Fulton & Griggs, Garden City, Kas.

E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ill.

E. A. Seeley, Bloomer, Arkansas.

P. J. Thomas, Fredonia, Kans.

W. J. Finch, Jr., Springfield, Ills.

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.	3½ inch stove.....	\$11.00-Mail, \$1.50		
Conqueror.....	3 " "	6.00- " ..	1.10	
Large.....	2½ " "	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,

FARWELL, MICHIGAN



Patented May 20, 1879.

The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

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

50 Cents a Year.

-:-

Published monthly by Leahy Mfg. Company.

VOL. 6.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., JULY 1, 1896.

NO. 7

BENEATH AN OLD UMBRELLA.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

Beneath an old umbrella,
Two laughing children played,
A sturdy little fellow,
A witching blue-eyed maid.
He with a top and marbles,
She with an armless doll,
Which he with boyish mischief
Had christened "pretty Poll."

'Twas June, and leaves and grasses
Were emerald of hue;
The royal summer roses
Were at their fairest, too.
The sky was richest azure,
But neither noted this,
As 'neath the old umbrella,
He stole a little kiss.

Four times the Junes have vanished,
Four times the summers gone,
And now the maid and laddie
Are in their youthful dawn.
Vacation nearly over,
Tomorrow they must part.
So in the dusk of evening,
They talk with saddened heart.

The sky is dim and tearful,
They wander down the lane
Unmindful of the weather
Till swiftly falls the rain.
They raise the old umbrella.
And walking home is bliss
To that audacious fellow.
Who steals kiss after kiss.

The years have flitted fleetly,
Their college days are o'er,
And on the lawn together,
The two are seen once more:
A handsome, fair-haired fellow
Of two and twenty, he,
Beneath the old umbrella;
A girl of twenty, she.

Though worn and torn and tattered,
It is the same old thing,
And 'tis the same old story
He tells her with a ring;
And as she answers softly,
The idol of her soul
Beneath the old umbrella
Gives back each kiss he stole.

Higginsville, Mo., June 26, 1896.

Balls of Bee Glue.

S. E. MILLER.

HERE we are again in the latter part of June. Bees have just gathered enough honey to make swarming interesting, and the prospects of a crop grow less each day. In fact a large part of the harvest time has already passed, and so far there is not a half a section filled with honey; but so it goes. Each year as spring approaches and the flowers begin to bloom, we have bright hopes of what the future has in store for us, and each year these hopes are blasted a few months later, and we begin to wonder whether the bees will gather enough from autumn flowers to carry them through the winter.

Now I must admit this is not a bright picture, but is it not the kind that many of us have been looking at for several years past? We can only hope that some day there will be a change, and that we will again have such crops as we read about away back before we ever kept bees.

I notice Mr. Pridden's reply to a note in a former number, and must say the dealer was wrong in charging him retail price for a smoker when he had purchased enough other supplies to entitle him to wholesale prices, or a discount at least.

Now I am a kicker myself when it comes to such transactions, but I do my kicking on the man I am dealing with. However, I must say that my dealings with manufacturers have nearly always been pleasant, and I do

not recollect a single instance where I was asked to pay retail price for an article, (whether one or more), when I was entitled to a discount. There are many queer ideas of business, and we are all too apt to look at a business transaction from a selfish standpoint. Many people seem to have an idea that when they call on a merchant and purchase a bill of goods, they have placed the said merchant under obligations to them, while the fact is, they trade with him because they consider it to their interest to do so. Let them learn that they can do better elsewhere, and most people leave the merchant with whom they have dealt and trade with another.

In the above I have not had much to say about bees or bee-keeping, but have not I as much right to wander from beedom as Somnambulist and others?

Rhineland, Mo.

"Higginsville" Goods....

.....

Bee Hives, Sections, Smokers, and all kind of Bee Supplies, at the Leahy Mfg. Co's. catalogue prices.

Save Freight. Queens, either 3 or 5 banded, 60c each; six for \$3.00. Nuclei cheap. Catalogue free.

CHAS. H. THIES,
Steeleville, - Illinois.

Please mention the "Progressive."

WANTED.

WANTED. by an experienced man, a place as assistant for the season with a practical and progressive apiarist, or to run a fair-sized apiary on shares or monthly salary. Any location suits, but south preferred. Good reference. Also used to clerking, and willing to help in garden and around place generally.

Address,
C. C. DOORLY, Williamson, W. Va.

Please mention the "Progressive."

THE NEW "JARDINE" BEE- ESCAPE.

JAMES PEARSON.

From the American Bee Journal.

THE time has now dawned upon us when "Improvement is the order of the age." In all lines of work we find that Progress is led onward and upward by Invention. We can look back through the history of our labors among the honey-bees, and remember how we used to kill the poor little creatures in order to get their honey; and how we got along a little farther, so that with ourselves all "done up in a rag," and a big smoker, we could manage to get the honey, leaving the bees in terrible anger for days. Step by step we advanced along this line until an escape like the Porter was invented. It was a grand thing, and a large step toward the mark of the high calling which is Perfection. The super case was raised a little, and a board similar to a honey-board, put in between the super and the brood-frames. In the center of this board was placed the escape. This escape was made with an opening large enough to allow a bee to crowd herself out, but could not return. Of course, as nature had taught them to go down and out the door, they would go down out of the super case, through this little opening and thus enter the brood department, never more to return. This worked very nicely. Other inventors revised the opening, by using doors, etc., of

various kinds, but all used the one principle—of letting the bees out through some sort of an opening which would prohibit them returning in the super department.

This method at first seemed perfect, but as time went on, one thing seemed to be wanting—that was, greater escaping room. Mr. James Jardine, of Nebraska, an old veteran at the bee-business, conceived the idea that if the bees would go out through an opening in one of these small escapes, they would surely go out in less time through half a dozen holes. Hence, he went to work and made the new "Jardine" escape, which is illustrated here.

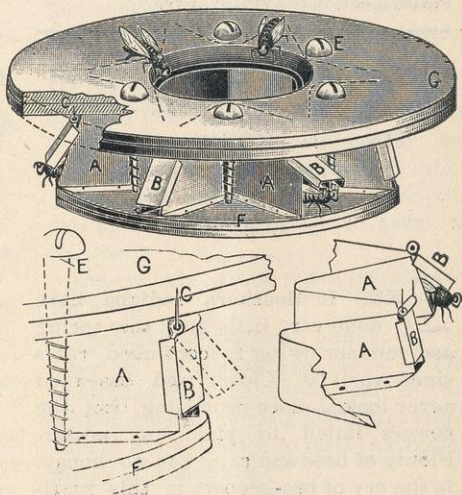
About three years ago he made the first one, and it worked so well that he made several and scattered them around in various parts of the United States for trial. Every trial brought back a hearty endorsement, and many comments on it, especially in regard to its rapidity. So he has "applied for a patent" on it.

He has made them of different materials, but has decided to use thin basswood for bottom and top, while the partitions are pressed tin, soldered in a perfect shape. Each door is hung to the top with a very fine staple; and is left high enough from the bottom to admit a bee's head, and then she goes through, while the door drops down like a flood-gate.

The bottom and top is securely fastened together by six wood-screws. The entrance at the top is a $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch round hole, affording ample room for a larger business. It will be seen by the cut that there are six doors instead of one, as is found on the Porter and other old-style escapes. Any pupil in primary arithmetic can see that so many bees can pass out through six doors of the same size in much less time than through one door. It is as plain as the nose on your face. Each door is made with a flange, shutting on the outside

of the tin edges, or door-flaps of the partitions, thus avoiding any gumming or sticking.

As will be noticed, we save a great deal of time, affording the same escape room and capacity with one of the "Jardine" escapes as with six of the old-style escapes; also much lumber is saved, and time in making boards for the escapes to be placed in. When using six Porter escapes you must have six boards, while we require but one.



THE NEW "JARDINE" BEE ESCAPE.

This escape is put up to last a long time—a life time, if good care is taken of it—and it is attractive in its natural appearance, as well as fine in its mechanical appearance.

Of course a little more must be charged for it than for the single-file escapes, but the price is nowhere near as high in proportion to its capacity as the prices of the other makes; besides saving so many boards, and much valuable time. It seems as if every "up-to-date" bug-keeper could not afford to be without one.

In the lexicon of youth which fate reserves for a bright young manhood, there is no such word as fail.--Richelieu.

FINE Italian Queens,

reared in a locality where
there are no black bees.,.,

Only 50 cts. each.

W. C. GATHRIGHT,
DONNA ANNA, N. M.

Please mention the "Progressive."

**SUPERSEDING LAYING WORK-
ERS WITH A QUEEN.—PUT-
TING UP HONEY IN AN
ATTRACTIVE SHAPE,**

E. W. MOORE.

BEES in Southern Indiana have done very little good this spring and summer owing to continued rains since April 30. Clover and basswood never looked more promising, but the flowers failed to yield any nectar. Plenty of bees and rain, but no honey, is the cry of bee-keepers in this locality at present, but we are still in hopes of a fall flow from smartweed and bone-set. There is a great deal of corn ground laying out this season that has grown up in plants that will give us a big yield of honey this fall if the weather is suitable for the bees to work on them.

"The first case you have of laying workers, try giving them a pulled queen, or a virgin queen just emerged."

—Dr. C. C. Miller in Gleanings June 15.
Why not give them a laying queen instead of a virgin? I have never failed to get a colony to accept a laying queen in the following way: Make one of *Doolittle's* queen cages as follows: Take a piece of wire cloth containing 14 or 16 meshes to the inch, and cut it

4½x8½ inches in size. Now cut a piece three-fourths of an inch square out of each corner, and bend the four sides at right angles so as to make a box as it were, three inches wide by seven inches long and three-fourths of an inch deep. Next, unravel the edges down one-half so that the points can be pressed into the combs. Having the cage ready, go to some colony having plenty of brood, and select a frame from which the young bees are just hatching or where you can see them gnawing at the cappings.

Comb should also contain some honey along the top bar. Now shake every bee from this comb, and put your queen under cage, letting the cage cover some honey as well as brood. Press the cage down in comb securely. Now hang this frame in the hive containing the laying workers. Put a queen excluder over the entrance and brush all the bees from the combs in front of the hive, letting them crawl back in through the excluder. Destroy the drones that are outside and the drone brood inside, and in 48 hours you can release your queen, and she will go to laying just as though she had never superseded a laying worker. This plan has never failed for me, and gives better satisfaction than a virgin.

Supplying the home market has been freely discussed in the journals of late, and there have been some very good things brought to light, and what we as bee-keepers want now is to try and get the honey producers to put honey in a better shape than it is now being put up, for I know by experience that if honey is put on the market in a neat shipping case, everything clean and nice, our honey will find ready sale close to home and at good prices.

I have a neighbor who puts his honey on the market in a slipshod shape, and he says he can't see why he can't get as much for his honey as I do, nor can he understand why grocerymen in the

surrounding towns always send their orders to someone else before him.

Now, friends, if you want good prices for your honey, you must put it on the market in No. 1 shape. Keep the dark and inferior grades at home for the extractor. Let everything be just as you represent it to be, and be gentlemanly and honest in all your dealings, and you need never go to the cities to find sale for all the honey you may be able to produce.

Seigert, Ind.

For Sale.



20 5 (L-frame) nuclei colonies with selected tested (Italian) queens at \$5 each. Address.

L. WERNER,
Edwardsville. Ills.

Box 387.

Please mention the "Progressive."

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."

Wayside Fragments...

SOMNAMBULIST.

GOING to the N. A. B. K. A. at Lincoln, Neb.? Better have hat in hand, because there's no telling how

soon the call will be made, and those fellows, or rather folks, for women as well as men are hustlers, and being generally on time will expect a prompt and emphatic response from all beedom.

If Brother York has understood aright, that they propose to feed the crowd, wouldn't it be fun to overwhelm them with surprise as to the dimensions of that crowd?

Really, truly and sincerely, I feel just wicked enough to hope they may find their ladders leaner at the close of the convention than at its beginning. By the way when it was finally announced that Lincoln had gained the day, I drew a little breath of relief, for my conscience kept chiding whilst other points were being considered after our fair and square contract with them at St. Joe.

Query, Is it wise to make promises so far ahead?

Speaking of glucosed honey, C. H. Clayton, in Gleanings, says: "The continued manufacture and sale of this article means the ultimate total extinction of the industry, so far as extracted honey is concerned."

With this indisputable fact ever before us, how is it there has been none either among the ranks of bee-keepers or their friends to arise and deliver us, say after the manner of the "filled cheese bill" we've heard so much about?

Some of the senators seemed to get disgusted at the persistency of its promoters, but that did not in the least discourage or daunt them, and today the protecting arm of the law encircles the cheese industry and renders the sale of filled cheese practically impossible.

Did the retailers have to pay \$400 license to sell adulterated honey, as well as announce in bold characters

that adulterated honey was sold here, what effect, think you, it would have?

In Missouri, "poor old Missouri," supposed to be a hundred years, more or less, behind the times, oleo has received a black eye through the united efforts of her dairymen, and the beneficial results arising therefrom are plainly visible in every village and hamlet, as well as on every farm in the land where a surplus pound of butter is produced.

Is the honey industry of so small importance as to not be worthy of recognition?

York, of the American Bee Journal, announces that E. Whitcomb, of Nebraska, is a contemplated state senator, and adds, "with a few men like him in the Nebraska legislature, bee-keeping would stand a good chance to get a hearing there. We often think that if some of our grand bee-keepers had an opportunity to help make the laws of the land, there would soon be a big improvement in many directions. Some time we hope the conscienceless politicians will be elected to stay at home, and the sensible, righteous and incorruptible sons of toil sent to the legislative halls." That's the change to ring on.

Referring to busy women, Editor York pays Mrs. Livingston a high compliment, she having written to him that herself and grown-up daughter were doing the work for three families. Raising and shipping fancy poultry, looking after the interests of 30 colonies of bees, having charge of the postoffice, reporting for two weekly newspapers, making garden, etc. Hers is but a pen picture of the lives of many noble women of America. Toiling thousands apparently tireless, and with no hope of reward except the knowledge of having done their duty. Not many of them have \$5000 a year from selling queens, or from any other source.

Since writing the foregoing, the American Bee Journal, June 25, has arrived, in which we find quite a comprehensive article on the adulteration of beeswax, from Prof. Kebler, where he says one-half the beeswax on the market is adulterated by some one or more of the following substances: Artificial wax, Brazil wax ceresin, Chinese wax, Japan wax, paraffin, rosin, stearic acid, tallow, vegetable wax, chrome yellow, yellow ochre, earthy matter, and mineral wax.

Yes, and it is sometimes adulterated with stones, some weighing as much as nine pounds having been concealed in a very small consignment of wax delivered to a Kansas City commission firm. Surely it pays the bee-keeper to have private customers for his beeswax, and as many artisans are compelled to have it, nothing is easier than to find ready sale for all one can produce. It pays to put it up in small lots, say from a fourth of a pound to one pound. Some of my customers claim that they would prefer to pay me 75 cents per pound rather than buy on the open market. Sheeted wax, ready for the foundation mill, sells well to dentists and laundries, pound lots to moulders, and so on.

In "Notes from Foreign Bee Journals", by F. L. Thompson, in the Review, we find "In the district of Reggio Calabria, Italy, the country people employ but one way of hiving swarms." They attract them by bruising the fresh foliage and tender shoots of the cedro citrus medica, it having precisely the same effect on the bees as the scent of the queen. This reminds the compiler of said notes that "many years ago in Ohio, there was a man who charmed bees by a liquor, the preparation of which was known only to himself, but was probably prepared from queen bees."

Friend Root, why don't you hunt up this cedro, and propagate it under

your 'glass and furnish us plants? Don't you realize it would go like hot cakes, even if it proved a very tender plant? Or maybe there's an opening for someone who should chance to discover the component parts of that queen liquor. Who knows?

Speaking of stings, I believe there are none so hard to bear as the failure of a crop, and as this section is so far minus a honey crop, condolences are now in order. Send on your cedro, queen liquor, or some substitute for the same. At the beginning of this season I was in doubt if I should recognize a swarm, should one issue, it had been so long since enjoying that kind of a treat. However, a few have put in an appearance, but just enough to keep us from entire forgetfulness—just sufficient to make us "hanker arter more." Abundance of clover, but, alas! no flirtation 'twixt it and the honey bee.

As many of the PROGRESSIVE readers may not take the Review, I'll whisper what its editor was kind enough to say: "The PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER is true to its name. There is no bee-journal that seems to have more 'git-up-and-git.' Its correspondents are real live practical wideawake bee-keepers. There seems to be a *live* spirit pervading its pages. It's only 50c a year, but *it is not one whit behind the \$1 journals*. These are a few of the things that I have been wanting to say for a long time, but have not seemed to have the space; now I feel that they must be said. Long live the PROGRESSIVE!"

It's long been known that I, having a sweet tooth in my head, loved taffy, and if ye editor has not been considerate enough to return thanks for the above. I herewith take it upon myself to do so. What more could have been said? Characteristic of W. Z. H., and we do not feel disposed to dispute the

truth nor quarrel with him on this subject.

Naptown, Dreamland.

QUEENS.

J. W. ROUSE.

I WONDER if even one-half of the bee-keepers realize the importance of good queens? as upon the queen more than any one other thing depends for a successful crop of honey. I have never seen a season in my bee-keeping experience but what some colonies could at least make a living, but have seen some colonies that made a poor living even in a fair season. As bees do not make honey, but gather it, of course they can do nothing when there is nothing to do on or with. If the queen is a good breeder that does her work at the right time, in the right way, her bees are most sure to get something.

It is hard to convince some that there is as much difference in queen bees as there is in milch cows, or any other kind of stock. While some cows are good milkers, others are not worth keeping. So it is with queen bees. Some colonies are kept from year to year, and nothing is ever obtained from them. When the old queen gives out, another is reared by the bees from her stock, and so this worthless breed is continued.

Remedy—Replace these worthless queens with good ones that will produce bees in quantities sufficient and with energy enough to get a hustle on themselves.

If queens are to be bought, this is often neglected on account of the expense, but as has been said before, "if one does not wish to go to any expense, they had better let bees alone." I do not know of any business that will bring in as good returns for the time

and money expended as do bees if given the right attention. I have never failed to get some honey since keeping bees, except one season—that of 1894. That year, by drawing on my best colonies, I kept some others from starving, which proved to me that it does not pay to keep a poor queen. Better let them starve rather than to keep them on that way. But by weeding out poor queens, the bee-keeper can very materially help his honey crop.

Again, many let their bees rear a large lot of useless drones that consume the stores the workers do get. This can be avoided by taking out all drone comb from the brood nest and replacing it with foundation or other worker comb. This is another expense, but one that pays well for the investment.

By careful watching and proper manipulations one can have the bees build extra combs, by building a few at a time, but if one can stand the expense at the time, it is cheapest to have combs drawn from full sheets of foundation. This insures straight combs and all worker cells, besides saving much honey building the combs.

Mexico, Mo.

Bee-Keeping for a Livelihood.

NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE HONEY PACKAGES.

LITTLE BEE.

NEAT and attractive packages will increase the sale of honey. Small packages for home market. The very small extra expense in packing and putting up neatly gives most agreeable returns. In fact, the requisites, neatness and ingenuity in put-

ting honey in the most attractive and salable packages, always give the best returns, as it sells itself.

For home market I prefer flint glass jars for small packages, filled with well ripened and thoroughly graded honey, with a neat label attached; the apiarist's signature on same, and giving the correct source of the honey.

To do this, when you have the honey extracted, then heat it to about 150 or 160 degrees; let it stand for a little while, and then draw off into jars, and seal it well while hot. Be careful not to heat it too much. Extracted honey when put up in this way, has a clear sparkle, and tempts many to buy who otherwise would not. Where honey is put up in tin cans, it is hidden from sight, and consequently does not attract the customer's attention. Again, when glass jars are used, they may be placed on the table, and will there attract the attention of others who will buy.

Having had considerable experience in this line, I came to the conclusion that small packages always were preferred by the average families, and glass jars, such as the self-sealing fruit jars, etc., sold best. The jars can be used afterward by the ladies for putting up fruit, preserves and jellies, while a tin can or a cheap tin pail will be of little or no use to them, after the honey which it contained has been consumed. Put up your extracted honey neat, clean and attractive, and you will see that it will find ready sale.

Comb honey will require the same attention. In order to find ready sale for comb honey, it *must be neat, clean, and attractive, well finished*, nicely crated, in neat, clean, and attractive packages. The quickest selling package for family use I found to be a 12-lb crate with a glass front. The case to be made of nice white basswood, with the ends of same $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick, and a hand-hole cut in so as to make it easy to pick up.

The back, top and bottom to be $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick; the front to be of three-inch glass so as to show the sections well. Sections used should be of the best, and should be well cleaned off of propolis. They should be well-filled and even, so they may be crated nicely.

Comb honey *must* all be graded in regard to quality, finish and color, and priced accordingly. Much pains should be taken by the apiarist so as to secure nice, straight, even, and well-filled sections during the honey-flow. To accomplish this the nicest sections should be used; the sections filled with two starters, one above and one below, being careful not to get the bottom starter too wide, because it will fall over; $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch will do very well. Then cut the upper starter wide enough so that it will come within $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch of the bottom one when put in the section. Use thin surplus foundation. I prefer the $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ sections, and prefer the use of wood separators, slatted only on the bottoms.

Now then, having your sections in shape, the next point will be to get them well filled. This will be easily done, if your bees are in good condition and the honey flow is fair. To get sections well filled requires the proper management of the bees and sufficient sweets for the bees to do the work. The best results will be accomplished by having a good young fertile queen, as a young queen is not so apt to swarm. Your hive should be chuck full of bees when the honey flow commences, and the frames in the brood chamber be filled with eggs and brood, and contain as little honey as possible. Put on your super as soon as the bees show signs to store honey.

I find it very profitable and quite a great help to have, or to put on a super filled with shallow frames for the bees to work in and build comb; and when they have them about one-half full, just raise the super with the shallow

frames and place the super with the sections below. By this way of doing, the bees will enter the sections at once and commence work. Then, when they are fairly started in the sections, take off the super with the shallow frames and give it to some of the weaker ones to finish. Now you will have one super on your colony which you wish them to finish for comb honey. As soon as the bees commence sealing the sections in this super it will be well to raise this super and place another one below. Now, having two supers on the hive, let them alone, and see that the bees have ventilation if they show signs of needing it.

Having done this, your bees will either store and fill the sections nicely, or swarm. Should they swarm, then proceed as I have already stated in a previous number of the PROGRESSIVE, and you will get your sections nicely finished if the season is so that there is sufficient honey that may be gathered. The apiarist of course must be his own judge as to whether his locality will permit him to use one or two supers. In most localities two may be used and in other localities more may be used; but two are sufficient. In raising comb honey, care should be taken to have the hive level.

In order to have your sections *all* finished, I will give you a plan that I have used with satisfaction. I use the ten-frame hive, as I have always been more successful with the ten-frame hive than with any other size, as a good queen *will* occupy every frame in a ten-frame hive. This will greatly assist you in getting the bees for the purpose at the proper time.

The supers to the ten-frame hive are put up in this way: I use a shallow frame on each side of the sections; prefer them with drawn comb, although foundation will do; but one with already drawn comb is better, as the bees will soon fill it with honey. This will save

a good many sections, as the bees will generally fill and finish them, and if any of the combs are not finished, it will be the shallow frames which are on the outside.

Practical experience has proven to me that if the colony of bees is in proper condition for the honey flow, they will fill a ten-frame hive just as quick as they will an eight-frame hive. I find the ten-frame hive not only the best for this cause, but found it the most profitable for an all-purpose hive in most localities where I have used it, and compared it with others again and again. Some localities of course will make some difference. As for locality, the apiarist must judge for himself, and should be posted in regard to the resources of the honey producing plants within reach of the apiary.

Now then I will say that if the bee-keeper will get the honey, and have it put up in *neat, clean and attractive* packages, he will find ready sale for it at a paying price.

Cliff, New Mexico.

(To be continued).

BEES NOT WORKING IN SECTIONS.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that he has kept bees for three years, but they have made no surplus honey. Says he "has put the sections on each year, and they would not work in them, but would lie about the hives in clusters," and as it will soon be time to put sections on again, he wishes to know how to make the bees work in the sections. If I knew just what his seasons had been, I could answer him better, for, if little or no honey was secreted by the flowers during these three years, no amount of

coaxing would make the bees do any work in the sections. Then, again, I mistrust from his saying "that it will soon be time to put on sections again," that it may be possible that he has waited about putting on the sections till his honey harvest was mainly past, in which case his bees would not work in sections to any amount, no matter how good the honey harvest was during its season. It is the duty of everyone who has a single colony of bees to inform himself or herself just when the flowers bloom which yield honey, and then put sections on when that bloom arrives, or a few days before, and thus work the bees understandingly, the same as they would do other work. But bees will sometimes persist in not working in the surplus department, no matter how good the season is for honey, nor when the sections are put on, and as it is to be supposed that the readers of the PROGRESSIVE will want to know what to do in a case where bees refuse to work in the sections during a good honey yield, I will answer from this latter standpoint.

One important part in the construction of a hive to be used for comb honey should not be overlooked, and that is, the brood chamber should not be too large. If our friend has a brood chamber of from 2500 to 3000 cubic inches, I should not wonder that his bees failed to do work in the sections, especially if his bees were of the Italian variety, as they are prone to store honey in the brood chamber in preference to the sections, if the queen does not have it occupied with brood when the honey season commences, and if ANY colony of bees has room to store from forty to sixty pounds of honey in the brood chamber, they will very likely not go into the sections at all, but keep crowding the queen until the bees get few in numbers, and at the close of the honey season we shall find that there is little brood and but few bees with a hive full

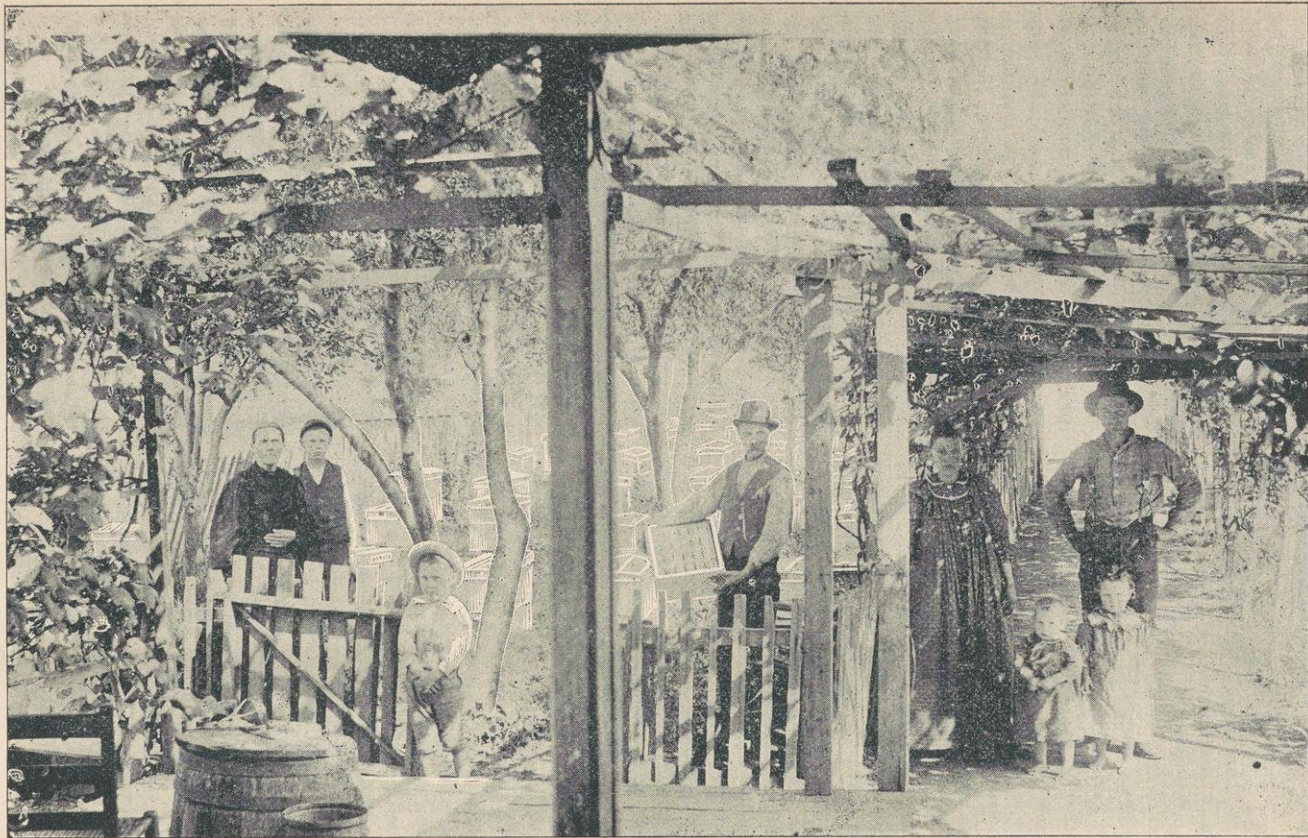
of honey, while if we had removed all the combs which the queen would not occupy with brood at the commencement of the honey season, putting sections in their places, we should have had a fair return in surplus. Large brood chambers have more to do with bees not working in sections than all other causes combined, except a poor honey flow, according to my experience along this line. If bees refuse to work in sections when the brood chamber is of the proper size, they can generally be coaxed into them by adopting one or more of the following plans:

Take a section, or wide frame full of sections, from a hive where the bees are nicely at work above, and set them on the hive (in the center of those already there) where the bees are loth to enter the sections, and it will usually incite the sluggish colony into active work in those sections which hitherto have been left unoccupied. In doing this, take all of the bees which adhere to the sections carried to the slothful colony along with them, for the mixing of bees often incites to activity, even where no newly worked out combs are used as an additional incentive.

If this does not work, fit a piece of drone comb, having brood in it, into one or two sections, and the bees will generally commence work in the rest right away. If this does not answer, drum or shake from the frames the larger part of the bees and the queen, and put them in a box or hive, and when they go to building comb finely, put them back again where they came from. Where this plan has been used I have never known them to fail to work, going right to the sections and building comb in short order. In drumming out the bees do not drive too close, as bees enough must be left to protect the brood. The nice white comb which the drummed out colony

builds while in the box should be placed in the sections for starters, for there is no greater incentive to commence work than new white comb. Of course all of this is given on the supposition that the bees are strong enough as to numbers to work in the sections, and still refuse to do so. If the hive is not filled with bees to overflowing it is useless to attempt to make them work in sections, for it needs all the bees that are in the hive at the commencement of the season to care for the brood properly. Many are deceived in this way during the first part of the season, and quite probably the trouble with our correspondent lies in the fact that he has few bees in his hives when the honey harvest is at its height, and many after it is over, so that their lying "about the hives in clusters" comes at a time when there is no honey to be had, rather than at a time when there is plenty of honey producing flowers in bloom! To be successful the bees must be on the stage of action ready for the honey when it comes, just the same as we hire men to go into our harvest field to cut the grain when it is ripe. The hiring of men to go into the fields to reap the harvest after the grain had ripened, fallen to the ground, and rotted or grown, is often a fair sample of what our would-be apiarists are doing year after year. Secure the bees in time for the harvest, see that the hive or brood chamber is of the right size according to the capacity of the queen, put the sections on as soon as there is any honey coming in at the commencement of the harvest, and have a few sections of comb left over from the previous season for each hive, as "bait" sections, and I think no one will have any reason to complain because the bees will not give a good surplus to fully repay for all trouble, unless the flowers fail to secrete honey.

Borodino, N. Y.



APIARY OF WM. W. MCGRAW, MOUNT VERNON, INDIANA.

AN INDIANA APIARY.

THE apiary shown on the previous page is a reproduction of a photograph kindly sent us by Mr. McGraw. Believing the readers of the PROGRESSIVE would be pleased to have a glimpse of what others have and how their homes and apiaries are arranged, I concluded to have a cut made of it. I don't know how it is, but it seems that pictures of these apiaries and homes of our brother bee-keepers bring us closer together, make us better acquainted with each other's habits and inclinations so to speak, and cause us to feel so much more like a family of the great Creator. In imagination alone, our fancies of our unseen fellow-men, by face unknown, are more or less unreal and faulty, but looking at their pictured faces, one impulsively feels as though eager to reach out and clasp the hand in a cordial grasp, to hear the voice and note the sparkle in the kindly eyes, and one almost feels the rays of the bright warm sunshine, and the breath of the soft wind about them, and to hear the hum of honey bees and singing birds blending with the myriad voices of nature all around. I wrote to Mr. McGraw for a description of his home and he sent me the following:

MOUNT VERNON, IND., }
June 20, 1896. }

MR. R. B. LEAHY, Higginsville, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:

My apiary is situated in a plot of ground 22 feet wide by 80 feet long. I set six hives in a row across the short way, and every ten feet a row, which gives me ample room to work them, and ten feet from the grape arbor, a row of peach trees. On the west side are apple trees.

Now I will give the names of the faces you can see. I have the super. My good wife and son are standing between the peach tree and apple tree to my right, and that little boy in the gate is my grandson, C. M. Coxie, that is in the dry goods business at Sebree, Ky. My other son-in-law, Frank Moore, and wife and two children, are standing in the grape arbor. The post that has the hack is the corner post of my back porch, and that floor is around the cistern, ten feet each way, with posts at each corner and rafters and slatted and covered with grape vines. The main grape arbor is 95 feet long, running from the porch back to the coal house on the alley.

I will now say something in regard to my little pets. They are all three or four-banded Italian bees, and I think they are as good workers as I can get. You wanted me to give you my experience with bee-keeping. Two years ago I didn't know anything much about bees. I don't know much yet, but I am reading bee books and journals. I couldn't get along without the PROGRESSIVE. I have gotten so much good information out of it. I have all my bees on the standard frame. I make my own hives, but make them to take the Hoffman self-spacing frames, with full sheets of foundation wired in. I will say to the reader of the PROGRESSIVE who is just starting out in bee-keeping, put all your bees on standard frames, and buy the Higginsville dovetail hives if you can't make your hives correct. If I were not a good workman I would buy the dovetail hive myself. I have 43 colonies and have had no swarms up to date. I give them plenty of room so as to keep them from swarming. They are working in the sections, but I don't think I will get much spring honey. The fall flow is always best in my locality.

WM. W. MCGRAW.

Nebraska Notes.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

IN looking over the PROGRESSIVE for June, in "Nebraska Notes" I find this sentence: "All my bees came through the winter, and have survived the spring so well that it keeps me alive and active to keep them full of brood." I wonder if that is the way that sentence was written or whether the printer made me say I kept the hive full of brood. It should read "to keep them *from getting too* full of brood," or in other words, "from getting so full they wish to swarm." I can do a good many things, but I don't profess to be able to keep the hives full of brood; that is the business of the queen, and all the part I have in it, is to see that she and her attendants have what they need to enable them to carry on their work. So if you have all had a laugh at my experience, be sure I have laughed as heartily as any of you. [It was the printer's fault, Sister H., and he humbly asks your pardon.—Ed].

Four live queens in one hive, and several unhatched cells is what I found the other day in a colony that had been made queenless to rear queens. Not a cell had been destroyed, and apparently no queens killed. There were only four or five frames in the hives, as after the cells were sealed I removed them with just enough bees to care for the cells from the strong colony that had built the cells to another place. It hardly seems likely they would try to swarm under those circumstances.

The finest looking queen of the four flew away while I was carrying the frame to a nucleus hive. Gave her up as lost, but found her two days later at the entrance of an empty hive, caught her and gave her to another nucleus, where she was accepted, and is apparently doing well.

Our rainy weather has somewhat abated, and everything points to a favorable year for honey now. White clover has suffered so badly during our two dry years that not enough is left to count much this year. Bees are bringing in enough honey for their own needs and new swarms working a little in the supers, but we don't expect much surplus till later in the season.

According to Gleanings, June 1, the North American is to meet at Lincoln, Nebraska, this year. Well, we are not ashamed of our state, and I think the bee-keeping friends will find we are partially civilized at least. I hope the many friends with whom I feel almost acquainted from reading our journals, will all attend, for with the blessing of Providence, I intend to be in some unobserved corner where I can get a look at least at those who are there.

Selling honey is the subject of much discussion just now in most of the journals. Doolittle in last PROGRESSIVE comes the nearest to giving the true state of affairs, it seems to me, that has so far been presented. We must and do sell our honey for what money people have to pay for it, the same as we sell our grain, cattle, hogs, vegetables, butter, or whatever else we may sell. If we are enterprising enough to produce only the best, or a very high grade of the article we have to sell, customers are generally to be found who need just such an article.

Country butter sells at from 6 to 10 and 12 cents per pound at all the grocery stores. We do some dairying, and have no difficulty in obtaining customers who are willing to pay 20 cents per pound for first class butter delivered once a week. With the butter goes whatever honey we have to sell at the same price for clean white one-pound sections. But mind you, the butter must be *just what it is represented*, and delivered on the *same day, every week*,

no matter how cold or hot it is, nor how hard it rains or snows.

In place of grumbling about low prices and hard times, let us accept with thankfulness whatever blessings the kind Father may see fit to bestow upon us, and try to make the best use possible of them.

Millard, Neb.

Remembrances

Pleasant and Otherwise.

FRED S. THORINGTON.

IN my article in the April PROGRESSIVE the 77 colonies put in winter quarters in the fall of 1889 should have read 67. I expect it was my fault; and I failed to say I received \$114 for the remainder of the 1400 pounds, after keeping out about 200 pounds for family use. There are six in our family regular, and we have all got a honey tooth, but the bees have had but little pity on us lately.

Mr. J. H. Felt, one of the PROGRESSIVE subscribers, was at our place in the latter part of April, and said his bees (nine colonies) wintered well and were doing well at that time. The peach, crab-apple and pear trees were in bloom nice here April 15, and the way the bees went for the bloom when Mr. Wind and the weather would allow, was a caution. The bees worked on apple bloom, though it was windy and it rained part of the time; yet the strongest colonies of mine gathered considerable more than they used in brood raising, while others obtained little more than a living. Two had the audacity to change quarters while I was laid up with rheumatism and could not care for them. Some of the strongest ones laid out warm days the last of April.

I think "Little Bee" in April PROGRESSIVE gives good advice in regard to not tinkering unnecessarily with a colony of bees in good condition. I am quite sure there are many colonies ruined every year by tinkering with them, or in other words, not letting well enough alone.

The article on "Hygienic Living", where the writer speaks of keeping the head cool and the feet warm, quickly carried me back on the wings of memory to the scenes of my childhood in the southern part of Michigan, and brought to my view a superintendent of schools going about winter and summer wearing a straw hat. When he was asked why he wore it the year round, he would say, Keep the head cool and the feet warm. While he was school commissioner, my sister (then but 15 years old) and several other young ladies went to be inspected for certificates to teach. He gave out a problem in arithmetic, and my sister was the only one that could work it. If this article wasn't for a bee journal, and I wasn't afraid the editor would look cross, and scold, I would give the readers the problem; then they could judge whether or not it emanated from a sound mind and a cool head.

In the April PROGRESSIVE the writer of "Some Common Mistakes of Bee-Keepers" I think tells it about right when he says he is confident by neglecting to provide for our bees in the fall is the cause of three-fourths of our winter losses. My spring losses from the middle of February until white clover blooms (which it usually does about the 15th of May; however it was commencing to bloom May 1 this year); are apt to be greater than my winter losses, not so much on account of starvation as it is having but little honey in sight, and none coming in from outside, which is sometimes the case, they get restless and change quarters though they have a good queen and

brood. Then feeding is our only resort, and I don't like to do that in the spring.

May 5th I put on the crates and extracting supers on ten of my hives as the bees were ready for them. Four others were just in a fair condition at that time, each with a young queen of last year's raising, and one colony, which I call my tinkering one, was queenless, weak in numbers and stores, bringing up the rear of fifteen colonies, all that pulled through winter and spring up to that date out of twenty put in winter quarters last fall. The other five hives I will to the man on Grand River.

While the apple trees were in bloom, dandelion came in bloom, then strawberries, then raspberries, and now the blackberries are blooming (May 11. It looks now as though we would have an abundance of white clover bloom, but how about the honey?

May 16th.—Rain, rain rain, most all the time lately, and I have nothing to do but let it rain, and stay in the house and make berry boxes. When the berries get ripe, come and eat some with sugar and cream on them.

Chillicothe, Mo.

Notes

From the Gila Farm Apiary.

LITTLE BEE.

MISS COSY LYONS, of Los Angeles, Cali., and Miss Margaret Fuller, of Pasadena, Cali., were callers at the Gila Farm Apiary last week.

Mr. Brownell and a friend, of Silver City, New Mexico, were visitors two weeks ago. Also Mr. McDonnell, editor of the Southwest Sentinel, of Silver City, New Mexico, called at our api-

ary, and learned more about the little bee, than he ever knew before.

A few days ago one of the cowboys brought in a large grizzly, which he had killed after shooting at him fourteen or fifteen times. The bear weighed about 600 pounds. This gave our manager the bear fever, and he is bound to hunt more bear in a few days.

We have had here considerable frost since the last week, which has injured the fruit considerably. It set the bees to robbing, and now we are feeding in order to keep up brood-rearing so as to have the bees in good shape when our first honey flow comes. We are having more or less strong winds. At times the air is very dusty, and it is very unpleasant to be out of doors. On these windy days the bees remain in their hives, as the wind is too strong for them to fly. Have had no rain for over two months.

F. A. Lockhart, of Lake George, N. Y., writes on March 30th: "Lots of snow and ice here yet. My bees have got to stay in the cellar for a month yet. By what you say, your country must be a fine one for bees." In reply I will say that I cannot tell what this country is until the season is over. So far, bees have wintered nicely. We have had drones flying all winter, and several nucleus which were made in November, furnished with one frame of brood and eggs, with bees enough to cover the frame, and two frames of honey, and a cushion over the frames, have raised a queen, and up to this date (April 10) I have three out of four which have from four to six frames of brood and a good laying queen. This month (April) will be the hardest on the bees, and it will require close attention, with care, to keep them in shape, so as to have the bees in shape for the first honey flow.

While I was in California in 1889 and 1890, I was instructed by Mr. J. S.

Harbison, of San Diego, Cali., about the buckeye, which grows in the northern part of that state. Mr. H. says that some years bee-keepers who live near such localities where the buckeye grows, experience considerable loss of bees by buckeye poisoning. This he says is often taken for some other disease.

I also noticed that what some bee-keepers call the nameless disease, or bee paralysis, was quite destructive, and caused quite a loss of bees early in the spring in Southern California, near the coast. I have also seen the same disease in Southern Texas near Uvalde.

Cliff, N. M.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

MRS. A. L. AMOS.

THERE are tragedies and tragedies. The one touched upon last month was not a circumstance to one that has just come under my observation. A neighbor of mine, if neighborhood is included within a radius of six miles, told me in a very melancholy manner that his last swarm had died sometime in the winter. He rather feared they must have been short of stores. He had taken 25 pounds of honey from them at the close of the season. He had some "bee-stuff" I could have if I would come round and get it, and I could give him a little honey for it. I found the "bee-stuff" to consist of three weather-beaten hives, very old and disreputable looking, and sprung apart at the corners. This description applies more properly to two of them, eight-frame Langstroth hives. The other one, in which the swarm had just died, was a red "home-made" box hive, the best of the three, to my notion, for anyone who is going to pay no attention to his bees, but leave them strictly to themselves.

It seemed tragic that the busy life in the hive had come to an end. Had they *ever* done well for him? Oh, yes, before the dry year came they had done first-rate—then they were no good. Life in the hive at an end? Hold on! When he began to move things, out skipped two mice, so there was surely life there. That was not the worst. A more startling revelation was to be made when we got the stuff home.

I had been thinking I might be able to make use of some of the combs, but they were a mass of corruption! Moths! Moths of all ages from the fat, well-nourished larvæ scuttling along in its silken gallery, to the winged insect. There were dozens of them—hundreds, I verily believe. There was nothing but a mass of webs and old cocoons in the hives that had been tenantless for more than one year, but where the bees had recently died they were in full possession, I could not have rested easy if I had known there was such a nest of moths within six miles of me. You may be sure I went right into the work of destruction without losing any time.

In the four years I have kept bees, I have only at rare intervals seen a sign of the bee-moth about my hives or combs, and I had been living in the comfortable thought that there were not many in these parts.

Is there anything of interest to any of you in this, friends? If the editor judges otherwise, you will never see it. To me it gives this impression: Better find out if you can what your bee-keeping neighbors are doing. If they are ignorant or careless, enlighten them and rouse them up a little if you can. Don't cart off any old bee hives until you have made a thorough examination of them. They may do you more harm than good. Get these small bee-keepers to take the PROGRESSIVE, or any other wide-awake bee magazine. Nebraskans, remem-

The year of 1895 was good up to June 15th. Then the rain came, and it kept wet until August 1st. Then it became dry and hot; no nectar or sweets to be had in the vicinity; so the old and the young had to draw on their surplus. I could have taken 700 pounds from my bees the first of June, but I am glad I did not, for the little fellows needed it every bit, and some stands, more. Some may say, Why not, and sell, and feed sugar for winter? You who live north and east where you get 11 to 14c per pound for honey can get sugar at 5c or less. We northwest Arkansans get 10c per pound for honey, and have to pay \$5.25 per 100 pounds for sugar. I see no pay in feeding on that line.

Then, Mr. Editor, I want to say the fruit was a great drawback last year on my bees. From the tenth of July till cold weather, the apples and peaches and pears and other kinds of fruit were more than could be saved, there being very little demand for it, green or dried, so it went to decay—that is, a great quantity of it. Then there being six or eight evaporators near me, the bees got on a spree and are hardly over it yet.

When the cold weather came, there was not enough to the colony to keep warm. I reduced from 51 to 40 colonies: lost five during the winter. If it had been a real cold winter, I wouldn't have a baker's dozen.

The best grade of honey for me was in 1894—62 pounds comb per colony. The best stand produced 93 pounds comb honey. It was a strong colony, and did not swarm.

Send me your catalogue. I have handed your circular to a good number of my neighbors, and several have bought supplies of you.

With best wishes, I am yours truly,
P. C. MILLER.

Gorden, Ark.

BEES BOOMING.

Bees are just booming at present, and if we get the rains as we need them, there will be an old-time honey-flow.

H. G. QUIRIN.

Bellevue, Ohio.

:O:

HARD TIMES.

Enclosed please find 50c for the PROGRESSIVE. Times are hard here now.

The best yield of honey here that I ever had to the colony, that is, the most I ever got from a single colony, was 130 pounds comb, taken in 1893. Italian bees; average 56 pounds from 23 hives; ten frame. I have been bee-keeping six years, and that was my best yield. Last year I never got a pound of surplus. Had to feed \$10 worth of sugar to 30 colonies to winter them on.

W. H. BROWN.

Claremore, I. T.

:O:

BOTH ARE GOOD.

I received the Amateur Bee Keeper and the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER. Both are good.

F. J. MATTS.

Gardena, Cal.

:O:

DESIRES A LOCATION.

My last year's experience with my bees was not very encouraging to me, but I shall beg leave to make my report, as follows: Number of colonies on hand, spring count, 32; number in fall, 37. My surplus honey was 300 pounds. Nice white one-pound section honey, sold in Des Moines, Iowa, for 12½c per pound, wholesale. My intention is to move to Missouri or Arkansas in the spring, if I can find a suitable location at some railroad station that has lind timber plenty close by, or other bloom plenty. Someone knowing of such a location, please write.

G. W. PENN.

Carlisle, Iowa.

THE "HIGGINSVILLE" SMOKER A DANDY.

The "Higginsville" Smoker is a dandy, with a big D. Prospect for a good honey crop. I have 1000 sections well under way.

Respectfully,
J. M. MOORE.

Holden, Mo.

POOR PROSPECT FOR HONEY.

The prospect for a crop of honey in this valley is very poor. The river is about dry, and no rain yet.

W. C. GATHRIGHT.

Donna Anna, N. M.

THAT "PROGRESSIVE" QUEEN.

I will have to say a word about my golden queen you sent me with the PROGRESSIVE, as I prize her so highly. I received her June 7. The little bees received her all O. K., and she went to laying nicely. I have been an apiarist and tended since 1884 especially to the honey bee, and my PROGRESSIVE queen is one of the prettiest that I have ever seen, and I think so much of her. I also admire the PROGRESSIVE as one of the leading bee papers. My bees are in good condition this season, but our honey crop has been almost a failure this spring. I am still in good hopes, however, as we generally get our best crop in the fall. Success to you and the PROGRESSIVE.

J. M. CAMPBELL.

Newmarket, Mo.

WANTED!

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

LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

DO NOT ORDER YOUR SECTIONS

until you get our prices on



The "Boss" One-Piece Section

—ALSO—

Dovetailed Hives, Foundation

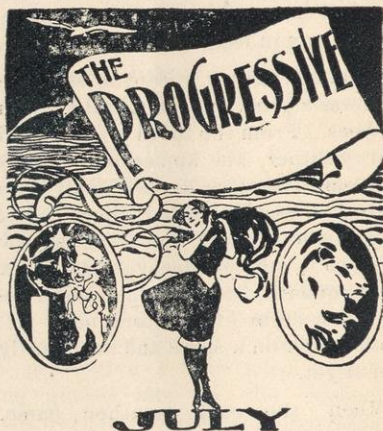
AND OTHER SUPPLIES.

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

J. FORNCROOK,

WATERTOWN Jeff. Co. WIS., January 1, 1896

Please mention the "Progressive."



THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER.

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

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

EDITOR HUTCHINSON gives quite an interesting account of his trip to Philadelphia, Pa., in the last Review.

J. W. ROUSE, of Mexico, Mo., reports another good honey flow this year. It will be remembered that Mr. Rouse is an advocate of the "five-banded" bees.

THE supply business to date has been exceedingly good. We have sold more goods this season than any other one year heretofore. All this would show that the "Higginsville" supplies are giving excellent satisfaction. Yes, and by the way, the PROGRESSIVE subscription list is steadily growing.

—:O:—

J. W. ROUSE (page 205) has a timely article on the subject of "Good Queens." When will bee-keepers learn that a good, well-bred queen is essential to the successful gathering of a crop of honey?

—:O:—

THE AMATEUR BEE-KEEPER JUST THE THING FOR BEGINNERS.

Mr. A. J. Maas, of Ottawa, Kas., has this to say of the above book: "I have all the leading bee books, and have read them from cover to cover, but none gave me (a beginner) the information I wanted in so clear and practical a way as the Amateur Bee-Keeper."

—:O:—

It will be a good idea to sow some buckwheat this month. The Japanese buckwheat makes the best of honey, and the seed always sells well. We have a nice lot of fresh seed on hand, and can fill your orders at the following prices: One peck, 40c; half bushel, 65c; one bushel, \$1.25; two bushel, \$2.25. Sacks free. About 3 pecks are needed to the acre.

—:O:—

E. W. MOORE (page 202) gives some very sensible suggestions regarding the placing of honey on the market in a neat, attractive style. Too much care cannot be exercised in this respect. After one has succeeded in securing a crop of honey, it is surely to one's advantage to put it on the market in a manner that will attract attention and admiration. A really good article of

honey may be damaged in the eyes of a possible customer if put up in a slipshod, careless style.

—:O:—

DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF BEESWAX.

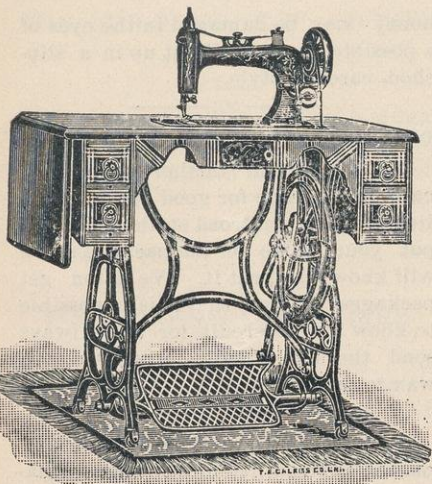
WE offer until further notice 24c cash or 27c trade for good beeswax delivered at our railroad station. Please put your name on the package so we will know who sent it. We often get packages of wax that it is impossible to know who to credit for it. Always send the bill of lading when you ship wax to us.

—:O:—

A FEW are still discussing *pro* and *con* the advisability of the amalgamation of the Bee-Keepers' Union and the North American Bee-Keepers' Association. A writer in Gleanings has this to say:

"All this talk about 'marrying', and 'a poor society wanting to get the money of the other', is all 'bosh,' for those who are the very backbone of each are the very ones who are in favor of a union or a new organization, the outgrowth of the others....It makes no difference to me, and I guess not to anyone else, what we organize, so that it is what bee-keepers want'."

Now it seems to me that the "backbone" of the Union is a snug little bank account, good management, and a past record that every bee-keeper can be proud of. As to the "backbone" of the North American, I fail to see that it has any. It looks to me as though the so-called "backbone" members are tired of the thing and are trying to devise some way to "let go of the bear." That this discussion will be successful, I feel quite sure if they are continued as they have been, in killing the North American Bee-Keepers' Association but not in marrying it to the Bee-Keepers' Union. If this proposition must be voted on, I believe the best interests of both associations would be a vote on the matter at as early a date as possible, let the result be what it may.



"NEW PREMIUM."

A HIGH ARM, HIGH GRADE, NOISELESS, LIGHT RUNNING, SELF THREADING SEWING MACHINE, for only \$19.50.

We pay the freight to any point within 1000 miles, and if you are not satisfied with your purchase—yes, more than satisfied—you can return the machine and get your money back.

The "New Premium" took the medal at the World's Fair, and is strictly a high-grade Sewing Machine in every respect, and the only way we can furnish them at the low price of \$19.50 is by buying them in large quantities direct from the factory. The machine is guaranteed for family use to last for ten years. In other words, you are getting a \$50 machine for only \$19.50. Remember the guarantee; also that we will take the machine back if you are not satisfied. Send in your orders at once to the

Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginville, Mo.

EARLY QUEENS.

Beautiful Golden Italian Queens will be ready to ship by April 1. Price 75c each; 6 or more, 60c each. A beautiful warranted Queen and the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER one year for \$1.00.

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginville, Mo

Prices Reduced.

It is now an easy matter to improve your stock while prices are low and the honey-season is on. Good queens, from the best of Italian, pure bred stock, either Leather or Golden. Your choice. My Golden Breeders show all 5-band progeny. Prices as follows: Untested, each 75c; per doz., \$7; Tested, \$1; per doz., \$10; Breeders, each, \$2.

Sebastian Co.

W. H. LAWS,
Lavaca Ark.

Comb-foundation

.....MADE BY.....

Automatic Machinery,

LOWEST PRICE.

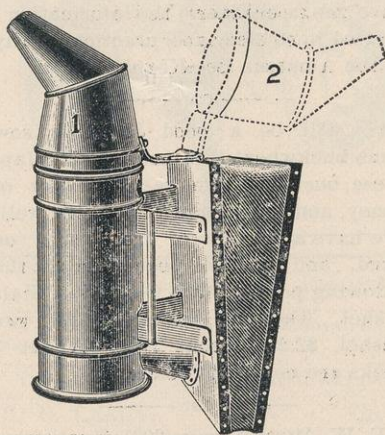
Higginville Hives, &c., Cheapest Sold. Falcon Polished Sections, Finest made. Bicycles \$45 to \$125 Seven R.R.'s. and 4 Express Cos. to ship over. Samples and catalogue free.

W. J. FINCH, JR.

4,5&6.

Springfield, Ills.

Please mention the "Progressive."



THE "HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER."

A Good Smoker for a Little Money.

THE HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER A DANDY.

received the Higginsville Smoker all O. K. It 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.

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 - COMPANY....

Higginville, Mo.

Up to Guarantee.

25 CTS.

On June 1 I shall be prepared to ship queens of my famous Adel strain. This strain of beautiful yellow-banded bees is practically non-swarming and non-stinging. Queens, each, \$1.00. Everything guaranteed. Catalogue free. 6-3t

H. ALLEY, WENHAM, MASS.

Please mention the "Progressive."



Send 25c and get a copy of the

AMATEUR BEE KEEPER,

A book especially for beginners. Address

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

Tested Queens,

are usually sold for \$2.00. I will explain why I wish to sell a few at less than that: As most of my readers know, I re-queen my apiary each spring with young queens from the south. This is done early enough it is usually successful. It will be seen that the queens displaced by these young queens are never more than a year old; in fact, they are fine, tested, Italian queens, **RIGHT IN THEIR PRIME**; yet, in order that they may move off quickly, and thus make room for the untested queens, they will be sold for only **One Dollar**. Or I will send the **REVIEW** for 1896 and one of these queens for only \$1.75. For \$2.00 I will send the **REVIEW**, the queen, and the book, "Advanced Bee Culture." If any prefer the young, laying queens from the south, they can have them instead of the tested queens at the same price. A discount on large orders for untested queens. Say how many are wanted, and a price will be made. Orders can now be filled **PROMPTLY**. As a rule, small orders are filled **BY RETURN MAIL**, and there is seldom much delay in filling even large orders, but a little time, or notice ahead, on such is appreciated.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, FLINT, MICH.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

"Higginsville Supplies" AT

Higginsville Prices.

KANSAS

people will save freight by
ordering their

BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, FOUNDATION,

and Everything Needed in the Apiary,

—OF—

HENRY L. MILLER,

355 SHAWNEE AVE.,

TOPEKA, KAN.

Write at once for his Illustrated Catalogue.

Ho! For Kansas!

I WILL handle a complete line of the Higginsville goods the coming season at the Leahy Mfg. 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

The Amateur Bee Keeper...

A 70-Page Book for Beginners.

—BY—



J. W. ROUSE.



SECOND EDITION JUST OUT.

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

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

NO. 1 4 1-4 x 4 1-4
SNOW WHITE
SECTIONS.

\$2.00 PER 1000.



For the purpose of introducing our **ONE PIECE SECTIONS** to the bee-keepers generally, we have concluded to make the price \$2.00 per 1000 for the season. Now is the time to get your sections cheap. We have a choice lot of section lumber gotten out of young timber, and we can furnish you the nicest section to be had. Write for sample section free.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.

Marshfield, Wis., April 15, 1896.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

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

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."



PATENTS

Promptly secured. Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Labels registered. Twenty-five years experience. We report whether patent can be secured or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is allowed. **32 page Book Free.** **H. B. WILLSON & CO.,** Attorneys at Law, Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. **WASHINGTON, D. C.**



My Friend, just one moment, will you? Do you need any Bees, Queens, Foundation, Hives, Sections or Smokers? If so. I can furnish them. I make a specialty of Bees by the Pound, and 3-frame nuclei. Send for my catalogue and learn how to save freight.

E. T. FLANAGAN,

Box 783. Belleville, Ills.

Golden Rule Apiary.

Headquarters for those large, beautiful, Golden Italian Queens, bred for business, and gentleness. **Warranted Purely Mated.** June, untested, 70c each; 6 for \$3.75. Tested, \$1 each. Breeders, \$2 to \$4 each. To all new customers, one warranted Queen, 60c. Safe arrival guaranteed.

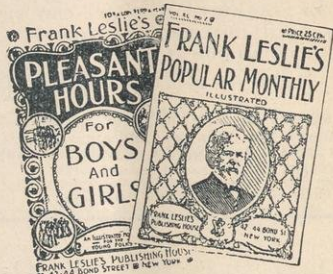
E. A. SEELEY,

Bloomer, Ark.

Postoffice money order office, Lavaca, Ark.

Please mention the "Progressive."

2 Popular Magazines FOR THE HOME.



FRANK LESLIE'S

POPULAR MONTHLY

Contains each Month: Original Water Color Frontispiece; 128 Quarto Pages of Reading Matter; 100 New and High-class Illustrations; More Literary Matter and Illustrations than any other Magazine in America. 25 cts.; \$3 a Year.

Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Bright, Wholesome, Juvenile Monthly. Fully illustrated. The best writers for young people contribute to it. 10 cts.; \$1 a year.

SEND ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO

The PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, Hightstown, Mo.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly and the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER both for one year, for \$3.25.

Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours for Boys and Girls, and the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, both for one year for \$1.35.

Undoubtedly the Best Club Offers

Send to Frank Leslie's Publishing House, N.Y., for New Illustrated Premium List, Free.



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."



The Simplex Typewriter.

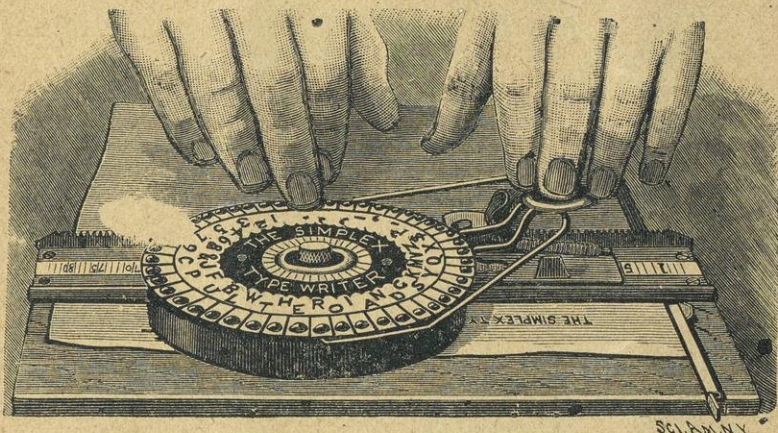


— The Simplest Thing in the World.

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.

Address.

LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

1896.

New

CATALOGUE,
PRICES,
GOODS.....

1896.

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.

PORTER HONEY-HOUSE BEE-ESCAPE.

Have you seen it? Just the thing to put on the doors and windows of your bee rooms. Indispensable, you'll say, after you have tried it.

CORNEIL SMOKERS.

Cheap, strong, serviceable. We have sold a good many of these, and so far there has been no complaint; but on the other hand there have been scores of letters in their praise. Price 85c, or \$1.10 prepaid.

COWAN AND NOVICE EXTRACTORS.

These are the best. We are prepared to furnish, on short notice, from any of our branches, 2, 4, and 6-frame Cowans, and 2-frame Novices. If you want the genuine, see that they bear our name.

A 36-page Catalogue sent free on application.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, O.

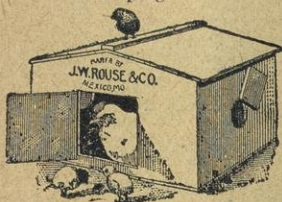
Branch offices at, 115 Michigan St., Chicago; 1024 Mississippi St., St. Paul, Minn.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Mechanic Falls, Me.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

Latest Improved Hives and all kind of

Apiarian Supplies.**Bees and Queens.****Everything Cheap.**

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

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

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

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

J. W. ROUSE & CO.,

:

MEXICO, MO.