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## **The progressive bee-keeper. Vol. 6, No. 8 Aug. 1, 1896**

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

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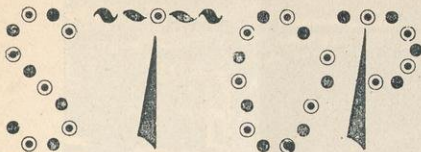
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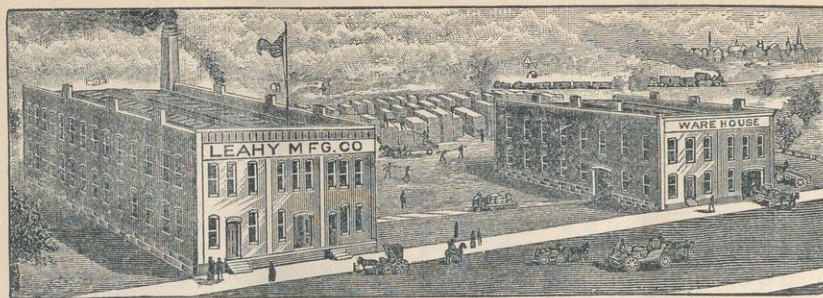


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**READ THIS.**--Mr. Keyes says: The 100 pounds of extra thin foundation you sent us is superior to anything he ever saw, and I think the same. R. L. TUCKER, Wewahitchka, Fla.

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

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

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

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

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

Please send me your catalogue for 1893. 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:

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| Chas. H. Thies, Steelville, Ill. | E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ill. |
| Henry L. Miller, Topeka, Kans.   | E. A. Seeley, Bloomer, Arkansas. |
| J. W. Rouse & Co., Mexico, Mo.   | P. J. Thomas, Fredonia, Kans.    |

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.**

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**Bingham Perfect**

**Direct-Draft Perfect  
BINGHAM  
Bee Smoker**

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PATENTED 1878, 1882, and 1892.

per doz. each.

Doctor { largest } 3½ inch stove.....\$11.00-Mail, \$1.50  
 { smoker }  
 { made. }

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.....	2	"		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



PATENTED  
1878, 1882 and 1892.

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

Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife



Patented May 20, 1879.

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

**T. F. BINGHAM,**

# 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., AUG. 1, 1896.

No. 8

## A LOST KINGDOM.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

When I am dead, and you shall stand beside  
The bier whereon I lie, and look your last  
Upon my face, and know the ebbing tide  
Of life's great sea for me who mourned is past,  
I ask you do not shed one tear for me,  
Though you may look upon me nevermore,  
Until in some more perfect planet we  
Shall see each other as in days of yore.

Shed not one tear; although you loved me well,  
You did not love me well enough to save  
My heart from breaking in a loveless hell.  
Or draw me back from an untimely grave.  
For three glad years you made my life all bliss,  
I loved you better than I did my God—  
I worshipped you—and now the end is this:  
Repulsion, and a grave beneath the sod.

Oh, arms, which clasped me in the happy time,  
And eyes like azure of a starry sea,  
O, voice, whose tones were sweeter than the chime  
Of silver bells athrill with melody—  
O, lips, and mouth, curved in such winsome grace.  
And breast, whereon my head has often lain  
In sweet repose as I beheld your face  
Smile on me ere you slew me with disdain.

What had I done that you should spurn me so?  
What had you done that I should love you thus?  
God only knows. I did not, do not, know;  
But you first spoke the word that parted us.  
A fair rich kingdom in which love supreme  
Was monarch, yet the monarch from his throne  
By your dear hand was cast, and from my dream  
I woke to find myself unloved and lone.

O, love, restore my kingdom—come again  
To me as in the joyous days of old,  
With your sweet smile—it will not glad me when  
With broken heart I lie beneath the mold.  
I know that you would grieve if I should die.  
I know your tears for me would freely fall,  
Yet though my heart is breaking, you deny  
That which to you though little—is MY all.

I know if you but realized how much  
It meant to me, this love and bliss divine,  
Or how I prized each word and look, each touch  
Of your dear hand, or lips when they met mine,  
You would relent, as I still pray you will,  
And gladden one who loves you more than life,  
And fears not death nor any other ill,  
So long as you are with me in the strife.

Restore my kingdom; love, I pray you come  
Again to me, and let me live for you;  
Oh, do not wait until my lips are dumb  
Forever, and my pallid face you view;  
But if you wait, shed not a single tear.  
For you, who caused me, loving you, to err,  
There standing silent by the solemn bier,  
In very truth will be my murderer.

Higginsville, Mo.

## Balls of Bee Glue.

S. E. MILLER.

BEFORE me lies the PROGRESSIVE  
July 1st, and Gleanings July  
15th. What a feast of readable and  
instructive literature devoted to the  
little busy bee, its care and manage-  
ment.

On the first page of contributed mat-  
ter in the PROGRESSIVE, we find in its  
usual place a delightful poem by Will  
Ward Mitchell. It is full of sentiment,  
and no doubt recalls to many remem-  
brances of bygone days, when bare-  
footed and bareheaded they played as  
their own little ones play today.

Next come "Balls of Bee Glue,"  
which, I must confess, contain very  
little of interest, yet the title seems  
quite appropriate, as it is to the PRO-  
GRESSIVE what propolis is to the hive.  
It sticks tight, is very much in the  
way, and no doubt most bee-keepers  
would gladly get along without it.

We turn to Gleanings, and the first  
thing we find is a lot of "Stray Straws"  
which might cause one to wonder  
whether they have been blown from a  
wind stacker such as has taken the  
place of the old-fashioned straw car-  
riers. I hope the Doctor will not  
think I am insinuating that he is  
windy, for I must say he has the facul-  
ty of condensing much valuable matter  
into a small space, while windy people  
usually say very much without saying  
anything of interest.

Next comes in regular order, "California Echoes," "Pickings by the Way," and under General Correspondence, an interesting article on "Apis Dorsata," by W. K. Morrison, and so on throughout it contains valuable articles by able writers and practical bee-keepers. Finally we come to A. I. Root's papers on "Our Homes," "Notes of Travel," "High Pressure Gardening," and kindred subjects, which are always entertaining, as well as instructive.

How often I wish I could sit down after supper, and enjoy this feast of literature as I used to do before I embarked as a would-be merchant.

In the above I have paid tribute to Gleanings more than to the PROGRESSIVE, for the reader of this need only leaf over the pages to see that the PROGRESSIVE is progressing nicely along the road of apicultural journalism.

There are many, many more bee journals, all standing up for the rights of bee-keepers, for morality and justice, furnishing valuable instructions to beginners, as well as to veterans, and even yet a few are pained at heart to see (with their own eyes) the degeneration of apicultural literature.

Rhineland, Mo.

Beautiful Golden

## QUEENS

From Kansas.

This strain of Italians cap their honey unusually white, and are splendid workers.

One-frame nuclei with Queen.....	\$1.75.
Two " " " " .....	2.25.
Three " " " " .....	2.75.

One Untested Queen, 75c; three for \$2.00.

One Tested Queen, \$1.00 each.

One Breeder Queen, \$2.50 each.

One Breeder which I have bred from and found to be the very best, \$4.00.

Safe delivery guaranteed.

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**P. J. THOMAS**, Fredonia, Kansas.

Please mention the "Progressive."

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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."

### A SPLENDID RECORD.

EDITOR PROGRESSIVE:—

I want to give the readers of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER the record up to this time of one colony of Syrian bees that I have in my yard. It is a colony I bought last spring (1895) in a box hive, too late to transfer, and worked them as best I could, and wintered them through. This spring (1896) I transferred them into a ten-frame Langstroth hive. After they built up, I divided them, giving the new swarm an Italian queen. This new swarm sent out a good swarm, and is now storing honey in the sections. The old colony has made and sealed up nicely one hundred sections, and the fall flow, if any, yet to gather.

The result of that colony is a transfer, three colonies, one hundred pounds of comb honey stored in pound sections, and this July 27. Can anyone beat that? If so, "trot them out." The Syrian bees are more vindictive than either the blacks or the Italians.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

Humansville, Mo.

### Wayside Fragments...

SOMNAMBULIST.

HAVE you observed, Mr. Editor, that Bro. S. E. Miller has a decided pick on your humble servant,

Sommy? In fact, he seems to seek to pick the very flesh from the bones, Just why he should have selected *me* from all the vast concourse of correspondents connected with bee literature as the object of this coup de main, is beyond my comprehension, unless, perchance, he like many another "lord of the manor" thinks it just the thing to assume authority over the members of his household. Couldn't it be called cowardly—this direct fusilade against a professed sleepy-head? Any way you or the public may view it, I (inasmuch as I do not profess omnipotence), feel compelled to call on you, or if you, too, are powerless, some combination of men for assistance. Say, couldn't you get out a placard, "hands off," for me to wear in some conspicuous place? Don't disappoint me. I'm looking for you to bring about some sort of coup de grace, in short, to furnish a finisher to this business.

His principal accusation against me is that I wander from bees and their doings. As long as a person or thing stands by me, I can be depended on returning the compliment; but as the bees for the past four or five years have been steadily deserting me, can you wonder, considering my defective nature, that they and I are on not quite as thick terms as formerly? Then, too, he must utterly forget, or overlook my place of residence—Dreamland. Can anything other than vagueness be expected to have its origin in such a place? Could one reasonably hope for anything real or tangible to be born from out of its shadowy realms? Still farther, I will quite willingly leave it to the majority of bee-keepers, if we, as a people are not all more or less dreamers.

The birth of each year finds each and every one of us dreaming of abundant honey crops, and when the summer season shall have passed away, we still entertain dreams of

what the autumn shall bring forth. And thus do we dream even year after year, on the principle of "hope on, hope ever." 'Tis said, "Misery loves company," so while I certainly have so much of it, I cannot be *perfectly* miserable.

Even Gleanings is threatened with a boycott unless they relinquish their rights of selection of the material which composes that journal, one subscriber having intimated that he will stop his paper unless they quit eulogizing that "noxious weed", sweet clover. Talk about the freedom of the press. Bah! However, E. R. seems to have decided to take his own risks, (unwary youth,) for he is satisfied he will have lots of company, as all bee publications extol its merits. Instead of a "noxious weed", they recognize it as one of the best of honey and forage plants. His description of the season with them is just the fit for the situation here, so I may as well use the same last. Here it is: "White clover has been a practical failure, as usual. Basswood promised well, and made a good spurt, but dropped out rather more suddenly than we thought it would."

The value of drawn combs for the production of surplus honey, both comb and extracted, is just now receiving due consideration.

To B. Taylor, largely, are we indebted for the advancement and advocacy of the idea of drawn combs in the comb honey super. The fact that he had invented and offered to the public a comb leveller greatly detracted from the rapid embracing of his theory with those to whom he was a stranger, but with those alone. Anyone knowing the man must have faith in him and his theories, anyway until the complete explosion of the latter. And let me whisper, he is now getting old enough to protect his speculations, (children of his brain), and not ruthlessly throw them on the market be-



fore they can stand alone, straightway to be beheaded. In short, the cunning which cometh alone with years of experience, he possesseth. It has long been a recognized fact that more extracted honey can be produced than comb because of the bees being furnished with drawn combs. With this established, what should have been of easier deduction than that the same convenience would increase the production of comb honey proportionately? Verily, there are three degrees of intelligence—instruction, instinct, and inspiration. In treating of this subject, E. R. Root, in *Gleanings*, has the following: "In the case of colonies of equal strength, the extracting combs will be *filled and capped over* before the bees have begun to draw out full sheets of foundation in the comb honey supers. Where some of the colonies were holding off and didn't seem to draw out the starters, I put on a super containing drawn combs and, presto! the bees went into them immediately." Again he says, "I feel hopeful—yes, almost confident—that we can, to a very great extent, at least, control swarming, even in the production of comb honey, providing that drawn combs are used in the sections. Another inference easily drawn from the experience of practical honey producers." He also quotes from Doolittle, in *American Bee-Keeper*, as follows: "Some have the idea that foundation is preferable to frames full of comb. This I think a mistaken idea, for the bees must consume some time in getting the foundation worked out to full combs, to say nothing of the expense of buying it, or the work of putting it into the frames."

Away back in the school readers, a certain young lady graduate in lauding her educational attainments to the skies, concluded her performance with, "The only wonder is that *one* head can contain it all." This is the reverse of

the position I occupy on this subject. The only wonder, with me, is that we have been so obtuse while these facts glared right before our very eyes. As the unfinished sections left over would be but a drop in the bucket, the general use of drawn comb in the sections would create a demand in that line. Having discovered which, E. R.—root-like—begins rooting around to fill said want, and tells us, "in the near future, from present indications, a foundation will be made having all walls and bases natural thicknesses, the walls being  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, or deeper." Now don't all with one accord shout, "told you so," but do your harvesting with a quiet eye, and try experiments on a small scale and small expense. Remember the lesson of today's hard times is, limited expenditure. Havn't we been ridiculously slow in absorbing the principle the comb leveller proclaimed? But now we are going to make up for lost time in the production of a walled foundation. However, the said foundation will scarcely dim the future prospects of the comb leveller, as it will pay for itself in enabling us to utilize material at hand. Aside from this consideration, how could you, E. R., make such an assertion, or, rather, such a prediction? Is it possible you are jealous, and seek to dim the lustre of the fame of your dearest friends, Hutchinson and Rambler, both of whom having prophesied that there being no room or need for improvements in bee-keeping, none need be expected in the near future?

As if this was not enough, you also introduce, through that faithful servant or deputy, *Gleanings*, W. K. Morrison, who furnishes us a highly interesting and instructive article on "Apis Dorsata Not Undesirable," from which we glean:

"The more we diversify our business the more likely we are to succeed" (how about having too many irons in the

fire?) "What I should expect from *Apis Dorsata* would be:

1st, A larger number of flowers visited having deep nectaries.

2d, A larger area covered by its greater power of flight.

3d, More wax produced.

4th, Honey to come to us now going to bumblebees.

5th, A greater power to take care of itself against wasps, etc.

It is said that *Dorsata* is migratory in its habits; but there, the honey bee does the same thing pretty much. When the rainy seasons come, enemies of all sorts come to eat their honey and wax, till in sheer exasperation evidently, the colony decamps, leaving its abode in the hands of its enemies.

Bees in the tropics get no peace. Ontario is a better place for flowers than Brazil. Under the equator, wintering is as much of a problem as in the United States. For months the bees get hardly an ounce of honey, while they are annoyed by swarms of ants, termites and moths. *Apis Dorsata* is accused of working nights. So does *Milifica*. Bees in the tropics work nights and mornings only, for the very reason that the vertical sun evaporates all the nectar out of the tubes in the middle of the day. On the eastern side of the Andes the little rivulets trickle down the mountain side till about 10 or 11 a. m., then stop altogether for the day. This is about the time the bees stop till about 4 p. m. when work is resumed. *Dorsata* has been accused of being a stinger, but so have our pets."

Since the above was written, the Review has made its arrival, in which Editor Hutchinson does some vigorous kicking on the introduction of *Apis Dorsata*. P'raps he's loth to have his "rep." as a prophet sullied, or is he afraid that E. R. is reaching fresh laurels? Here's the kind of light he throws on the subject: In *his* "locality

there are no honey producing flowers that amount to anything that cannot be visited by common bees," red clover having been abandoned on account of the devastation of insects, and alsike usurped its place. 2d, *Apis Dorsata* MAY have a greater power of flight than the bees we now have, but what proof have we? 3d, If they produce more wax, how do we know that is not at the expense of the honey? 4th, The honey that goes to the bumblebees you can stick in your eye. 5th, Ability to contend with wasps and hornets may be of some value in some localities, but would amount to nothing here, and finally thinks it "unwise to import this race of bees without knowing more of them."

One of the California echoes reads, "Mr. Brodbeck, of Los Angeles, is a firm believer in the efficacy of bee poison in the cure of rheumatism and boils. During the past winter he has been greatly afflicted with both maladies; but now, after a few weeks in the apiary, and a free reception of stings, boils and rheumatism are both banished." In direct opposition to this theory, J. W. Hood in the same number gives a most laughable account of his experience along this line, in the obtaining of which he fully expected to be "laid to rest within the shade of beautiful trees upon the meadows green where rheumatism and bees cease from troubling." Twelve days after "taking without shaking found him still occupying the lounge."

In American Bee Journal, in answer to the question, What wild honey plants in your region have disappeared or are disappearing? twenty-two in all answered, of which number nineteen claimed that disaster awaits us from the vanishing of our wild honey flora; and to the question, What honey plants are on the increase in your region? fifteen answered there was an increase, while the remaining seven

were either in doubt or positively said there was no increase. Encouraging, to say the least.

Mrs. Sallie Sherman, in her Fifteen Years' Experience in Bee-Keeping, furnishes some very readable matter. She is a woman of uncommon large physique, but of more uncommon largeness of soul.

P. S. I'm neither in the matrimonial market, match-maker, nor fortune hunter.

Naptown, Dreamland,

## Bee-Keeping for a Livelihood.

VALUABLE TIME.

LITTLE BEE.

I HAVE been asked at what season of the year is the time of an apiarist the most valuable? Now then, said I, this is quite a hard question to answer. If the apiarist has to dispose of the crop after it is gathered, then his time is almost as valuable during the winter season as it is during the other seasons of the year. The fact is, an apiarist's time is *always* valuable. Of course this all depends upon how many colonies of bees he has charge of, and where he is located, and whether he is raising queens for a living, or comb or extracted honey. Of these, I believe his time is most valuable when raising comb honey.

Again, there are days during the season when his time is *very* valuable, and it is hard to decide *which* days or *what* season of the year these days are. There are valuable days during the winter season. For instance, during the winter season is the time the apiarist can get the best price for his honey, and, doing the marketing of the

honey, the apiarist being the judge as regards the putting up of the honey in the most neat attractive and salable packages, etc. Doing this and selling the honey, being the apiarist, he is well posted on apiculture, and able to answer such questions which another person not versed on apiculture would be at a loss to answer. The time during *this* time is valuable to him, as it means dollars and cents. Again, there are days during the winter season which are very valuable at a certain time when the apiarist *must* take advantage of these days in regard to the care and wants of the bees, for their successful wintering may they be outdoors or in the cellar. There are days very valuable during the winter season.

The apiarist who is to be successful has little time to waste, that is, if the party depends mainly on bee-keeping for a livelihood. As soon as the bees are properly prepared for winter, we are ready to go to work for the next season. Get all frames, sections, section-cases, hives, etc., in readiness for the next season, having them ready at any time you need them, at a moment's notice. Never put off the getting ready part till spring or just before the honey harvest. If you do, the result will be a loss.

Nailing up frames and wiring them, nailing up hives and painting them, putting up sections and supers, section cases, etc., all takes time. During the winter season such can be done, and can be well done, because the bee-keeper then is not so crowded with other work in the apiary. Having everything ready by spring, the apiarist has then nothing to do but to give his whole attention to the bees. During the winter season the nights are long, giving the apiarist ample time to read up on apiculture and lay his plans for the coming season. And by selling and disposing of his crop of honey, with

all this on his hands during the winter season, the apiarist's time is pretty well occupied, and he will be ready to secure a larger crop and get it in better shape when the honey season is on hand. An energetic, wide-awake bee-keeper always looks ahead. I do not know the exact value of this time or this winter work, but anyway it is very valuable.

Next comes spring work or spring management, which is very essential. At this season of the year the time of an apiarist is *also very* valuable, as in spring he must prepare the brood chamber and get the colonies of bees in proper condition, so as to have all good and be able to have the bees at the proper time for the honey flow. His care and attention to the bees at this time of the year is very necessary, as in spring is the time to prepare the bees for the honey crop. Here again I cannot decide what the value is of the apiarist's time, but if he has not done the *other* work which ought to have been done during winter, he will see that at this season it will mean a loss as he will not find sufficient time to attend to the bees properly, and therefore will not have the bees at the proper time for the honey flow. Furthermore, it will cause neglect, and as you know, negligence is a great drawback in any business, and especially in apiculture.

Now, then, having done the spring work properly, at the proper time, we are prepared for the honey flow. If the work has been done well and all is good, we may expect a good crop of honey neatly and nicely stored by the bees, if the apiarist does *his* work well, and attends to the bees at the proper time during the honey flow. During this time of the honey flow the apiarist is very busy; more so than at any other season of the year. His time during this season is very valuable, but I believe that during the season of

spring management his time put to the care of the bees overbalances the value of the time which he puts to the gathering of a crop. In fact, there seems to be but little difference in regard to the value of the time during these two seasons, but I believe that during the season of spring management the time is most valuable.

Now then, if the bees have been put up for winter properly and attended to at the proper time, and the other work has been well done during the winter season, and spring management has been well done, then I would say the apiarist's time is of more value during the season of the honey-flow; but if there has been any neglecting or putting off such work for spring, then I will say the apiarist's time is of more value during the spring season than it is during any other season of the year.

As regards the value of the apiarist's time during the seasons of the year in dollars and cents, it greatly depends upon where the apiarist is located and how many colonies of bees he has in his care. It also depends upon whether the apiarist is well qualified, energetic and industrious, and how much knowledge and practical experience he has in apiculture. One good apiarist is worth more than ten poor ones who have only a smattering of apiculture, because the work done by an expert would count, while the work done by someone not skilled in bee-keeping would only be a detriment. An apiarist's time is always valuable, and an energetic, industrious person will always use it to an advantage. In bee-keeping remember the maxim, "Do not put off for tomorrow what may be done today." Always try to be up with your work at a certain time, and be ready for the next that is waiting on you. Try to be always on time.

Cliff, New Mexico.

(To be continued).

GIVING A LAYING QUEEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE PRIME SWARM HAS ISSUED.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

AGAIN I see going the rounds of the papers the story we were told years ago, that no colony should go without a laying queen for a single day, if it were possible to give them one; and saying that if we would obtain the best results from our bees we should have a laying queen ready to give to each old colony as soon as they have swarmed, as the time lost to the old colony is equivalent to a swarm of bees. As I do not consider this good advice, I thought a few words on the subject might not be amiss in the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER. Being eager to know for myself all the plans which would give the best results, I have experimented largely, and the truth of the statement that the time lost to the bees of the old colony in rearing a queen in natural swarming was equivalent to a swarm of bees, is the first reason that the plan has not been a success with me. If it were bees that I was after, the case would be different. With us the white clover yields only enough honey to keep the bees breeding nicely, and prepares them so that they mainly swarm from June 20th to July 1st. Our honey harvest is principally from basswood, which blossoms from July 5th to the 16th. Now all who are familiar with natural swarming know that the bees are comparatively few in numbers in the spring, and increase by the rapidly increasing brood produced by the queen, which in due time hatch into bees, until a swarm is the result. By giving a laying queen to a colony immediately after it has cast a swarm, we bring about the same result (swarming) as before, or we place the bees in the same condi-

tion. The only difference is, that having plenty of brood they build up quicker and are prepared to swarm in a shorter time. As this second swarming, brought about by giving a laying queen, comes right in our basswood honey harvest, it cuts off the surplus honey; for it is well known that bees having the swarming fever do little or no work in the sections; and if allowed to swarm, the object we have sought after (section honey) is beyond our reach. Having given my experience on this point, let us see how the same colony would work had we not given the bees a laying queen. Eight days after the swarm has issued, the first young queen will have emerged from her cell, as a rule, when the apiarist should remove all of the other queen cells from the hive, so that second swarming, or after swarming, is entirely prevented. In ten days more our young queen is ready to lay, which is about the time basswood begins to yield honey largely. During this period, between the time the swarm issued and the young queen commences to lay, the bees, not having any brood to nurse for the last half of the time, consume but little honey; hence as fast as the young bees emerge from the cells the cells are filled with honey, for bees not having a laying queen or unsealed brood, seldom build comb in the sections. Thus, when the young queen is ready to lay, she finds every available cell stored with honey. At this point the instinct of the bees teaches them that they must have brood or they will soon cease to exist as a colony, and a general rush is made for the sections. The honey from below is carried above so as to give the queen room, while the gathering from the field is more actively engaged in than before, and in a week we have, as a result, the sections nearly filled with honey. I have had such colonies, by the score, fill and complete section honey to the amount of sixty pounds in

from ten to fourteen days, while those to which I had given a laying queen immediately after swarming did little but swarm during the same time. Bear in mind that we are talking about producing comb honey, not extracted. Different localities may give different results; still I think nearly all sections of the country give a large flow of honey at a certain period during the season, rather than a steady, continuous honey harvest the whole summer. To such sections these lines are applicable. Again, after basswood we have a honey dearth, hence the bees from the introduced queen are of no value, but on the contrary become consumers. On an average it takes 21 days from the time the egg is laid to the perfect bee. Then if the colony is in a normal condition this bee does not commence labor in the fields till 16 days old; hence, the eggs for the honey gathering bees must be deposited in the cell 37 days before the honey harvest ends, or else they are of no value as honey gatherers. As the basswood is all gone before the eggs of the introduced queen become honey gathering bees, and as a larger part of them die of old age before buckwheat and fall flowers yield honey, it will be seen that a great gain is made by letting each old colony having cast a swarm rear their own queen, for thereby we save the expensive feeding of the larvæ, which are to become the expensive consumers of the honey of the hive. Also the chances are that when the colony rears its own queen they will be stocked with younger bees for wintering in November than where a queen was introduced immediately after swarming. The one point worth knowing above all others in bee-keeping is a thorough knowledge of the location we are in, as to its honey resources, and then securing the largest amount of bees possible at that or those times to gather the honey, having just as few at all other times as

is consistent with the accomplishing of this object. In working so that we get the bees out of season, we have to pay the same price for them that we would to get them so that each one becomes a producer instead of a consumer. If all who read this article will study their location, and then rear their bees in reference to that location, I think that they will find that their bees will do as well as those who seem to be more successful. We often hear it said that one colony in an apiary did much better than the rest, and had they all done as well a large crop of honey would have been the result. The reason that ONE colony did so well was because it happened to have a large proportion of its bees of the right age to gather honey just in the honey harvest, with no desire to swarm, and if we can get all in this condition, we can secure a like result from the whole apiary.

Borodino, N. Y.

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## Nebraska Notes.

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MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

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A FEW days ago I visited the place where my first days of school teaching were passed. Although some twenty-five years have passed since that eventful time, I have never been in the locality since till the visit of which I am telling you. Of course I expected many changes. A thriving town stands very near where the first school ever kept in District No. 9 then flourished. As I rode along between well cultivated farms, bright with promise of the harvest just beginning, I wondered if I would find any place that I would know, or whether the ever advancing wheel of progress had blotted out forever the prai-

ries that still bloomed in my memory with the wealth of springtime blossoms which my little pupils used to bring each day till the little school-room with its bare, rough walls became a bower of bloom.

The prairie flowers have vanished for the waving grain, but along the roadside grows an abundance of sweet clover, and in the numerous little pastures may be seen both white and red clover. "Someone must keep bees here now," I said to my daughter who accompanied me. (She is about as old as I was when I was the country "schoolma'am", and I had been telling her stories of my early adventures).

"Yes, and somebody has ripe apples," as we drove past an orchard and the perfume of ripe fruit greeted us, she said. We found one of the old friends of early days to be quite a bee-keeper, having about twenty colonies, which were making a merry racket as they brought in their loads of nectar. He uses single-walled hives, winters on summer stands, and has never had to feed his bees to keep them from starving.

"Who plants the sweet clover along the roadsides?" I asked. He said it was planted by some other old residents living near by. One of them, by the way, has a record of 6000 pounds of honey for one season. Japanese buckwheat helps the sweet clover, and nature's flowers furnish work for the bees. These bee-keepers are located near the La Platte River, and have the benefit of much wasted land along the bluffs.

Here with us the bees are working well in the brood nest, but honey has not come in fast enough to enable them to do much work in the sections. I have had the novel experience of putting on some sections, but that is as far as it has got yet, as I have taken none off. The fall flow promises to be good, however, unless we should have some-

thing like the hot wind of two years ago to destroy the flowers.

That "Higginsville" Smoker does splendid work, but I wonder if anyone else is as awkward as I am about burning their fingers. I generally manage to get a burn every time I use it, but suppose I will get more sense after while. \*

Beautiful August, green and gold,  
What will you in your chalice hold?  
Nectar and cheer our hopes fulfilled,  
O'er —.

Millard, Neb.

\* Friend Hallenbeck—I don't see how you could burn your hand on the "Higginsville" Smoker unless you are left-handed. The horizontal bar of tin on the right-hand side will keep your hand from coming in contact with the fire-pot.—Ed].

## THE PREVENTION OF SWARMING.—QUESTIONS.

FROM AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

[We received the following letter from Dr. Miller, in which he asks "The Dadants" some questions. Upon its receipt, we forwarded the letter, and, in due time, there came back with it a reply from both Mr. Chas. Dadant and his son, C. P. The Doctor's letter and the two answers are as follows:—Ed:]

MESSRS. DADANT & SON:—You have done what you could to embitter my life by keeping bees that would not swarm, or by keeping hives from which bees would not swarm. At any rate, you report only from three to five colonies out of a hundred as swarming, and you attribute it chiefly to the large amount of room you give your colonies. This year I gave to most of my colonies 16 Langstroth combs, making, I think, about one-third more capacity than you give to your colonies. Most of them were reduced to one story with eight frames at the time of putting on supers, but before being so reduced a number of them made ready for swarming, and of those left on 16 frames the large majority decided to swarm. It might be said that being in two stories the bees did not work in both, but that is a mistake; there was brood in both stories, and the queen went freely from one story to another. Now, why do my bees deport themselves so differently from yours? Is it "locality," or is there something in the shape of the hive? Is it some witchcraft you brought over from France? If the latter, will you teach me the secret if I come down to your place?

Enviously yours, C. C. MILLER.

CHAS. DADANT'S ANSWER TO DR. MILLER.

There is nothing in discordance with what we hold to be the habits of the bees, in the

above facts as described by Dr. Miller. The frames of our large hives have about 100,000 cells; those of the 8-frame Langstroth about 60,000 or two together about 120,000, but as soon as the crop begins we add one super containing about 50,000 cells, and when this is a little over half full we add a second one, if the season is favorable, thus raising the capacity of the hive to 200,000 cells. The difference in the quantity of swarms is not due only to those successive enlargements of the hive. A colony, in a state of nature, always builds its combs from the top down, and continues them downward without interruption, without leaving any space open. The queen may thus run over them without obstacles or irregularities. It is not thus with a double-story hive, and for that reason the queen always hesitates more or less either to go up into the upper tier or down again in the lower. The upper combs are separated from the lower, by the top-bar of the lower combs, the empty space, and the bottom-bar of the upper combs. This space compels her to hunt around in the dark, in a way which is not according to her instinct. In a large single story hive the case is different. She finds in the brood chamber the entire space that she needs. In our apiary of about 80 colonies, here at home, we have had but two swarms this season. We should gladly welcome Dr. Miller, and show him how our bees behave with our methods. In a criticism on page 391, Mr. Doolittle, speaking of large hives, writes that it is useless to have hives full of brood and bees in the month of March, for it would be as if one hoed potatoes before they were up. We do not know where Mr. Doolittle has seen hives full of brood and bees in March; probably not in our latitude, which is about the same as his. It is just the other way. In either large or small hives, one usually does not get brood and bees as early as one would wish. Every season we try to induce our bees to build early, by giving them flour before the pollen comes. I would add that I should be very glad to find a way to get still stronger colonies than we usually have in April, for there is a great deal of fruit bloom every year, and at that time there are but few colonies, even in large hives, that are sufficiently strong to harvest more than is necessary to breed from. CHAS. DADANT.

#### C. P. DADANT'S ANSWER.

Dr. Miller is either trying to poke fun at us, or he is wanting to bring us out with our hobbies. I rather think the latter is the case. Although Dr. M.'s motto is, "I don't know," we suspect him of knowing a great deal more than he lets on, and we think that he is not nearly so ignorant as he would let us believe. Well, Doctor, we will take you as if in dead

earnest, and will "talk back." Right here in the home apiary, we have about 80 colonies just now. We have had two swarms, and think we have lost another. Mr. Dadant, Sr., has had the task of watching the bees, and he seems to think that he is wasting his time.

Here are two colonies side by side, both apparently very strong. We opened their hives about a week ago, and found one of them with about five extracting frames full of honey, the center ones partly sealed, but the other nine frames nearly dry. The supers are of the American size, and hold 14 half-frames. The colony is evidently expecting to fill the entire width by and by, but their restricting themselves to a certain number of combs shows that they do not feel crowded, and are comfortable. There are no idle bees on the outside. The other hive has a large cluster hanging on the outside (*elles font la barbe*), literal translation, "they make a beard"—a very explicit way of putting it, if it is French. An examination of the inside reveals less honey than the other colony, but that honey is scattered all through the super from one end to the other, and not a single cell sealed. Why, then, do they hang out, since they have room to spare, their super having really less honey than that of any other colony? My dear sir, it is very plain—they are crowded. Their hive, although very large, and their large super, are both inadequate, or perhaps they suffer more from the heat, owing to being more exposed to the sun. At any rate they cannot all stay inside. We will try one remedy first. We take one of the entrance blocks, and raise the hive from its bottom, in front, placing the block under the edge of the hive. This gives them a good chance to ventilate the entire hive from several sides. No tight bottoms with us, you understand.

Two days after we examine again. That hive still has a number of bees on the outside, while the other has not an idle worker. It won't do to let it "make the beard" so long, and we will add another super. Raising the first one, we find that there are only about 15 pounds of honey in it, and that they have made but little headway. We now have two supers, or room for 120 pounds on this hive. This morning we examined it. They have honey in both supers, and, I am glad to say, not a bee is idle—no more barber needed. I have not the shadow of a doubt that you will agree with me when I say that this colony would have been very likely to swarm had we not done as we did. You will also agree that, if it does swarm, there will be nothing astonishing about it, because, as we all know, when they once have the swarming fever there is no cure except by swarming.

Dr. Miller tells us that he put a number of colonies on 16 frames, that is, two 8-frame



brood-nests, and that a number of them made ready for swarming. We would have to know just when those additional hives were put on to have an opportunity of ascertaining what is the probable trouble. From what the Dr. says, they must have laid eggs and reared brood quite plentifully in those two stories, and the colonies must have been about one-half more populous than those on eight frames. They must have needed, then, nearly twice as much surplus room as the others, and yet with the floor space of an 8-frame hive there is only room for 24 sections in one tier. It is true that you can pile several stories on top of each other, but this is not usually done. How many did you put on? Then the ventilation is much more difficult.

I remember some 25 years ago when we were still using the little square 6-pound honey-box, with glass on four sides, and an inch hole at the bottom, I often wondered why the bees remained idle on the outside and not a bee would go into those boxes. It was the heat and the lack of ventilation that hindered them. We had a very good chance of making sure of this when we began using the section honey box, thanks to D. L. Adair, of Kentucky. His section box was too large, but it was a great improvement on the glass box, for the bees had much better access to it.

Dr., put the supers on, but put on enough to give them a good chance. The great trouble in producing comb honey is, that you do not wish to put on so many that they may leave a lot of them unsealed, and it is a much finer task to judge of the proper space to give than when you expect to extract it, for in the latter case it does not matter a particle whether the honey is sealed or not, so it has been well ripened.

But I wish to say much more on this subject, and will ask leave to put off the balance till another day. C. P. DADANT.

Hamilton, Ills.

OUR

## :: Letter Box.

### THOSE NEBRASKA LARDERS.

EDITOR PROGRESSIVE—

If Somnambulist is at all alarmed as to the size of the larders of the Lincoln people, don't worry; just come and see; but let me give you a pinch to stop your dreaming, and say to you that no free lunches will be dealt out to anyone until they have settled their yearly dues with the secretary. It is the North American we propose to take care of, and not a hungry horde who never saw a corn crib more than a mile in length, with cattle and hogs in proportion. L. D. STILSON.

York, Nebraska.

Below is Sommy's reply:

Just listen to Friend Stilson, editor Nebraska Bee-Keeper and Irrigator, and what he is saying in regard to the Lincoln larders. Evidently considers them inexhaustible! But just wait until after the contemplated raid of the N. A. B. K. A. becomes a reality. May possibly change his mind and find himself in sympathy with that chorus which nowadays reaches the innermost recesses of ye earth: "Many a heart is aching, if you could read them all; many the hopes that have vanished, after the raid." Free lunches, indeed! Who said anything about free lunches? Square meals are what we are looking out for, and don't you forget it. Although speaking especially for the Missouri delegation, you'll find out that I but voice the sentiments of the whole gang. And because the southern people are notably fond of bacon and corn bread, hog and hominy, don't make the mistake of providing these alone. The fat of the land generally finds its way into the strong, active, well developed Missourian stomach, and nothing short will suffice. And as to your corn cribs more than a mile long, and cattle and hogs to match, why, dear Stilson, it's an open secret that we of Missouri are (well, did you ever hear of folks being land poor?) hog, corn and cattle poor. SOMMY.

### AN EXCELLENT PAPER.

The goods I ordered of you received in good condition, and I must confess they were better in every way than I expected. Please accept my thanks for prompt shipment and satisfactory manner in which goods were put up for shipment. The PROGRESSIVE is full of information, and I consider it an excellent paper for the bee-keeping fraternity. Yours respectfully,  
Las Animas, Col. J. H. JONES.

## A BARGAIN. EARLY QUEENS.

119 colonies Italian bees in chaff hives.  
EARLY QUEENS—Tested, \$1.00; untested, 50c. Sent by return mail.

E. L. CARRINGTON,  
PETTUS, BEE COUNTY, TEXAS.

Reference—1st National Bank of Beeville.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## WHAT IS IT?

EDITOR PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER:

Enclosed you will find a letter from a bee-keeper of Williamson county, Ills., asking what is the matter with his bees. As I have been very fortunate in having no experience of a similar character and, with the exception of an attack of foul brood some thirteen years ago, which was instantly stamped out, have had no disease of any kind among my bees, I request you to publish this letter and ask if others of your subscribers have had any experience in this line, and if so, what steps were taken to eradicate it, and also if it were in any manner contagious.

Yours truly,  
Belleville, Ills. E. T. FLANAGAN.

Carterville, Ills., July 9, 1896.  
E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ills.:

DEAR SIR—In bee culture this season I find something that I have been unable to solve. Early in the spring I had some colonies that did fairly well, and some that did not do so well. They have not built up as they should have done. I have been keeping from forty to fifty colonies for the past ten years. Now what I want to know is this: What is wrong with a hive when there is plenty of honey, pollen, and bees, and queens seem to be all right? Some of the queens this year lay all right, but bees die in comb before they are sealed. All that live to be sealed hatch all right. The queen lays even and regularly, but larvæ does not mature, but instead dries up in comb. Then the bees clean things up again, and queen lays again, but every time with the same results. All that are sealed up hatch out, which is about one-fourth of what ought to hatch. On opening a hive there is a very unpleasant odor which I do not like, but I cannot account for it. My neighbors say it is sour pollen; others say foul brood, but it cannot be this if I understand foul brood is, and I am quite sure I know when I have foul brood. The larvæ dries up, and there is an odor that does not belong to a healthy colony. Now, Mr. Flanagan, if you will give me your advice about the matter, I will be truly grateful.

Very respectfully,  
S. E. EVETT.

We sent the letters to Mr. Doolittle, with the request that he answer. Here is what he says:

FRIEND LEAHY—I am wholly unable to give you any light in this matter. Like Friend Flanagan, I never saw anything of the kind. It is barely possible that the bees have access to poison of some kind, used in spraying or otherwise, that affects the bee in the larval state. This is only a suggestion.  
G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Borodino, N. Y.

—————:O:—————

FINE PROSPECT.

It has been quite rainy here lately, and there is a fine prospect of a good supply of fall forage for bees. They have swarmed but little this season. The latter part of April and May was rainy. However, the little pets may make up for lost time from now until frost. I think bee-keepers during the fall run of honey ought to examine their bees, and see if each colony has a good queen and plenty of honey for winter. Bees are working nicely in the surplus chambers now. A good swarm today. FRED S. THORINGTON.  
Chillicothe, Mo., July 22.

—————:O:—————

GOOD HONEY SEASON.

Honey season good, and bees have done extra well. Holylands are on top so far.  
J. O. GRIMSLEY.  
Beeville, Tex.

—————:O:—————

BEST HONEY SEASON FOR TEN YEARS.

Have not sold one hive this season: 80 per cent of bees died last winter; I lost 75. I wish I had fed them, as this is the best season we have had for ten years. Yours truly, B. F. DETAR.  
Edgerton, Kas.

### Up to Guarantee.

On June 11 shall be prepared to ship queens of my famous Adel strain. This strain of beautiful yellow-banded bees is practically non-swarmling and non-stinging. Queens, each, \$1.00. Everything guaranteed. Catalogue free. 6-3t

H. ALLEY, WENHAM, MASS.

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.

WE now pay 26 cents in trade, or 23 cents cash, for good beeswax delivered at our railroad station. Put your name on the package so we will know who sent it.

MR. F. J. FARR, of Acton, Cali., writes: "The honey crop here is a total failure, and I will have to feed 10,000 pounds of sugar to my 500 colonies of bees."

THE Southwest Texas Bee-Keepers' Association holds its Third Convention at Beville, Tex., on the 16th and 17th of Sept. All are invited. No hotel bills to pay. Reduced rates on all the railroads. J. O. Grimsley is secretary.

THE following from S. T. Fish & Co., with reference to the honey market in Chicago, will no doubt be interesting to our readers: "We expect the new crop of comb honey to have ready sale. Fancy white at 15c; white, 14c; amber to light amber, 12 to 13c. Extracted selling—Dark, 5 to 5½c; light, 6 to 6½c."

See that you have good shipping crates, and we advise marking the weights on each package."

WE have received more encouraging reports the past month than ever before for the same length of time. "Good honey crops and bright prospects for a fall flow," is the way they read. We have not had a good crop of honey here for several years, but we look for better crops from now on.

NORTH AMERICAN CONVENTION OCT. 7-8

Secretary Mason has sent us the following in regard to railroad rates and time of meeting:

STATION B. TOLEDO, O., July 25, 1896.

MR. EDITOR—I have just this moment (3:20 p. m.) received the enclosed from Mr. Whitcomb; it will explain itself:

OMAHA, NEB., JULY 22, 1896.

MR. E. WHITCOMB, Friend, Neb., Pres. Neb. Bee-keepers' Association.

DEAR SIR—I beg to advise you that we have made the following arrangements for Home-seekers' Excursions from Missouri River and points east thereof to points in Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah on the following dates: Aug. 4 and 18, Sept. 1, 15 and 29, and Oct. 6 and 20.

The rate will be one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, the one-fare rate to be paid at time of purchase of ticket, and the \$2 to be paid at destination when certifying ticket for return. The tickets will bear transit limit of 15 days, in which stop-over will be allowed, and the final limit for return will be 21 days from the date of sale. Tickets will be good for return leaving destination only on Tuesday or Friday within the final limit. These tickets will be on sale at the Missouri River and points east thereof to the following territory:

To points in Kansas and Nebraska to which the rate from the nearest Missouri River is \$3 or more.

To points in Colorado on and west of a line drawn through Leadville, Salida and Alamosa.

To all points in Utah, except on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad.

To all points in South Dakota.

To points in Wyoming, at and west of Moorcroft.

If you desire any further information in regard to this matter, our local railroad agent will be glad to give to give you same.

Yours truly, J. FRANCIS.

Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska.

P. S. Rates will probably apply from as far east as Pittsburg, Pa. and Buffalo, N. Y. J. F.

The convention of the North American Bee-keepers' Association will be held in one of the University buildings at Lincoln, Neb., on Oct. 7th and 8th, next, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. of the 7th, and closing with the evening session on the 8th.

I notice that reduced rates apply only to places east of Lincoln, and not to those west or north, or south. I presume that our Nebraska friends will look after this matter.

I can secure tickets here on a few day's notice, for the round trip for \$21.40 (the regular fare one way), being \$2 less than the Home-seekers' Excursion rate. It will be well for those intending to attend the convention, to look up the matter of railroad rates at the "cut rate" ticket offices in their own town or city near them.  
A. B. MASON, Secy.

**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.

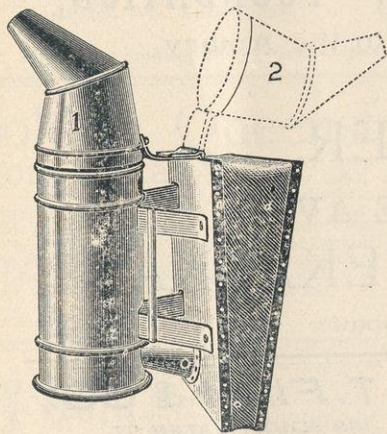
LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo

**25 CTS.**

Send 25c and get a copy of the **AMATEUR BEE KEEPER,**

A book especially for beginners. Address

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



THE "HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER."

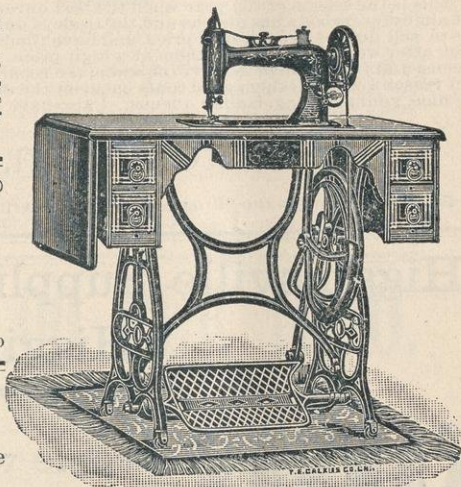
A Good Smoker for a Little Money.

THE HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER A DANDY.

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

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

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.



**"NEW PREMIUM."**

A HIGH ARM, HIGH GRADE, NOISE-LESS, 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. Higginsville, 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.

W. H. LAWS,  
Sebastian Co. Lavaca Ark.

**WANTED!**


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

LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

## 100 Queens at 50 Cents.

This is the season of the year when the best queens can be reared for the least money, but almost everybody has queens and the trade is dull. For this reason it is more profitable to sell queens even at half price, and have them move off promptly, than to hold them week after week trying to sell them at a high price. My nuclei are now full of laying queens, and I want them to move off and make room for others that are coming on, and for that reason I will sell them at 50 cents each, let the order be big or little. Remember they are nice, young, laying, Italian queens. I also have plenty of tested queens at 75 cts. each.

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.

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**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."

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**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."

# 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.

.....675.....  
.....sold in.....  
.....1895.....

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.

## Golden Queens! From Texas.

My bees are bred for business, beauty and gentleness. Safe arrival and reasonable satisfaction guaranteed. C. 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

Please mention the "Progressive."

## My Golden Queens!

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."

WARRANTED  
GOLDEN  
ITALIAN  
QUEENS,

By return mail. Bred from a breeder tested by Decolittle out of 1000 queens for his own use, and valued at \$50. Queens, 50c; 6 for \$2.75, or \$5 per dozen. Leather-colored queens from Root's best imported stock, same price. Bees from my queens are good workers on red clover. Safe delivery guaranteed. N. B. I have sent more than 200 queens safely to California last season. H. C. QUIRIN, Bellevue, O.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## "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."

# Do You Use Tobacco?

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

Smithville, Mo., May 20, 1895.

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

Very respectfully,

J. M. AKER.

Otto, Kas., Feb. 4, 1896.

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

Yours truly,

WILLIE J. GOODWILL.

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

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# COLLI - COMPANY....

**Higginsville, Mo.**



# The Simplex Typewriter.

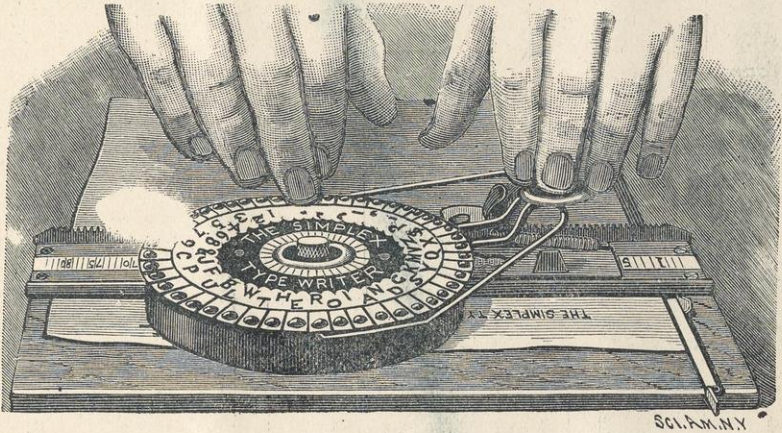


*— The Simplest Thing in the World.*

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.

Address.

**LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, MO**



