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JUNE 1, 1896.

PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.



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

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We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

The Review.....	(\$1.00).....	\$1 35
Gleanings.....	1 00.....	1 35
American Bee Journal.....	1 00.....	1 35
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No bee keeper can afford to be without a library of bee books. A book costing from fifty cents to one dollar is worth many hundreds of dollars to one who would succeed. Every beginner should have a book suitable for beginners, (one that will point out the road), and those more advanced will need something more scientific as a reference book. We will here give the names of such books as we recommend, and will be pleased to furnish you, sending them by mail at the following prices:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address,

Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.

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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 (36 pages). Address,

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

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

BETTER THAN EVER. 5 COPIES FREE.



We mean the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.
Have you seen it lately?

If not, just send your name and address, (mentioning the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER), and we will mail you free five recent numbers. It comes every week, and every copy filled with "good things." You will want it all the time after seeing those five numbers. Write today.

ADDRESS

GEO. W. YORK & CO.,

118 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILLS.

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

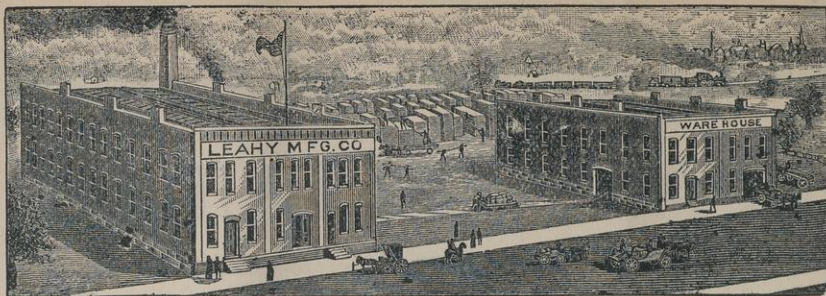
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,

10 SPRUCL STREET.

NEW YORK.

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

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



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

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

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:

Chas. H. Thies, Steelville, Ill.

Henry L. Miller, Topeka, Kans.

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

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E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ill.

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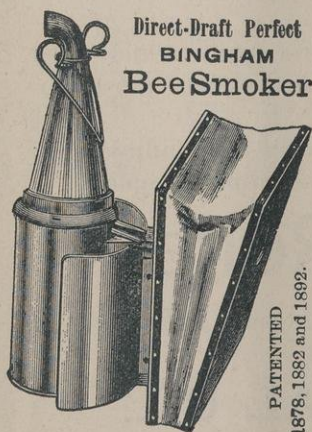
P. J. Thomas, Fredonia, Kans.

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.



Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee Smoker

PRICES OF

Bingham Perfect

BEE-SMOKERS and HONEY-KNIVES

PATENTED 1878, 1882, and 1892.

per doz. each.

Doctor { largest 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 1½ oz 3.25- " "	.60
Honey Knife.....		7.00- " "	.80

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

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

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

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

T. F. BINGHAM,

Please mention the "Progressive."

FARWELL, MICHIGAN.



Patented May 20, 1879.

The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

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

50 Cents a Year.

-:-

Published monthly by Leahy Mfg. Company.

VOL. 6.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., JUNE 1, 1896.

No. 6

LUCILE.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

This morning I sit idly dreaming
Of beautiful days gone by,
Dead days with a radiance gleaming
From the graves unforget where they lie;
Days of a glorious childhood.
Brightened by memories fair,
Which breathe of the meadow and wildwood,
And odors of spring in the air.

And swift to my mind is presented
A picture of one that I knew
In the old happy years love-cemented,
A face that is winsome and true.
Ah, me! how it cheers, though it sadden,
For memories over me steal.
Which sad, tho' it seems they should gladden,
When thinking of Cousin Lucile.

Lucile was an orphan, and older
By a decade of years than was I,
Her father, a brave southern soldier,
Was killed in the war days gone by.
In the past I remember of seeing
Her often at grandfather's; she
Forever my liking won, being
As kind as a sister to me.

We played 'neath the maples together,
And gathered the roses of May,
She was kind to me always, or whether
The skies were of blue or of gray.
On my bread she would spread the gold butter
And sugar it well, as she knew
I liked it that way. I can utter
No words to describe her to you.

But now the old days have long flitted,
She is married a decade and more,
And I, growing older have quitted
My childhood, forevermore o'er.
I loved her, and love her as dearly
Today as I did when a child,
Though years have gone by, and less clearly
Our sun from its zenith has smiled.

But dear to my heart's recollection,
Whose sweetness no woe can alloy,
Is the one shrined in holy affection,
Whom I loved when a wee little boy,
Of the loves of my life none are sweeter.
Than this, and I rev'rently feel
It will make heaven gladder to greet her
At last, patient Cousin Lucile.

Higginsville, Mo., May, 30, 1896.

Balls of Bee Glue.

BY

S. E. MILLER.

RAIN! Rain! Rain! Since about the 13th of this month it has rained nearly every day. (Remember this is written in May). The old Missouri river has been quite high, and destroyed many acres of wheat and corn on island and low bottom lands, but is now falling, and we hope it may not again reach the same stage this season.

Clover commenced blooming much earlier than usual this year, and the bloom is profuse, but up to this time the bees seem to work on it very little, yet they are gathering honey in fair quantities from some source.

Out of five colonies of bees, I have had two swarms. The first about a week ago, (this is May 27), and they are drawing out the combs nicely.

Many people seem to think that when a manufacturer of 'bee-keepers' supplies publishes a journal devoted to bee culture, he is doing it mainly from selfish motives. In fact, every little while we hear hints to that effect. There is not room here to give the many reasons why a supply dealer or manufacturer is better prepared to edit a bee journal than one not connected with the supply business, but the reasons are manifest, and in a future article I shall undertake to explain them. I also believe that an editor is better qualified to conduct the supply business than one not so well acquainted with the wants of bee-keepers, but hope to give my views more fully later.

Do bee-keepers think times are hard and money scarce? The old proverb is that misery loves company, and the bee-keeper surely need not look far to find plenty of company. The farmer receives 18 to 20 cents per bushel for his corn. The price of wheat plays around between 50 and 60 cents per bushel. Hogs, cattle, horses, and mules are cheap. Wool is worth eight to twelve cents per pound, and these are the glorious times of which we read only a few years ago when America should capture the markets of the world, when the farmer was to receive the highest price for everything he produced and buy a suit of clothes for half the money he had to pay in 1892.

Excuse me, friends, if I have flown the track and run off into politics, but if I have written anything here that is not true, I hope some of you will correct me and until I fall out about something I will remain yours truly.

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, 75c each; six for \$4.25. Nuclei cheap. Catalogue free.

CHAS. H. THIES,
Steeleville, - Illinois.

Please mention the "Progressive."

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."

A REPLY TO MR. MILLER!

W. H. PRIDGEN.

SINCE reading Mr. S. E. Miller's criticisms I have carefully looked over the article referred to, and fail to find anything stated therein that is not leaning to the side of truth and justice, or that I would take back. A man can state plain simple facts without being a pessimist, if he is fortunate enough to be able to do so without being misunderstood, and I believe if Mr. Miller will view the matter from the standpoint of a purchaser, it will appear different to him.

The last bill of fixtures I bought amounted to \$75, (not including such as I am prepared to make myself), and as I only included one smoker in the order, it was billed at \$1.50 less 5 per cent, whereas if I had made a bill of only three dollars, all in smokers, they would have cost \$1 each. Do you see the point? Should I get brood frames for 20 per cent less by buying 1000, and should have a demand for only one smoker, I think that ought to be billed at the same price it would be were I to buy three smokers and nothing else. Don't you? In buying your general stock, if you pay from 20 to 50 per cent more for all articles you do not buy in large lots; buy from men who charge whatever they can get, or have a different price for each of your own customers, I am sorry for you, Friend Miller.

One of the oldest merchants in this county bought his first stock on a credit thirty years ago and is now worth forty thousand dollars. He prices his goods plainly in figures, sells to rich and poor alike, and is seldom bothered with the question, "What is the best you can do?" while many around him who always started at a price high enough to fall some, have failed. This is a point worth scoring.

I noticed Friend York's remarks in the American Bee Journal also, which did not make me feel bad because the question as to what should be charged as commission for working off small lots of inferior honey was not up. But as it has been mentioned, what is Dick going to say when he is charged 10 per cent on \$90 worth of gilt edge honey while Jack pays only 5 per cent on \$180 worth of a less salable article?

Friends, read my former article again. It is O. K. from top to bottom. Don't you hear the majority saying, Amen? I am not a "chronic kicker," but under some circumstances, I am bound to kick up my heels a little.

Creek, N. C.

BEES AND BERRIES.

W. H. RITTER.

I HAVE a discouraging report to make from the bee-keepers of Green county. From the best information I can get, about half the bees are lost from spring dwindling, mainly induced by starvation. Last fall the bees went into winter quarters short of supplies, and being a warm winter, they have consumed more than the average, and so it goes. We think we can feed up in the spring and be all right, but with a multiplicity of things to do, which always exists on a fruit farm, we set in

to look after the bees too late, and find half of them starved to death, and the other half on the ragged edge of destruction. Well, so it goes. We manage to feed them up to the fruit bloom, and so now with fields of strawberries in bloom on every side our bees are booming on slowly, but without help.

I am very much interested in outdoor feeding as reported by R. C. Aikin, of Colorado, and think I will experiment in that direction. It has been considered from a practical standpoint, and that on a fruit farm of all other places is the very ideal place to keep bees. Now I have been trying for twenty years to work the two together, and I find a general conflict between the two from May 1st until July. The experience has taught me that one or the other is sure to be neglected at just the wrong time. When a berry grower has three to five acres of strawberries, and as many acres of raspberries and blackberries to look after in succession from April till August, he had better not try to run 500 colonies of bees. About five will be all he will ever have time to look after, and if properly looked after they will furnish more honey than he will need for home use. I have had the ambition to manipulate 100 colonies at our home yard. We have practiced clipping the queens to save trouble in climbing for swarms, and have been very successful in that and saved much climbing, and are using the best hives and approved fixtures, and yet after twenty years' experience I cannot make the berry and the bee business work well together. I never got to the top of my ambition to handle 100 colonies, and now all that ambition has evaporated and I am trying to sell down to about half a dozen. I can never, no, never, while I live, give up all my bees, but strawberries pay much better here than bees, and, by the way, I will say we are now apparently safe from any frost, with the

best prospects for the largest berry crop ever seen in South Missouri. Peaches and plums also promise a full crop. The season is far advanced now for the time of year.

Mascot, Mo.

HOW HE HELPED HIMSELF.

"Help yourself, help yourself, little boy, do; Don't wait upon others to wait upon you." Grandma was holding her afternoon chat, Knitting and rocking away as she sat.

"Look at the birds, how they build their own nests;

Watch the brown bees always toiling their best;

Put your own hands to the plow if you'd thrive;

Don't waste your moments in wishing, but strive."

Up in her face looked a mischievous elf.

"Don't forget, darling," said she, "help yourself."

Afternoon shadows grew drowsy and deep, Grandma was tranquilly folded in sleep; Nothing was heard but the old farmhouse clock,

Plodding along with its warning tic-tock.

Out from the pantry there came a loud crash; Pussy jumped up from the hearth in a flash.

Back to her chair came this practical boy,

Steepled to the ears in jam, custard and joy.

Frightened, he cried, "Please, I've upset the shelf;

Grandma, I minded, I did help myself."

—Mirror and Farmer.

A FIRST-CLASS BEE JOURNAL.

The goods received of you lately are fine—as good as I ever saw. I also consider the PROGRESSIVE a first-class bee journal. Bees here in Northwestern Arkansas have not done any good so far. They came out weak in numbers on account of no honey flow last fall, and what went into winter quarters were old bees, and they died off very fast this spring. We have had no honey coming in for about a month, and bees have built up very slow.

E. A. SEELEY.

Bloomer, Ark.

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. 6-5t

P. J. THOMAS, Fredonia, Kansas.

Please mention the "Progressive."

WANTED!

10,000 pounds of BEESWAX, for Cash.

Address,

LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

Wayside Fragments.

BY

SOMNAMBULIST.

HONEY producers, falling in with the general drift of things in these times, seem to have the idea that there is only one road to success, and that is by having the government or some combination of men do for them what they confess, by their theories, they are not able to do for themselves—namely, make life a success in their chosen calling."—E. T. Abbott, in American Bee Journal.

Would the possession alone of the ability to profitably dispose of our honey crops insure life a success? If no other factors enter for consideration, 'twere well to at once cultivate ourselves in this direction. As production has always been held paramount to the disposal of a crop, the journals have given it the most prominence, but just

now they are apparently trying to make up for lost time, for we can scarcely pick up a bee paper but that has some advice to offer on the subject of marketing—a most promising sign.

"Honey-producers falling in with the usual drift—yes, drifting in with the tide when we should, ere this, have proudly sailed into a harbor of serenity. He further says, "I believe in organization, in unity of action, but I also believe in individuality, in personal effort and liberty."

However is "unity of action" to be gained except through organization? And how shall organization curb personal effort or curtail liberty? "It's a favorite saying of mine that all I want is health and to be let alone." All right. Most probably the world would be better were there more like you, but because *you* do not feel the need of help is that any just reason why you should kick against others, less independent, either asking or receiving aid?

"The man who enjoys the privilege of these God-given blessings, health and being let alone, should be able to at least hold his own and keep his head above water. If he is not, it will only be an application of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest to let him go under. Crutches and government help should be reserved for invalids, cripples, and the constitutionally weak." Where are you, Skylark? Have you soared so high you're out of hearing? Ah, well, there's oftentimes consolation to be drawn from one's misfortune, and if he (Mr. Abbott) is only liberal enough to allow such classes of people to call for assistance as "invalids, cripples, and the constitutionally weak," why then, with the least little bit of a stretch of the imagination, wouldn't a great many of us be eligible for the reception of succor. Judging from the hearty reception Mr. Pringle's health article received and the number of dis-

cussions and comments on the "meat diet", zwie-back, granola, Graham bread, malted milk, etc., etc., (didn't Bro. Abbott himself furnish a recipe for one health food?) we are almost forced to the conclusion that if many of us are not already pronounced invalids, we are certainly living next door. Now I come to think of it, at the time I read the Abbott recipe, two things occurred to me: First, That his stomachic requirements were exact, and secondly, that he surely must have a devoted wife, for of course the preparation of especial dishes for particular members of a family would add to the labors of the housewife, and the more intricate the more labor added. This thought struck me quite forcibly while reading A. I. Root's account of his wife's sickness. In her delirium she was tormented by the fear that her loved ones were not being provided for by "rule and square" as she had all along been doing. The strain had proved more than she could endure, and surrounded by every comfort, as well as every luxury, she was compelled to succumb and languish on a sick bed for weeks. THEN it was that her family, like all others similarly situated, awoke to the knowledge of her supreme unselfishness. By the way, how frequently A. I. takes the trouble to tell us how "delicious" this, that, and the other is, when cooked as Mrs. Root does. I have at times almost wondered that some of the other good cooks (if not their husbands for them) in the great bee-keeping family did not propose to show their hand. Don't believe he should have it all his own way, and if he has not overdrawn would it not be next in order for Mrs. Root to issue a cook book? Methinks I hear someone calling me to order and charging me with too much personality. But here, has not A. I. given her, to a degree, to the bee-keeping public, and is she not *ours*? None doubt but that she

is a dear good woman, and worthy of all the praise A. I. has given her, and I know that she feels intuitively that in me, at least, if not in the whole bee-keeping family, she has a friend.

But to return to that health topic. In May's Review we are presented with "a foreign leaflet on honey," from which I cull:

"I know parents, who in times of epidemics give to their children as an *antiseptic* honey in abundance and with complete success, these children having invariably escaped the illness."

"The Creator seems to have united every property in this remedy. Honey is not only sweet and wholesome, but also a *food*, a *blood producer* of the *highest order*."

Whoever takes regularly this bee honey will not only be *much better nourished*, but will also be *spared under ordinary conditions*, a heavy medicine bill, and will in *any case increase his individual capacity*."

Putting these quotations side by side with Health Notes in Gleanings, don't you see anything paradoxical about the two lots of writings? If honey is such a king cure-all, how comes so many sick ones in the ranks of its producers? How kweer and kontrarie mankind can be anyway? We will surely have to enter heaven by different routes. Getting back to the starting point, how many of us but that can lay claim to being crippled and oftentimes in more ways than one, and just as many more have felt themselves constitutionally weak and almost if not quite, unable to cope with their surroundings. Now I cannot think for a moment that Mr. A. desires to see so many of us go under, neither do I believe it dishonorable to accept and even seek aid, at the same time always remembering that it is "more blessed to give than to receive, for he that receiveth all and giveth none is surely sailing in a very leaky craft.

In this number of the PROGRESSIVE we find Doolittle combatting a union of forces. Says it sounds "nice and pretty, and helps unthinking persons to bear being ground down patiently and quietly," but is not in accord with the "greatest good to the greatest number, more properly expressed in loving your neighbor as yourself." Could we not through a combine root out adulteration and fraud and place in their stead pure honey, so that the consumer, our neighbor, might get what he pays for? And by his own figures connected with other combines, he proves that insofar as the bee-keeper is concerned it could but prove beneficial. Maybe the matter stands much as the English coastman expressed when he said, "Yes, it's bein' a wery 'ard winter. I dunno what a poor man would 'ave done for a livin' if a steamer or two 'adn't run on to the sands, by the blessin' of Providence." If, as he says, there are "fifty-six different trades and combines on the actual necessities of life in this country today," how much the more necessary for bee-keepers to combine. If it becomes generally known that honey is such a great food and its price declines, will it longer remain a luxury? Of course with a general declination of all else in value, no rational person could expect honey to remain unchanged, but has it not about held its own in proportion to other things? Over-production has had no perceptible influence in this matter, but the failure of "Saturday night's pay" and adulteration has had more influence in this direction than most any of us care to admit. Of course, as he says, if "Saturday night's pay" *must* be divided up between too many luxuries, then some must be left out in the cold. That this condition of affairs should exist is deplorable enough, but how are we as bee-keepers to remedy the same? History repeats itself, and along in the forties good tobacco sold in the city markets at 10c per hundred pounds,

hogs gross at 2½c, and dressed meat a little later on at about the same price. Doolittle's closing remarks run thus: "The remedy is within the reach of every man's hand. Will he use it? These things are of MORE MOMENT to us at the present time than *aught else of all the things which usually fill our bee papers.*" How is this? Seems as if hundreds have been reaching out to their extreme arm's length and sweeping through their allotted space and groping in the dark in search of this remedy, but as yet have failed to grasp anything tangible. Dear Doolittle, you speak in riddles, as it were, and I am poor at guessing, but I am going to make a break over rules, let come what will. Evidently those last sentences point to politics. The only question with me is, did you mean that index finger of yours to indicate protection or prohibition? Surely it's as plain as the nose on a man's face that protection paid the Saturday night's wages, while we all understand that prohibition's highest aim is to spend Saturday night's pay appropriately. If I've failed to catch your true meaning, or twisted or contorted it, will you please be kind enough to enlighten me? As to the sentence in the first part of your article, reading, "Discourage by every means in your power every would-be bee-keeper-even if you have to floor him with a skillet," don't you believe for a moment those sentiments are common to ye editor. Had it escaped you that he is a supply dealer? And, too, if he doesn't understand the inner workings of the business, then the others may as well yield. *Well he knows* that these beginners buy more in proportion than old 'uns. Why they're a regular dumping block or ground for all useless traps stored in out of the way corners of the factory, which would most probably never see daylight were it not for these self-same "would-be's." If bee-keeping never suffers discour-

agement from other hands than his, then bee-keeping is safe. Wouldn't it be just like killing the goose that laid the golden egg? The idea! Run a paper and pay writers to build up a business, and turn and embrace with open arms its destroyer? Preposterous!

On looking over this manuscript my lady assistant exclaimed. "Just like a man, here you've gone and commenced your comment on Doolittle's article 'back end foremost,' but I told her 'twas more like a woman, for I had commenced in the middle and gone both ways. And now, Mr. Compositor, if there's anything crazy about this, just attribute it to the fact that I wrote it in the bee-yard (no veils or gloves remember) using one bee hive in which resided a lively colony of bees, for a writing desk, and another in lieu of an office chair. (Whereupon I imagine he will exclaim, "Looks as if it had been evolved even under more adverse circumstances.") But who is there to say I haven't gentle bees, almost equal to those Canadian bees we heard so much about in connection with the last N. A. B. A? Now, friends, please don't all send for queens at once.

Naptown, Dreamland.

BEE-KEEPING FOR A LIVELIHOOD.—CONTINUED.

LITTLE BEE.

PREPARING FOR THE HONEY-FLOW.

WITH faith, hope and love, the progressive bee-keeper awaits the coming honey flow. Without the above the bee-keeper would almost be certain to be disappointed. The bee-keeper must have faith in apiculture as well as in himself, in regard to his knowledge and ability in the managing of an apiary successfully. Besides this, he can receive a number of new ideas

and methods by reading the different bee-journals published.

Hope for the coming season to be a bounteous one; hope that his managing be well done; hope for the best. Without hope he would be at a loss, and be apt to neglect his bees and not do his duty. Without hope he cannot be successful.

Having faith and hope, he must also love his pursuit. Love to work in the apiary and love to assist the bees by properly attending to their wants. Starting out with faith, hope and love, he can work with pleasure, and be happy.

If you wish to be successful with your bees, you *must* give them proper attention, and *do it at the proper time*. Also bear in mind that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. With faith and hope, prepare for the coming season which is near at hand, and with love do the work, and do your duty. It will pay.

As the honey season is coming nearer every day it is well to look over your bees, and see that all is well before it is too late, as they may need feeding, may need a good queen. Others may be queenless, and the fertile workers may have taken possession. Spring work is very important, as that is the time to get the bees in shape to take advantage of the honey flow. Locality will make some difference in your work with the bees, that is, if you depend on the first flow or a later honey-flow. In some localities it is profitable to divide during the first flow, and breed up for the fall flow; while in other localities where the early flow is the most profitable, it is well to commence and build up for the purpose. It is well to build up the stronger swarms by drawing from the weaker ones, so as to have your hives full and running over with bees when the season is at hand. The weaker ones may be built up for a later flow. One good strong colony is worth

more than ten weak ones that will barely store more than they need; and by building up the stronger colony, you will have good results, while if the weak ones be left and built up by drawing from the stronger ones, neither of the two would do its best.

Now then someone might say, But those strong colonies will swarm. How about that? Here, I will say, so much the better, as the swarm will do equally as well if not better had they *not* swarmed. Of course this will add to the labor of the apiarist, but it will be well paid for. Whenever these strong colonies swarm I hive them on the same old stand, moving the old hive away and placing the new hive which is to receive the swarm on the old stand. In this new hive I put one inch starters of foundation, placing a zinc queen excluder on top. Then I go to the old hive, take off the super, and place it on top of the new hive which is to receive the swarm. I then cut all the queen cells but one or two out of the old hive, and place it just back up to the new hive. Next I turn the old hive a few inches every day in a half circle to one side until about the seventh or eighth day, when I have it facing side by side with the swarm. Then about noon I pick up the old hive and take it to its respective place where I wish to keep it. This throws all the working force out of the old hive in with swarm, and increases the amount that is stored in the super, while the old hive will have a young queen by this time, and can be bred up for the fall honey flow.

The swarm, being hived on starters, will enter the super at once, and as fast as the bees below draw the foundation and build comb, the queen deposits eggs in the cells and by so doing, all the honey gathered is carried above. I quite often contract the brood-chamber to six frames. This will crowd the force above. I also quite often place a

frame of eggs and larvæ in the new hive so as to insure myself that they have a queen, as oftentimes queens get lost, and by having eggs not too old, a person can soon ascertain whether they have the queen or not. The swarm is also more apt to accept the new hive. By this way of managing I have been very successful, both in raising comb and extracted honey. I prefer to keep such hives that are intended for new swarms in a shady place as I believe the bees will accept the hive better than one which has been left in the sun, because it is cooler.

Building up a colony of bees as early as possible is very essential, doing this as soon as the weather is moderate enough so as to permit the spreading of brood. The spreading of brood should not be practiced too much at a time. I prefer to spread the brood in this way: As soon as the weather and the nights are favorable, I look over my bees, ascertain which colonies will permit the spreading of brood. These colonies are the ones I built up for the first honey flow, adding to them a frame of hatching brood or about ready to hatch, which I draw from the weaker ones. Then within about eight days I overhaul them again and commence spreading the brood, only from one side of the brood nest. I commence at one side of the hive. Then I see that I have a comb of honey at the outside. Then next to this I put the first frame of brood, and place the other frames which contain brood in rotation until I get to the food-comb which contains the pollen. Here I place an empty comb between the food-comb and the brood. Within seven or eight days I look over them again, and if the queen has deposited eggs in this empty comb and there are sufficient bees in the hive to nicely cover the combs, I again add another empty comb between the food-comb and the brood, adding another comb of hatching brood if I have it,

sometimes exchanging a frame of eggs for the same. By so doing I soon have the hive full of bees and brood. By doing this, care should be taken so that the colony does not run short of stores. At times it is well to feed when there is not sufficient honey coming in from the flowers. I prefer the ten-frame hive as I can build them up in time, and have the hive almost in a swarming condition when the honey flow commences. Care must be taken, and if outside sweets are short it may require some feeding so as to keep the queen stimulated. By spreading brood and building up a colony in this way, your brood frames will be well filled with brood, with but very little honey in them, and as soon as honey commences to come in, take out the outside frame which may by this time have some brood in it, and replace it with a frame of foundation or an empty comb between the food-comb and the brood. This will fill every comb in the brood chamber with brood, from one side of the hive to the other. Now put on your super and await results.

If the colony is run for extracted honey, I raise the comb which I take out below in the upper story. This will attract the bees, and they will commence work at once in the upper story. If the colony is run for comb honey, the bees will either work in the sections or swarm out soon. Should they swarm, then I proceed as above. Hive the swarm in a new hive on one-inch starters and on the old stand, and taking the super from the old hive and placing it on the swarm where the swarm will generally finish it, and store just as much if not more honey in sections than they would had they not swarmed, at the same time doing good work in the brood chamber.

Proper spring management is a very important feature for the whole season.

Cliff, New Mexico.

(To be continued).

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

ON PAGE 108 of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, for April 1, under "Rose Hill Notes," I find Observer endorsing what Skylark said in March 15th Gleanings, where said Skylark styles the larger part of our apiarists as lunatics because they are of a communicative turn of mind and impart knowledge regarding the ways of successful apiculture to others. I do not suppose that friend Leahy knew the full import of what Observer was saying when he allowed that note to go in, for I cannot believe that he desires all who read the articles written by myself and others to be mal-treated; as an endorsement of Skylark is to endorse such a sentence as this: "Discourage by every means in your power, every WOULD-BE bee-keeper, even if you have to floor him with a skillet." If Bro. Leahy endorsed Skylark in this, it would be better for him to cease publishing the PROGRESSIVE altogether, for I know he does not wish to publish a paper instructing others in bee-keeping that these instructed ones may be knocked down later on with "skillets." I consider the ideas put forth by Skylark and endorsed by Observer as mistaken ideas, and his "insanity of bee-keepers" a myth, and will give the readers of the PROGRESSIVE some of the reasons why I so consider. All human law is founded on Divine law, and the Divine law tells me that to "love my neighbor as myself" is equal to the other great first commandment, of "loving thy Lord thy God with all thy heart." Therefore if it is right that we fulfill the Divine law, the premisses of Skylark are not well taken. In no one thing have I ever taken more comfort than I have in taking beginners through and about the apiary and shop and showing and explaining to

them all that I know about bee-keeping, that they might be successful in their undertaking, and believed in doing this that I was benefitting my fellow men and honoring God. Neither do I find men engaged in any branch of agricultural business reticent and secretive, as Skylark would have us believe all business men are, and whenever we find such, if we do in any business, we find them, selfish, sour, and far from being those who are raising the world up to a higher and better life, a life nearer God. Neither can I believe that there is an overproduction in honey, as long as millions never taste this delicious sweet. Nor am I certain that "every 1000 pounds of honey that is produced—in excess to the year before—brings down the price of honey;" or that "every new bee-keeper who is started in the business brings down the price of honey." If we are to look to over production as the cause of the low prices of honey, then no logical reasoning can bring us to any other conclusion than that there is an overproduction of farms in the United States, for the price of farm land here in the east has shrunk fully 60 per cent during the past 25 years, and from 40 to 50 per cent over the whole nation, while the number of farms in the United States remain nearly the same as they were in 1870. It sounds very strange to me to hear men talking about our getting poor through over production. There is an over production of honey, and for this reason millions go without it; there are too many clothes produced hence the people are in rags; too many shoes made, so the people go barefooted; too much wheat raised and the people are being fed at soup houses, as thousands and millions have been during the past three winters. I cannot consent to aught but fallacy in such a line of argument. If I am correct, and I believe I am, there is not

one person in three that eats honey now, that did in 1875. Comb honey has become a luxury which only the rich can indulge in. In 1874, when I sold my honey for 28½ cents per pound, the purchaser of the same traveled all through the length and breadth of the land, and on his return I asked him if the consumers of the product were not numbered more largely among the wealthy classes. He said: "No, but on the contrary, honey was consumed by the masses, those who labored all the week, and when Saturday night's pay came, what they had left after buying the necessities of life was spent for luxuries, and honey was numbered very largely with these extra purchases." From many sources, since then, I have found that his statement was very nearly correct. Now, the masses can do little if any more than purchase the necessities of life, and that other luxury, (?) which multitudes think they must have, even before the necessities of life. I allude to the liquor drinking luxury, which 25 years ago was in its infancy, compared to the present time, and into which goes annually more than twelve hundred million of dollars of late.

Is not Skylark aware that the man who spends ten cents for a drink of whiskey, cannot spend the same ten cents for a pound of honey? Turn this \$12,000,000, of worse than wasted money, into the purchase of that which would give strength to the worn out tissues of the human body, and even Skylark would not want to knock the babies of the bee papers down with a skillet, as the price of honey would advance at once, from the amount which would turn toward our luxury, honey. This increased consumption of liquors during the past 25 years has worked a decreased consumption of honey, of about the same proportion, this causing an under consumption of honey, which under con-

sumption has a tendency toward low prices. Now, while this has an important bearing in the matter, yet it does not wholly account for the low prices of honey, by any means. In recent papers I find this statement: "On the first of February, the combined coal carrying railroads, representing \$1,900,000,000 of capital (three-fourths water) and 24,530 miles of road, together with the coal barons, agreed to restrict the production that month from 3,133,416 tons, the output last year, to 2,500,000 tons. They agreed further upon an immediate advance of 35 cents a ton in the selling price of coal, and a gradual increase until an advance of 90 cents has been secured. This will give the trust a net of \$38,000,000 above last year." This was out-equalled by far, last June, when the Standard Oil trust netted to themselves \$75,000,000 in ten days by a put up in oil in about the same way; and these are only two out of the 56 different trusts and combines on the actual necessities of life, in this country today. Will Observer, Skylark, or any one else, tell us how, honey being a luxury, can do aught else but decline in price under such circumstances? Approximately, there is twelve billion dollars worth of wealth produced in the United States each year, honey being included in these figures. Of this wealth \$4,000,000,000 is taken from the people through trusts, combines, monopolies, etc., to make these "net" figures which individual selfishness requires; \$1,200,000,000 goes to waste through the liquor traffic, and \$1,000,000,000 is robbed from the people through exorbitant salaries of public officials and interest on unjust debts, leaving the masses only \$5,800,000,000 of the hard-earned wealth for themselves to enjoy. And as fuel, light, provisions and clothing, must come before luxuries, it is easily seen how it comes about that the price of honey is on the decline, even with

the shortage of the crop during the past few years. With this array of facts before me, Skylark's using a "skillet" on me and my "infant class" seems a little out of order. Neither do I take kindly to being told that in view of the low prices of honey, (caused by the most unjust system of robbery of the masses any country ever saw), I must "diminish the cost of production by applying the highest *science* and the best *art* to the business, for this is tantamount to increasing the price," and "bee-keepers must unite if they ever expect to get and keep what is justly their right," etc., etc. This all sounds very nice and pretty, and helps unthinking persons to bear being ground down, patiently and quietly; but the logic of the first, carried out to its legitimate end will make of me and mine half-clothed and less fed caricatures of humanity; while the second is not in accord with "the greatest good to the greatest number," more properly expressed in "loving your neighbor as yourself." I believe in kicking, and kicking vigorously, over the low, or out of proportion, prices of honey; but I also think it best not to kick at random, but to kick intelligently and persistently till the cause of this unjust state of affairs, (affecting the honey producers fully as much as any class of individuals), is dethroned, and cast from the face of the earth. Skylark well says, "The time is out of joint, and we may well pause to consider our situation, and look around for a remedy." The remedy is within the reach of every man's hand. Will he use the remedy? These things are of MORE MOMENT to us at the present time than *ought else of all the things which usually fill our bee papers.*

Borodino, N. Y.

Nebraska Notes.

BY

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

NOW don't scold and say 'I wish it would stop.' This is what a friend laughingly said to me the oth-

er day when I met her on one of our characteristic rainy days, for Nebraska never does things by halves, and whether it is wet or dry, we are pretty certain of an abundance of the predominating variety.

"Oh, no, I'll not scold," I said; "this is fine!" And had I been obliged to ride all the way home (over thirteen miles) in the rain, I think I could have got along without grumbling, for these frequent showers mean to us bee-keepers an abundance of vegetation and flowers, and perhaps honey. Although we have had a good deal of wet, no one complains. The severe lessons of the last two years have taught us better.

"There are plenty of bees in this locality, but they are *dead* ones," says the editor in the May PROGRESSIVE. Had he been with us this morning while a neighbor's bees were being examined for the first time this spring, where wholesale robbery had been going on, and two old smokers crippled and wheezy just served to stir up the bees, I think he would have come to the conclusion that there were a good many bees in this locality that were not dead bees.

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 don't exactly divide to prevent swarming, but make new colonies when they get too full by drawing a frame or two from several hives till I have enough, and putting in their place empty combs as long as I have them, and when they are gone, full sheets of foundation. The new colony I give a queen, or cell just ready to hatch, or let them raise a queen for themselves.

By this method the working force of any colonies is but little disturbed, for a frame can be removed and another inserted almost without smoke, if carefully and quickly done. If there is anything I dislike, it is kicking up a

general rumpus among the bees. I like to work among them in such a way that they can attend to their own affairs, and leave me the same privilege if possible. We can do much toward improving the temper of our bees by breeding, and much more by proper handling.

I second the motion of Sommy that Miss Wilson tell us about the culture of those beautiful roses of which we have heard just enough to make us wish to know more.

The alfalfa is doing all we had hoped for, and more, having wintered perfectly and made a splendid growth already this spring. We have put in twice as much this spring as we did last year.

Millard, Neb.

REMEMBRANCES PLEASANT AND OTHERWISE.

FRED S. THORINGTON.

ONCE took a queen from a cell the twenty-second day. Why was she confined there so long? There was no other cell in the hive. During the time she became fertile and discharged her duty like a queen should, but I believe the swarm died the following winter. Have any of the readers of the PROGRESSIVE had a similar experience?

The most honey taken by me at any one time from one hive I think was about the season of 1890. From one hive I took 126 pounds extracted, and during the time I had one swarm from it. From another the same season I had 80 pounds comb and one swarm from same.

I see Friend S. E. Miller is still rolling his Balls of Glue around. They are rather sticky, but we want something that will stick to us in bee-keeping. So let them come in welcome.

His remarks about the boys cutting the bee tree remind me of a swarm of bees my brother-in-law, H. L. Bancroft, (living near here at the time,) found at work building comb, raising brood, and tending to home affairs in general. This they were doing hanging to a limb of a tall tree. As he kept bees, he took them down with what comb he could get, and put bees and comb in a framed hive. I don't remember anything more about them, as it was in the latter part of the seventies somewhere.

About the fall of 1889 my brother found a swarm of bees hanging to a limb of a tree. Near by was a bee tree cut down, which was probably the one they had been in. In a few days he was there again. Then he found them clustered on another limb. He took them down and brought them home, and we put them in with one of my swarms. We could find no queen. I don't know about the usual washtub of honey, as we had nothing to do with that.

In the March PROGRESSIVE Douglas D. Hammond speaks of blue vervain growing on rocky or sandy soil. I find the blue and white to grow as well on hard packed ground like that along roadsides or where stock has tramped for a long time. This is the case in Michigan as well as here. I suppose at times it yields considerable honey. White clover in summer and Spanish needle and buck-bush in autumn are the main forage for bees in this locality. We have golden-rod, but the bees seldom work on it. They give it up to bugs. We have some aster lately.

Little Bee thinks locality the most important point in bee-keeping. Without a pretty good locality, we can get but little surplus, no matter how much knowledge we may have of the little bee. I think the past few seasons with scarcity of honey yielding plants has well proven this, yet the better we understand them and act on

that knowledge, together with a good locality and bees, the better we are bound to succeed in bee-keeping.

J. W. Rouse in the March PROGRESSIVE speaks of the home market for honey. I have never sent any honey away myself to be sold, though I have often received letters from other states asking for honey both comb and extracted, but am offered no more and often not as much as I can get at home. I hardly ever sell extracted for less than ten cents per pound, unless the party buys a 60-pound can, or several tin pails holding from one to two and one-half pounds. When I commenced bee-keeping I sold extracted as well as comb honey for twenty cents per pound. People often buy of me to send to friends living in other states, because as they say, they know they are getting a good article. By giving the consumer as good an article of honey as we can at any time, and doing what we agree to do, we gain their confidence, and by continuance of the same course we keep the confidence gained, and often the parties buying will become regular customers. For several years when I commenced bee-keeping a prominent grocer here bought honey of me for his family. He sold out here and went to Kansas. One day some four years or so ago I received a letter from a grocer there with a recommendation from the same grocer who bought of me here, wanting to know if I had any honey to sell and what I wanted for it. As I had left but 100 pounds or about that which was sold, I am sorry to say I had none for him. When I was selling honey for twenty cents per pound, retail, one day a widow lady bought one pound in a pint pail. When she got to the doorway gate she looked back and asked if it was real bees' honey. I assured her it was and then she went on her way rejoicing into the house. About that time a prominent grocer here told me he did not understand why it was I

could sell so much extracted honey, while he had it and could not sell any. Since then he has bought the same of me put up in pails holding two and one-half pounds nicely labelled, and sells it readily. Last fall when I had no extracted honey to sell, he wanted me to furnish him a whole lot. Wasn't it aggravating? I had a few pounds of comb honey surplus last season in one-pound sections, and one of our druggists wanted some of it. He said he was afraid to get it of the grocery keeper for fear of getting that which was adulterated. I told him it was not likely he would get adulterated honey in the combs; then told him why. He saw the point made and believed me. At another place a young lady bought honey of me and she told me she had bought honey in one-pound sections (at the grocery) which was manufactured in Chicago. I tell the above, not to boast of sales made, but to show that a home market can be created and maintained. Often people drive four miles out of town to our place to buy honey.

After reading the editorial in March PROGRESSIVE I could not help but wonder if it could be that I had so retrograded in bee lore I did not know when I read a good article on bee culture from the pages of a leading bee journal. Be that as it may, I will say I believe the editor of the PROGRESSIVE to be a very kind man and an able editor, and giving its readers just as good a journal as he can afford for the subscription price (50c a year). I hardly ever get a number of it but what there is some one article in it if understandingly read and practiced is worth more to the apiarist than the subscription price. For some time it has been a regular visitor of mine, and it can continue to come in welcome. When I commenced bee-keeping I took the American Bee Journal. Since then I have taken the Bee Hive, American Bee-Keeper, Gleanings in Bee Culture, and others.

They were ably edited and each editor has treated me very kindly. I have from time to time received copies of other journals sent me, which I am very thankful for, but my limited means would not allow me to take.

Chillicothe, Mo.

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OUR LETTER BOX.

WINTERING IN THE CELLAR.

As I see by the January **PROGRESSIVE** that Mr. D. E. Keech gave a table on wintering bees out of doors, I will give you my experience wintering in cellar. The bees were weighed November 15th at the time of storing them away, and March 28th taken out. I will class them in three lots, as they were treated differently.

1st, Bottom Ventilation; 2d, Top Ventilation; 3d, None but entrance.

No. 1.

	Fall wt.	Spring wt.	Loss	Condition
No. 2.	64	54½	9½	Good, 8sps
" 4.	50	38	12	Poor, 4 "
" 8.	67½	54	13½	Good, -7 "
" 11.	40	32¾	7¾	Med. 5 "
" 12.	45	37	8	Med. 5 "

No. 2.

	Fall wt.	Spring wt.	Loss	Condition
No 14	58	49	9	Good, 7 "
" 19.	37	30	7	Med. 5 "
" 20.	49½	37	12½	Poor, 4 "
" 25.	50½	40	10½	Med. 6 "
" 26.	35½	28¾	6¾	Med. 5 "

No. 3.

	Fall wt.	Spring wt.	Loss	Condition
No 22	39	30	9	Med. 5 "
" 27.	47	40	7	Med. 6 "
" 29.	47¾	38¼	9¼	Med. 6 "
" 34.	65	56	9	Lots of bees, 8 "
" 32.	73	50½	13½	

Lot No. 1, net loss, 10½ lbs.

Lot No. 2, net loss, 9½ lbs.

Lot No. 3, net loss, 9½ lbs.

No. 1 and 2 were dry; some of lot 3 were some moldy; no dysentery but in No. 3; Nos. 32 and 34 showed considerable.

W. CARTWRIGHT.

Steamboat Rock, Iowa.

GOOD PROSPECT.

Bees are working on honey locust and getting honey quite lively. White clover is coming in to bloom and in places is out almost in full bloom. The bees have commenced work on it already. All vegetation is much further

advanced at this time than it has been for many years. The prospect for a honey crop is good. S. E. MILLER.

Rhineland, Mo.

—:O:—

LIGHT AND DARK HONEY.

I send you by this mail two samples of "California Strained Honey." This article our merchants buy of parties in St. Joseph, Mo. I would like to have you give your opinion of the stuff through the columns of the PROGRESSIVE. The dark-colored sample is several years old. The light-colored has just been delivered, and probably is only a few days old, and is warranted not to granulate, also to keep several months. I have already sent samples to other parties. Yours very truly,

JAMES H. WING.

Syracuse, Kans., May 19, 1896.

I have given the samples above referred to as good an all round test as I knew how. Of course bees gather sweets from whatever source they can, and all these different sweets make different honey. Some writers claim that bees will turn all kind of nectar into grape sugar. This I do not believe to be true, no more than I believe all honey to be grape sugar. I believe there is as much difference in the different kinds of honey as there is in the different kinds of sugar. There is the grape sugar, the beet sugar, the maple sugar, and cane sugar, and some sugar that is not sugar at all; and I am sorry to say that there is some honey that is not honey at all, and I would pronounce the light-colored sample sent to us by Friend Wing as this kind of honey—that is, I mean it is not strictly pure, though I admit that the taste is quite pleasant. Now before I pass judgment on the dark honey, let me tell you something I learned last winter: Mr. J. G. Kyter, of Dos Palos, Cal., spent several days with us, and as he has been an extensive apiarist in California he told us something about the different ways the different bee-keepers harvested their honey crops. He said there were a number of bee-keepers with large apiaries of from 100 to 300 colonies who did not use sections or

even frames in their hives, but each fall brimstoned a portion of their bees, and melted the comb and wax all up in large kettles, and sold this honey to the buyers that go through the country at what they could get for it. I asked Mr. Kyter if this did not make the honey dark and also spoil its flavor. He said yes, but this class of bee-keepers did not seem to care, neither did the buyer, provided he could buy it cheap enough. Now I think it very likely this dark sample sent us by Friend Wing is some of this kind of honey that Mr. Kyter referred to as being separated from the comb by heating.—Ed.

—:O:—

A DISCOURAGING REPORT.

Bees wintered badly. Started in very weak. Brooding very low in this section. I have forty-five colonies.

N. T. WATSON.

Casky, Ky.

—:O:—

A GREAT COUNTRY FOR BEES.

R. B. Leahy, Esq., Higginsville, Mo.,

Dear Friend—I enclose herein some sample orders for goods. I have not been able to see Kemp yet. He sent me word he would be in to see me, but as this is a very busy season with the ranchers, I presume he has not taken time.

I like my new home first rate, and have plenty of work. I am now keeping four sets of books, and you may know it keeps me humping. The climate here is fine; the air, light, dry and pure. It should be a great country for bees, as many acres of alfalfa are raised here; also for queen-breeding, as there are no black bees here, and the breed can be kept pure very easily. I was out last Sunday with a man who is looking up a location for a bee ranch. We went up the Animas river several miles, and saw some beautiful land. I can steer him around all right for supplies if he concludes to start, but like

most everybody here, he is somewhat smitten with the mining fever.

With regards, Yours very truly,
W. S. DORN BLASER.
Durango, Colo.

—:O:—

BEES DOING WELL.

My bees wintered splendidly. No loss. All came through strong. Some are now storing honey in the sections. Drones flying from nearly all the colonies. How is that?

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
Humansville, Mo.

—:O:—

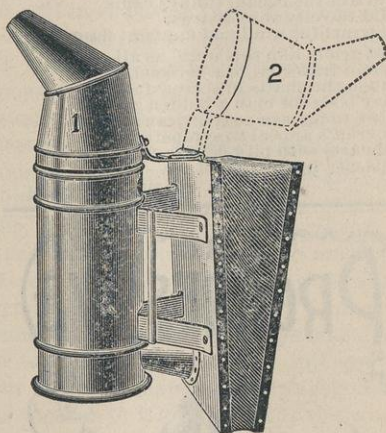
BEES ON A BOOM.

We are having rain in abundance here for the past three weeks, and a peculiar feature of it is that it rains mostly late in the evening or at night, with hot sun during the day. This has developed an immense white clover crop, and the bees are now on a boom that is a boom. We have been so crowded for the past two weeks in our three acre strawberry field that I was forced to neglect for the time my bees, but this morning I took a look into the hives, and saw the white new combs in great plenty around the top of frames, so we happened to have a lot of section cases all ready, and we went to work to place as many as were needed, and in this work we discovered a new feature of mechanical engineering. In the early spring I fed all my colonies by placing a frame of good sound comb flat on top of brood frames and pouring into this good sugar syrup, and placing on the telescopic tops over this comb, (these covers are one and one-half inch deep). Now it so happened that one of these feeder combs had not been removed, and although it was lying down on top of the brood frames, it was full of new honey top and bottom, and the under side lying on some burr combs a

little up from brood frames gave the bees access to all parts of it to work. It was all completely capped over. Now how do they poke the honey up into the cells that way, and cap it so nice? I want Dr. Miller to tell us about this. Now then he need not think it might have been some old honey made last year, for we had that honey for breakfast, and it was powerful good.

W. H. RITTER.

Springfield, Mo., May 23, 1896.



THE "HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER."

☞ A Good Smoker for a Little Money.

THE HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER A DANDY.

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

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

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

WARRANTED...

Purely-mated Golden Italian Queens from a breeder tested and selected by Doolittle out of 1000 for his own private use, and valued at \$50. Queens, 75c; six for \$4. After June, 50c; six for \$2.75; \$5 per dozen. Leather-colored queens from one of Root's best imported breeders, same price when on hand. 6-10

H. G. QUIRIN, BELLEVUE, OHIO.

Please mention the "Progressive."

THE ST. LOUIS STORM.

Down on the city swept the wind,
 A monster ominous with wrath,
 A moment raged, then left behind
 Death and destruction in its path.
 The fierce tornado sudden came,
 And all as suddenly it sped,
 With thunder's roar and lightning's flame,
 And strewed its way with countless dead.

What! can it be the hand of God
 Was in the elements that day?
 With such a force the chastening rod
 Could He upon His creatures lay?
 Or was it Satan in the wind,
 By God permitted? Who can tell?
 St. Louis' storm the rage combined
 Of all the direst fiends of hell.

Yet after all about the cloud,
 A silver lining gloweth fair,
 And hearts now sorrowfully bowed
 May read a lesson in it there.
 For from the north, south, east and west,
 And o'er the ocean, tidings came
 To aid the city sore distressed
 By wrathful wind and lambent flame.

Great griefs like this unite us all
 In one fraternal brotherhood,
 So when the shafts of sorrow fall,
 They bode for man a hidden good.
 And we to-day are nearer drawn,
 By grief's appeal to sympathy,
 Our hearts with pity centre on
 This city by the inland sea.

—Will Ward Mitchell.



THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER.

A Journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

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

ALAS, poor Gleanings! and all the rest of us for that matter. The editor

of American Bee Journal has gone for three or four of us just because we have been adding extra pages to our journals the past three or four months. Thinks if we did not publish so much trash there would be no use for extra pages. Tells us, too, that nice covers are an expensive luxury. Whew! Better go a *leetle* slow, young man, or it will be "*Alas, poor Y-o-r-i-c-k!*"

—:O:—

We have just received a letter from Friend E. L. Carrington, of Pettus, Bee county, Tex., stating that his bees have made for him 100 pounds per colony, average, and this, too, for 115 colonies, in one locality. Mr. Carrington used to live in Missouri, and moved to Texas for his wife's health. While I am sorry to hear that Mrs. Carrington is getting worse all the time, it makes me glad to think that Friend C.'s bees are bringing him good returns this year. Mr. Carrington's advertisement will be found in another column of the PROGRESSIVE, "Queens for Sale." If any of the readers of the PROGRESSIVE are in need of good queens, they will confer a favor on us if they will remember Mr. Carrington with some of their orders, as he is one of our unfortunate brothers (having had much sickness in his family) who needs any little kindness in the way of trade that we can give him. Do, friends, remember this. By the way, Mr. Carrington offers queens for sale as follows: Untested, 50c; tested, \$1.

—:O:—

"SKYLARK" "BLOWED UP" AT LAST.

Mr. Doolittle (page 180) in his earnest way has taken to task "Skylark," one of Gleaning's contributors, for saying that every would-be bee-keeper should be discouraged, and our own "Observer" for endorsing the sentiments of "Skylark" on this particular point. Thinks that I would better suspend publication of the PROGRESSIVE if I am not charitable enough to assist

those just starting in the bee business by imparting what information I can to them. On this latter part I do not think it necessary to define my position. I certainly would not have assumed the role of editor of a bee paper intending to keep the light under a bushel, and I will say for "Observer" that there isn't a more generous bee-keeper in this broad land. I know that he does not endorse flooring every would-be bee-keeper with a "skillet," but what he did write about endorsing "Skylark" was a joke, and should not be taken in earnest. The good effect of this joke is the grandest article that has ever appeared from the pen of Mr. Doolittle, and I hope all our subscribers will read it and profit by it.

:O:

JUNE opened up cloudy and cool this year, yet I think there is not one of us but that is glad to see the "month of roses" again, when the world is at its best, and one is glad simply to be alive.

:O:

ON page 183 Fred S. Thorington gives some very interesting practical facts relative to the building up of a home market for honey, thus substantiating what Friend Rouse had to say along this line in a former number. An article of a good quality always makes a reputation for itself, and the people who drove four miles to get Mr. Thorington's honey, evidently know a good thing when they *taste* it.

:O:

THE tornado which visited St. Louis last week is without a parallel in the history of our country. Hundreds of lives were lost, and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed; homes laid waste and hearths made desolate, while sad-eyed mourners watch and wait in vain for those who never come. In a recent card, Mr. E. T. Flanagan, of Belleville, Ills., states that the report of the storm was not in the least exaggerated, and that the destruction

of life and property is simply awful. He also informs us that the tornado destroyed over \$500 worth of fruit for him, but his bees escaped, and he is thankful that the lives of his family and himself were spared. This has been an unusually tempestuous year, and just to what may be ascribed the numerous recent elemental disturbances is a question of considerable speculation to scientists, as well as to the people in general. It may be there is a lesson in the wind which now not intelligible to us will in the after years be made more comprehensible to those who wonder at and fear the terrible wrath of these monsters of the air. But one good at least upsprings even in the path of the destroyer: St. Louis' calamity has touched the chord of the mighty nation's heart, and the old world catching the pulsating, far-reaching throb of her great affliction joins with one voice America's sister cities in expressing sympathy and condolence. One common grief or calamity brings men nearer together, and universal interest in our fellow creatures will surely draw us nearer to Him who holds the winds of heaven in the hollow of His hand.

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.

Up to Guarantees.

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."

DO NOT ORDER YOUR SECTION

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."

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."

Comb-foundation

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

Automatic Machinery,

— LOWEST PRICE.

Higginsville 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."

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."

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

P. J. THOMAS, Fredonia, Kas.

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

 Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement

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 month of May. 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

TWO YEARS

FOR THE PRICE OF ONE.

To any one not now a subscriber to the BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW, who sends \$1.00 for it for 1896, and says that he wants them, I will send 12 back numbers, free. This is done to induce those who are strangers to the REVIEW to become acquainted with its merits. To hold old subscribers is not difficult; and, to get the REVIEW into the hands of new men that they, too, may, in time, become old subscribers, is worth an extra effort, hence this offer. The back numbers of the REVIEW, most of them, have a value peculiarly their own; they are "special topic" numbers. That is, each number is really a little book in which may be found the views of the best bee-keepers upon some important apian subject. They are as valuable now as when published. Of some of these issues there are several hundred, of others not more than a dozen, and in filling these orders I must be allowed to make the selection, but no two copies will be alike. For 25c extra, the 50c book, ADVANCED BEE-CULTURE, will be included. The REVIEW for 1896, 12 back numbers, and the book, all for only \$1.25.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, FLINT, MICH.



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.

Cherry Grove Apiary.

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."



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, Hightsville, 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.

ROOT'S GOODS. Prices reduced on dovetailed hives and sections. A full line of apian supplies in stock to fill orders promptly, at lowest prices for best goods. Japanese buckwheat seed on hand, 36-page catalogue free.

John Nebel & Son, High Hill, Mo.

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. WILSON & CO.,** Attorneys at Law, Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

The....

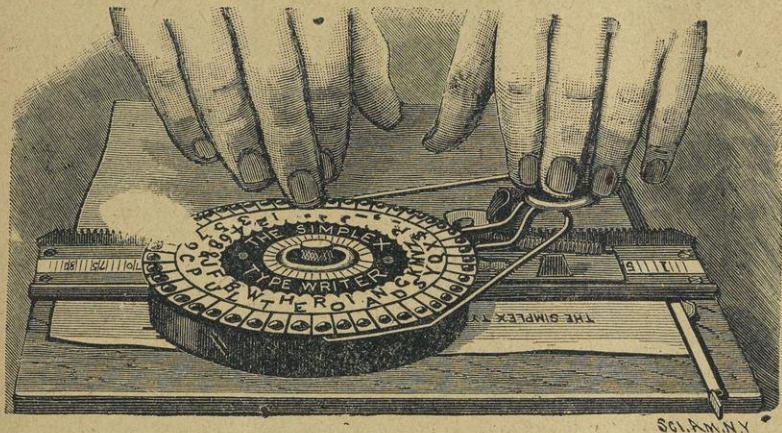
Simplex Typewriter.

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, 1896.
PRICES,
GOODS.

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.

LOWER PRICES on Sections and Foundation.

Improved facilities, increased output, and competition, together with hard times, tend to lower prices.

Root's No. 1 White Extra-Polished Sections are superlative in quality, and are now offered for a short time at the following special prices for 4x4x4 any stock width: 1000. \$2.50; 2000, \$4.50; 3000, 6.45; 5000, 10.00. Cream sections of such widths as we have in stock at 25c per 1000 less than white.

The New Weed Process Comb Foundation is superior to all others in every way, showing, from recent tests in Florida, five times greater resistance to sagging, making it possible to use a lighter grade with more feet to the pound, with greater safety than with the old process. Owing to decline in price of wax we reduce price of foundation 3c a pound.

The following wholesale dealers who handle Root's Goods in carload lots unite with us in above prices.

Walter S. Pouder, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Nebel & Son, High Hill, Mo.

Joseph Nysewander, Des Moines, Iowa; Wm. A. Selser, Philadelphia, Pa.

M. H. Hunt, Beech, Wayne Co., Mich.; Geo. E. Hilton, Fremont, Newaygo Co., Mich.

The A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio.

118 Michigan Street, Chicago, Ill.

Syracuse, New York.

1024 Miss. Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Mechanic's Falls, Maine.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

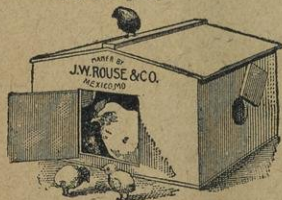
Latest Improved Hives and all kind of

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.