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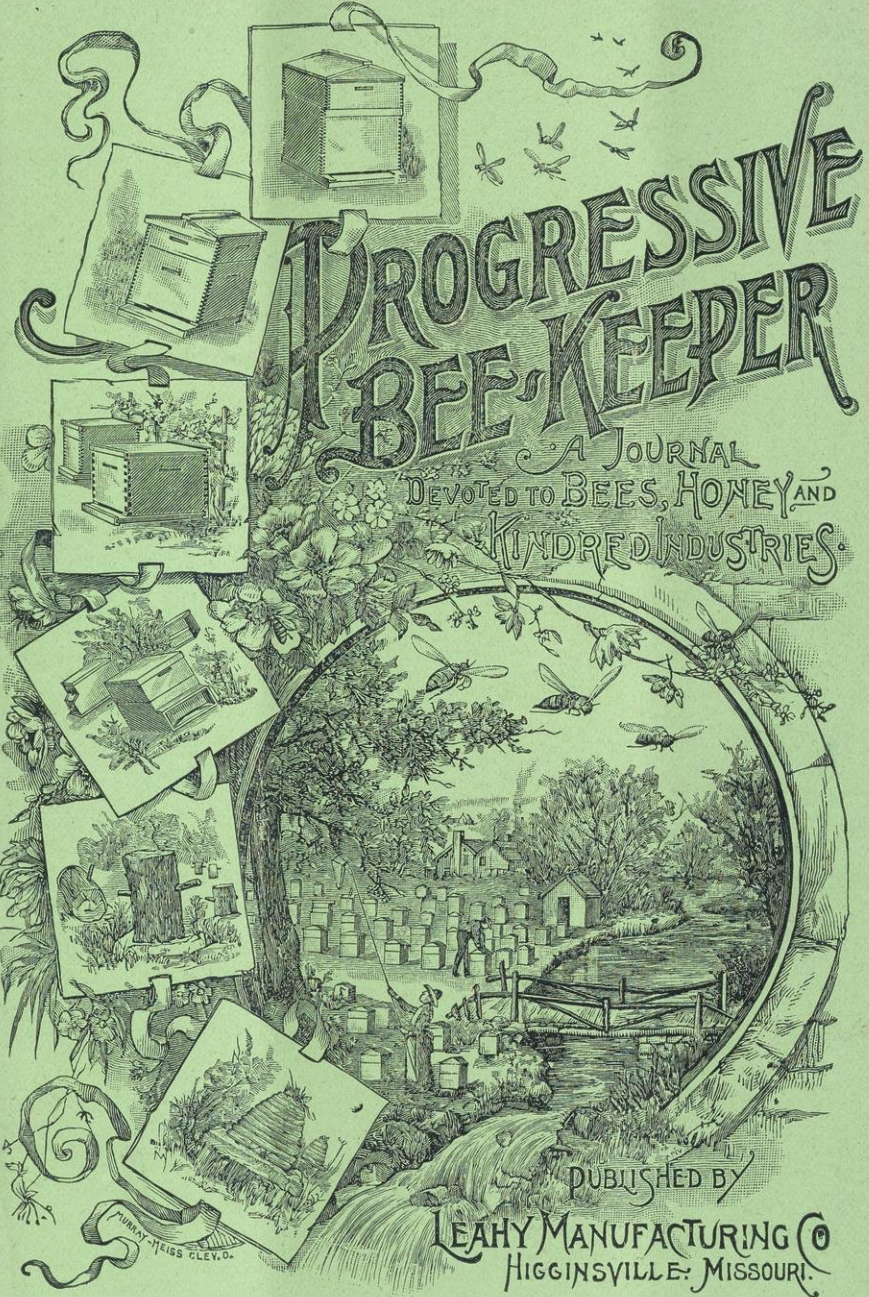
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OCTOBER 1, 1897.



THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

PUBLISHED BY

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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

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361 Broadway, New York.

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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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American Bee Keeper.....	50.....	85

Colman's Rural World.....	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 Prot Rouse, price, 28c.

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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.

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

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

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

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

A Tested Queen For 50c.

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

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

W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.

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

WANTED!

WOVEN WIRE
FENCING
 WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.



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

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

The McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.

114, 116, 118 and 120 N. Market St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention the "Progressive"

Italian Bees and Queens.

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

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

E. L. CARRINGTON,
 DE FUNIAK SPRINGS, FLA.

Please mention the "Progressive"

"FRUITAGE"

FOR FRUIT MEN ONLY.

The Exclusive Fruit Paper of America

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

Please mention the "Progressive."

10,000 pounds of BEESWAX, for Cash.

Address,
LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.



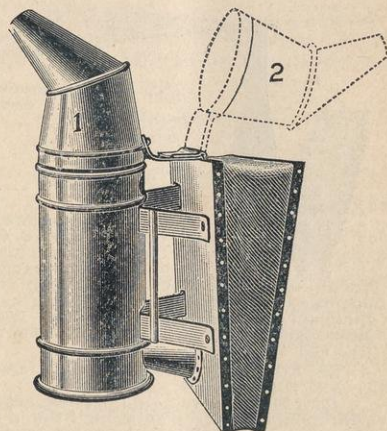
I am now ready to receive orders for May delivery, 1897. Full colonies of three-banded Italian bees in 8-frame dovetailed hives, \$5. Strong three-frame nucleus, with tested queen, \$2.75. Untested Italian queens, each, 75c; per doz., \$7.00. Tested Italian queens, each, \$1.00; per doz., \$10.00. Best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

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

E. W. MOORE,

Bx. 103. GRAYVILLE, ILLS.

Please mention the "Progressive."



THE "HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER."

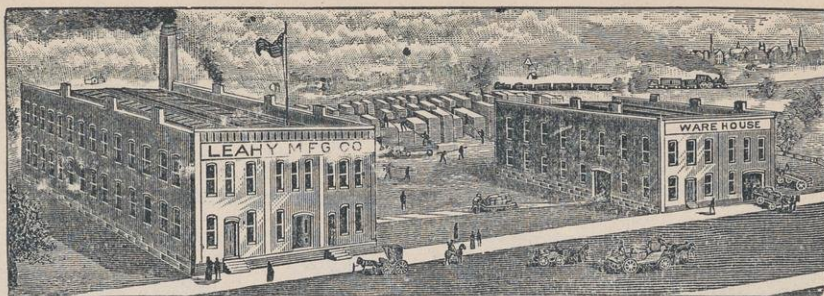
A Good Smoker for a Little Money.

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.



TONS OF HONEY

What the bee-keepers are reporting this year, and those that had their dish the "right side up" have a plenty, and then some. Now if you need the best Honey Extractor, we have them. Though our Extractors are worth any two of other makes, we sell them at popular prices. See what one of our California customers has to say:

LEAHY MFG. COMPANY, Higginsville, Mo.:

PENROSE, CALIF., May 3, 1897.

GENTLEMEN—The goods came to hand all O. K. April 30th. The four-frame Extractor is a Jim Dandy—the best I ever saw. It is just worth two of the four-frame Cowan's that are for sale in Los Angeles at \$25 a piece. We used it all day May 1st. I think, with proper help, we can throw out two tons of honey in a day with it. Your Smokers are excellent. Many thanks for your promptness.

Very truly yours,

J. C. BALCH.

☞ Catalogue free. Address,

Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.



PRICES OF Bingham Perfect Bee-Smokers and Honey Knives,

Smoke Engine	largest smok- er made.	per doz.	each.
Doctor.....	3½ "	\$13.00—	Mail, \$1.50
Conqueror.....	3 "	9.00—	" 1.10
Large.....	2½ "	6.50—	" 1.00
Plain.....	2 "	5.00—	" .90
Little Wonder.....	2 " wt 10 oz	4.75—	" .70
Honey Knife.....		6.00—	" .80

All Bingham Smokers are stamped on the metal, patented 1878—1892—Knives B. & H.

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

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

Cuba, Kansas, Jan. 27th, 1897.

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

W. H. EAGERTY.

Corning, Cal., July 14th, 1896.

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

O. W. OSBORN.

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

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

WM. BAMBU.

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

Please mention the "Progressive."

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.



THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY LEAHY MFG. CO.

VOL. VII.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., OCT. 1, 1897.

NO. 10.

THE POWER OF A SONG.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

He stood amid a crowded throng,
The church aflame with light,
The while his soul soared out in song
That sombre autumn night.
A witching melody of words
Supremely sweeter than the birds'
Divinest matins are;
As sweet as dewdrops slipping through
The lily leaves to fall into
A merry brooklet flowing true
To southern seas afar.

And those who heard him sadly wept,
And turned to hear again,
And burning tears unfettered crept
From misty lashes then.
Because the song recalled the years
Forever gone, the hopes and fears
Of youth's ambitious days;
Resplendent memories and sad.
And sorrows beautiful to glad
The sweetest joys were ever had,
And life's fair olden days.

And then he sang the matchless gem,
The deathless song of "Home,
Sweet Home." It bettered each of them,
Life's ocean-gathered foam.
They saw themselves at mother's knee,
As pure as they had used to be;
When kneeling there to pray;
Before they left the dear old place
Behind, and sin had left its trace
Upon each busy, worldly face.
And youth had sped away.

The song was done, the singer gone,
And they were left alone
With better hearts to muse upon
The days forever flown.
And when they left the church that night,
Their lives were pledged to truth and right,
Opposed to vice and wrong:
The singer died, nor ever knew
The good he did his whole life through,
Nor that he brought these sinners to
Redemption by his song.

WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

SOMNAMBULIST.

"Come 'long Mister Fall Time,
See me lif' my hat!
Blow de ho'n fer shuckin' co'n,
En make de possum fat!
Come 'long, Mister Fall Time,
Hope yo' way ain't los';
Turn de punkin yaller,
En spice him wid de fros'!

Drap dem heavy hic'ry nuts—
Bring dat squirrel meat;
Fill up all de tater banks,
En make dat cidah sweet!

Latch-string's on de outside gate—
Don't yer stop to ring;
T'row some sand on top dat flo',
En make dat fiddle sing!

Come 'long, Mister Fall Time,
See me lif' my hat;
Hoss-shoe's hangin' on de do'
Where I'm livin' at!"

—Atlanta Constitution.

AND won't most of us gladly bid farewell to Mr. Hot-weather and all his tribe? Hot and dry. One is almost tempted to join the great army of evil croakers, or "calamity howlers," for what about the effects of this drouth on next year's honey crop? I see somewhere, some correspondent, who seems to delight in being contrary, has come to the decision that poor seasons and foul brood are blessings in disguise.

The quarrel between he and I will be comparatively insignificant, as when the bottom is not entirely knocked out of prices, it seems to be in a very precarious condition, to say the least.

This hot weather has much to do with it, however. Just hold on till "Mister Fall Time" arrives with his sharp mornings, and pancakes and biscuit form the principal part of the breakfast bill of fare, and see if they not only make the "butter-fly," but the honey fly as well.

The good book tells us there is a season for all things. Don't get flurried. Cool weather creates a demand for honey. The fruits, too, which have been so very plentiful that cholera morbus and doctors' bills threaten to become epidemic, and from which such delicious sauces are prepared, will soon have had their day, and will step down and out, when honey will be in for its share of patronage. There'll be no hesitation about it either. It will file right in. Now isn't "city-browned" (that's the term our faithful colored aunties use) pancakes, golden butter and white honey, a combination at once hard to beat and irresistible? Surely, hot bread and butter are our most powerful allies.

This reminds me that E. R. Root claims that "the strong, smart flavors of some honeys are rendered much more mild if eaten with bread and butter, and some judges insist on having bread and butter by which to test honey." He also says he prefers *well* ripened honey even at the expense of travel-stained cappings. Ditto here. Yes, and Miss Emma Wilson thought the grading of fancy comb honey a little too strict when discarding slightly travel-stained sections. There are hosts of folks to be found who will tell you their preference is for the fall honeys, giving as a reason their heavy body.

Doolittle, in giving his report concerning the "drawn foundation," (finds it no more quickly accepted by the bees than foundation, nor finished any sooner, and that, after being completed, it has a resistance in cutting far greater

than that built on comb foundation."—Gleanings page 639. E. R. goes on to explain that Doolittle received his drawn foundation when the season was on the wane, and contends that at such times and under such attending circumstances, we get a thicker septum naturally.

This leads me to this year's personal experience, when I made it a point to use less foundation than any previous season, never deeper at any point than one inch. A friend, and a *good* friend, in sampling my fancy honey, said, 'Twas fine, but he had one objection, and that was the thick septum. In short, thought there had been *too much foundation used*. I knew then just how to sympathize with the friend who owned a fine herd of Jerseys, and delivered milk and butter to city customers. Coloring was used in the butter, being placed in the cream just prior to commencing to churn. One of his lady customers, having heard as much, one morning asked, "Mr. E—, do you use coloring in the butter?" "Certainly," was the reply. "I just knew I could taste something strange about the butter. Mr. E—, you needn't bring any more butter; but I will take the *butter-milk*. It is so very fine."

But, really, my honey is "much troubled" with that thick septum, regardless of the fact that there was less foundation used than *ever* before.

Yes, Friend Leahy, I surely merited and needed the jaunt and rest gained while away. I never worked harder through any season. Bees are in fine condition for winter, and will have almost if not quite as much fall honey as there was of the white clover. I, too, was glad to hear of your outing, knowing as I did that you had earned it, but I felt that you had most probably an eye to business, as well as pleasure, in taking your trip. Mine was one better, inasmuch as it was purely for pleasure.

In some of the "Straws," we find the Doctor highly recommending sleep. Wonder if he learned its value at the late convention? The "stay-at-homes" have at least a crumb of comfort in the knowledge that we didn't have to sleep on a cot, with old shawls for a mattress. Hum! hum! "there's no place like home." Still, I'll "fess up" that I for one am in the same box with the fox who didn't eat the grapes because he couldn't get them. I would put up with many discomforts if that would have enabled me to have been there. Of course I expect to yet enjoy the convention through the mediums of the journals, but that's not like meeting face to face the enthusiasts in bee-keeping, and very few of any other kind ever get to a convention.

I was grieved of late, much grieved, to see an account of Dr. Oren's death. Bee-keeping and humanity in general, never had a better friend. Ever quiet and unobtrusive, but when needed, the man was there. Long will the vacancy be felt.

"The work you fain would do, the message tell, do now; and it is well;
The house you think to build some future day,
build soon—life drifts away.
The moments you would fill with golden deeds,
fill now—life has its needs."

The readers of the Review were first surprised, then startled, and finally shocked, on turning through its pages, to find a blank space, and then an article beneath heavy black lines, giving in detail an account of little Fern's death. Died by her mother's hand! What it cost for the brave father to write that article, none but the Supreme Father can fathom. Would that the strong current of sympathy running throughout all beedom, could make itself felt to Editor Hutchinson in this deep (yea, deeper than death.) affliction. But this is one of the instances when words are so empty, so utterly void of meaning; in short, seem

but hollow mockery; we can but extend the hand of fellowship in silence.

Naptown, Dreamland.

STRAWS FROM THE APIARY.

FRED S. THORINGTON.

THE fore part of September can go on record as being very dry and hot. The thermometer has stood close to the 100 mark most of the time; sometimes over. The drouth is doing considerable damage to late fruit, late corn, and new-sown wheat, bees and stock forage. I cannot help thinking of Friend G. M. Doolittle's remarks in a late PROGRESSIVE, in regard to keeping grass and weeds down in the apiary. Good advice. As I look out upon my apiary, and see the grass sere and brown, interspersed with grass yet green, I wonder if old Father Sun is not lending a helping hand in the affair. It seems to me it is most too much of a good thing just now.

During the last half of August and fore part of September, the bees worked freely on Spanish needle and smartweed. The prolonged drouth has cut the forage short, and I am glad I left a good share of honey gathered in summer in the hive. They (the bees) will have it now to winter on, and it will save trouble feeding.

My bees are located in a peach and pear orchard, and I am glad of it for several reasons. First, it is a great help in swarming time, as it affords the bees a low, convenient lighting place, and they are not so apt to abscond as they would be if no suitable place was given them to cluster when swarming. Then, too, it gives them shade during long hot days of summer and autumn. Two rows of my hives stand exposed to the rays of the sun a good part of the day, owing to the

trees being too small and young to give much shade yet. The sun shone so hot on the hives in those rows during this month so far, I was compelled to put shade boards on them to keep the combs from melting down. At no time during the summer have the bees clustered on the outside of the hive more than they have during this month. They work very well in the morning, and some all day, but in the afternoon the extreme heat drives them on the outside of the hives, so the brood and combs can remain cooler. In the after part of the day, the fronts of many hives are literally covered with bees.

I cannot urge bee-keepers too strongly to give the bees shade during the summer months. Those who have no good, low, convenient place for the bees to cluster when swarming, would be the gainers if they would prepare a place for them for next season's use. The bees will more than repay you by staying at home and attending to business in general. Don't be satisfied with one or two, but give enough so that the bees cannot fail to see some of them.

I find surplus combs, or any extra ones left from the season's use, can (if dry and empty of honey) be kept in the extracting supers, over the bees, during the winter and until wanted for the next season's use, provided the hive wanted to keep them in has a cap or hood, or one having hives having no cap, like the dovetailed, can place an extra section super on it, and it will answer just as well. Of course the covers or caps should not leak. I place the combs in the hive for winter quarters as follows: If you have used a queen excluder on the hive during the summer, remove it, and put the quilt on; then lay a paper (one thickness) over that; then the cushion over that, taking care that all fits tight, that no bees will go above during winter, to chill or starve; then fill the extracting

hive (which is all ready in its place over the bees) with the empty combs in their usual place; then over these combs place a paper or quilt, and put on the cap or super, and cover, as case may require. The reason the cap or super is needed is this: The cushion is placed below the empty combs and over the bees below. This causes the tops of the frames above to stick above the hive they are in, so one cannot put a flat cover directly on them. The cap gives room for the ends of frames extending above the hive proper, and all goes well. I find combs wintered in this way will pass the winter in safety, and come out in the spring free from mould and the ravages of the rats and mice, etc. I have wintered combs in this way for some years past, and always with great satisfaction. Having no good place to keep extra combs, or at least all of them, I adopted the above plan, and I found it a good one.

Sept. 15.—The farmers and bee-keepers in this locality were made happy over a fine rain last night.

Sept. 18.—Plenty of rain. Weather cooler.

Chillicothe, Mo.

ADVICE TO BEGINNERS.

E. T. FLANAGAN.

Colman's Rural World.

RECEIVE many letters every year, asking all sorts of questions in regard to bees; their management; best hive to use; best time to buy, etc. These letters are more numerous in the spring than at any other season; so much so, that it is impossible to give them full and definite answers. But well do I remember in the "long ago," how eager I was for every scrap of information bearing on bee culture. Nothing came amiss; every book, paper or magazine that contained an item in regard to bees, was treasured and read. The few farmers that kept black bees in log "gums" or in square "box hives," were "interview-

ed" and I fear too often "bored," in my intense desire to know all I could, as to the life and habits of the "busy bee." Well do I recollect my first attempt to "transfer" from the old gum to the new Simplicity hive, then being introduced to the bee-keeping world; many nights I laid awake planning how I would do it. My first attempt at "extracting;" the purchase of my first Italian queen for which I gave \$5, and with what fear and trembling I succeeded in introducing her to her black subjects, and with what intense interest I watched for the first little yellow fellow to appear, the first I had ever seen, are still pleasant recollections. I was suffering from a bad case of "bee fever," and I must confess that it has not diminished to any great extent yet. So I can well understand those under the spell of their first attack, and it is to this class I will now offer a little advice based on long and varied experience.

If you are determined to try bees for pleasure or profit, get a standard work on bee-keeping and study it thoroughly. "Langstroth on the Honey Bee" is a good work; so, too, is the "Manual of the Apiary," by Prof. Cook; also the "A B C of Bee Culture," by A. I. Root, and Rouse's "Amateur Bee-Keeper," all of which are first-class works; no one who handles a single colony of bees should be a day without one of them. Many advise beginners to get a few colonies of black bees in box hives, and in the proper season transfer to some standard hive. I most earnestly advise differently; when I started in, I tried that very plan, and I know whereof I speak. Do not attempt it. Instead, get at least two and not more than five, good colonies of pure Italian bees, free from disease and in modern, up-to-date, movable frame hives; with proper fixtures for storing the surplus honey; also as many extra hives as you have colonies. Then let your bees cast one swarm in each, putting swarms in extra hives. If you give close attention to all the directions given in your bee book, and your location is a good one, I will guarantee that you will get enough honey to pay for your original investment and more, and the instruction and pleasure you will receive will count for much more.

You will need a good "smoker" with which to control the bees, likewise a bee veil to protect the face; with these you will have such confidence that you

can work with pleasure and handle your bees when necessary. Don't try to increase the number of colonies, other than by natural swarming; artificial swarming is the rock so many beginners strike upon, lose all, or nearly all, their bees, become disgusted, and throw up the business in disgust. Another point: Don't handle your bees too much. I know when one is intensely interested, it is hard to keep from so doing, but the bees will be the better for it. Last of all, do not permit yourself to get discouraged; if at first you don't get a "premium" lot of honey, persevere, and in time you will succeed.

Belleville, Ills.

CELLAR WINTERING.

Securing Drawn Combs for the White Honey Harvest.—Bee Escapes.

ISAAC LUNDY.

Bee-Keepers' Review.

MY apicultural life began in the fall of '77 by my purchasing a colony of bees in a box hive for seven dollars. It was placed for wintering in the woodshed, and scores of examinations were made before spring. Often I would notice a considerable collection of ice on the sides of the hive, and wondered about it, for, up to that time, I had never read a word about bees. However, they wintered well, and the next season gave me three swarms, some of which were brimstoned in the fall, as advised by veterans—a thing I never did again, as I at once set about finding better methods. After some inquiry, I learned of the "A B C of Bee Culture" and "Gleanings," and the next season I sent to A. I. Root for a nucleus and an Italian queen in a Simplicity hive. About this time I found the "bee fever" running pretty high, and I kept subscribing for other bee journals until I was reading five of them, as well as several standard books on bees.

I would like right here to offer a word of thanks to the editors of our practical bee journals, for the very great pains they have taken to give us good journals. I know I owe a large per cent of my success as a bee-keeper to the help of the bee journals. I would advise every person that wishes

to secure a profit from their bees, to read from year to year two or three of the best ones.

But to return. As much as I liked to work with the bees, my time was divided with other work, as I owned a saw-mill and shingle-factory for a number of years. The last five or six years the bees have received more of my attention, some years giving me such a surplus that I have shipped it by the ton over thirteen hundred miles. The later period I have also been engaged in growing small fruits to the extent of from two to four acres yearly.

The raspberry fruits when in blossom have proven a great help to the bees, keeping them busy between the orchard, fruit-blossom and white clover. Although I have found one drawback in some seasons, as the bees work on the raspberry bloom (from which they obtain dark honey) at the same time they work on clover.

I winter the greater part of my bees (56 colonies last winter) in the cellar, tiered up *a la* Boardman, generally without loss. The cellar is under the dwelling, and quite long, with two brick partitions running across, dividing the cellar into three nearly equal parts, the bees occupying the central over which is our living room, kept warm by a coal stove which helps, to keep the bee cellar somewhat dryer. In very cold weather I start a fire in a stove in the back cellar, the kitchen chimney reaching below for the purpose.

To allow the heat to enter the bee cellar, I open the door slightly and keep the temperature from going down, rather than wait until it falls and then use more heat to bring it up. The winter of '94-5 I had considerable celery in the front cellar that was likely to freeze, and to prevent it I opened wide the door from this into the back cellar where the fire was, allowing the heat from the stove to pass right through the bee cellar into the room where the celery was. I lost heavily that winter, some fifteen per cent, the heaviest loss being on the end the nearest the door where the heat passed through. I would not like to dispense with the occasional heat on account of its drying power, aside from its use in keeping a uniform temperature.

Nearly every year that I have practiced cellar wintering (eleven or twelve) I have kept some out in the

bee yard, some in single-walled and some in double-walled chaff hives. I have also tried the clamp or underground plan, but the loss of scores of colonies has caused me to prefer cellar wintering to any of the above. I have wintered a number of colonies in chaff hives in the cellar a number of times, but they did not seem to come through in as good condition as those in single-wall hives. I have tried outer cases and chaff packing for four or five years for a part of the colonies in the spring after taken out of the cellar, but haven't found it to pay.

I wintered sixteen last winter as follows: After bringing them from the out-yard, I set them down in two rows on plank raised up from the ground some six or eight inches. The rows ran north and south, entrances face east and west, the hives were placed back to back and about two or three inches apart, which gives each colony their entrance a little farther from their neighbor. A space of about six inches was then made with boards (except the first board was placed against the front of the hives over the entrances and out at the top enough to make the space six inches) which was filled with chaff and as much or more over the top; the spaces between the hives were also filled. Above all a good roof of boards was put on, leaving several inches of space above the packing. I also left about two inches of space at the top of the outside walls just underneath the roof for plenty of circulation of air right over the packing. They seem to have wintered well. But I notice this trouble: The bees on the east side do not get so much warmth from the sun as those on the west side, consequently those on the west side, in taking their flight in the afternoon, are flying more freely, making a much louder hum at the entrances, thus causing the bees from the east side, that may be flying near, to join them, which they will do.

In setting bees out of the cellar, they are sure to do the same thing (go where the loudest hum is) even if placed on the old summer stand, thus making the strongest stronger and the weakest weaker, and I believe a great many bee-keepers have attributed the cause of their having so many weak colonies to cellar wintering when the trouble was as above.

I generally remain in the yard when

the bees take their first flight, and if I find too many bees returning to a certain hive, I stand in front of the entrance a few minutes, which will cause a great many to fly elsewhere, or I stand a board up, or throw a sheet over the hive and look elsewhere; sometimes I pick up the hive and set it down in place of one that the bees are not flying from as freely.

I will now try to comply with your request, and tell your readers how I manage to get drawn combs at the time of the white honey harvest.

Allow me to say right here, one of the most important things to do to obtain success is to use a *strong* colony to do the work, and it is best to see if there are such about the time of fruit bloom. If not, strong colonies can be built up by feeding, or with combs of hatching brood, etc. As the above causes some considerable work and also causes the apiarist to sometimes wait (for strong colonies to be built up) until after the drawn combs are needed, I have been looking for better and more satisfactory methods, and will now try and describe a method whereby I have attained much better results, with much less labor, making it possible to secure the necessary strong colonies in a few hours time.

The plan is as follows: A few days before the time to put the supers upon the bees, I select two good colonies, or as many pairs as will be needed to secure the required number of drawn combs, that are sitting side by side (my hives sit in pairs) and over the entrance of one hive of each pair I place a cone bee escape, thus preventing the returning bees from entering their own hive. They will readily enter the twin hive, thus making a powerful colony, in the right condition to take possession of the supers, which should have previously been supplied with partly filled sections of comb left over from the last honey flow. As soon as

the super is well occupied by the bees, add at once underneath the first super put on another super of sections containing *foundation only*, which will soon be converted into beautiful drawn combs.

If the readers will now turn to the March issue of the Review and read there in my article on the above subject, they will find details as to the time to take off these supers of foundation, etc.

Of course in some seasons and in some localities drawn combs can be secured from the fruit bloom, but with not so much satisfaction, as the weather is often quite cool, a condition very unfavorable for comb building. If, however, you should try to secure drawn combs from fruit bloom, I would advise only one super remaining upon the bees at a time, and that should contain enough "bait" sections only to induce the bees above.

I have been using this same bee escape for the prevention of after-swarms, to the exclusion of all other means. If you think my management would be of interest to your readers, I will give it at some future time.

When I first commenced to experiment with bee escapes over the entrances of strong colonies for the purpose as mentioned above, I have had combs melt down in a few hours after placing the escape in position, caused by the ventilation being nearly all cut off at the entrance. After using the escape as now constructed, I have never had any further trouble of that kind. If I can save others, that may wish to try my methods, from a like trouble, it might be wisdom for me to describe just how to make the escape as I now use it.

Take a piece of wood about two inches square on the end, and the length of the hive, then rip it in two, from one corner, diagonally, to the other, and you will then have two three-cornered

pieces or enough for two escapes when finished. Now, bore close together, about three one-inch holes from the flat side right through to the corner on the opposite side, and then cut out the projecting pieces of wood left by the bit in boring. You will then have a slot about three inches or more long, which should be covered on the flat side with a wire cloth cone bee escape about one to one and a half inches long, with the apex large enough for the drones to pass through; now cut a hole (through the wire cloth that is tacked over the slot) nearly the size of the bottom of the cone, and place the cone over the hole and tack the edges fast in such a way as to prevent the bees from passing out in any other way, only through the apex of the cone. Simply place this arrangement on the bottom board tight against the hive with the cone out, and the entrance is completely blocked to the returning bees; and right here was where I experienced my first trouble as mentioned above. The returning bees would alight on the cone, and in a few minutes completely shut off the ventilation but since placing wire cloth on each side of the cone, as explained, I find that the bees, as a rule, in trying to gain their own hive, try to get through the wire cloth in place of the cone, and in a few minutes begin to run around, when they will find the entrance of the hive sitting by the side of their hive, and immediately begin to hum with their wings, "Home is found." Their comrades will join them at once, making a continual march of bees from the one hive into the one prepared with sections of foundation, thus making a powerful colony at once. At the end of three or four days, according to the conditions you wish to leave the colonies in, take away the escape and move the entrance a few inches away from the other, and allow them to build up again, at which time you can run them

in with the other colony as before. Of course it is needless to say it is a sure preventive of swarming as far as that colony is concerned.

Wilsonville, Canada.

STRONG COLONIES.

Bees Hanging Out; Wide Entrances; Colorado vs. Wisconsin; the Glorious Climate of the Former.

M. A. GILL.

Gleanings in Bee Culture.

I WAS highly interested in your editorial remarks in the August 1st issue on the advantages of big colonies; also in regard to "getting bees started in sections," and to "bees hanging out;" and with your consent, I will give to your readers some of my ideas along these same lines.

"Strong colonies" has always been one of my hobbies; and while producing extracted honey in Wisconsin, I secured them by using a two-story eight-frame hive for a brood nest, and was troubled very little with swarming; but since coming to Colorado, and producing comb honey exclusively, I find that, while colonies in eight-frame hives may be a little more prone to swarming, as good results may be obtained with this hive as with any other if the colony is so managed that the eight-frame hives are used for breeding, instead of for storing surplus.

I find that, early in the spring, the queen (none but prolific ones are allowed to live) will stake off and occupy the room they need, and increase the area of brood as the strength and warmth of the colony require. Then while every condition is on the ascending scale, when the brood is clear up to the top bars, is just the time to put on the first super, the next super being

put on when the same condition is reached again, never allowing the bees to quite reach the zenith of their ambition.

As a proof that there is scarcely any limit to strong colonies so managed, I will say that I have five colonies (four of which did not swarm, and one that was made by uniting two first swarms) among my bees, and they are now working in their eighth super, or forty supers for the five colonies.

In this apiary are 117 colonies, about forty of which have a ten-frame capacity. Now, isn't it provoking that only one out of the five is a ten-framer, and four of them just the common eight-frame dovetailed hives? But, you know, Josh Billings said, "Never argy agin' success," so I won't; but you may if you want to.

But if a colony gets a lot of sealed honey between the brood and top bars, and gets the corners and sides of the hive well stored with sealed honey, and has been given so small an entrance that it has *compelled* them to learn to hang out, you may put on supers, give bait sections, uncap honey, etc., but they won't prosper. You know Billings said, "If a man gets a start down hill, it seems as if the whole world is greased for the occasion;" and the colony mentioned above seems to be in the same condition, although Nature's storehouse is running over with sweetness. The only way I can successfully break the habit is to exchange this colony's super for one from a colony that has a super well occupied with comb-builders who will teach them by example that there is something in this world to do.

While traveling among the beekeepers in the capacity of foul brood inspector, I am often asked this question: "Gill, why do my bees hang out so?" and upon examination I find the bottoms nailed on tight, and the entrance blocks turned the long way, and

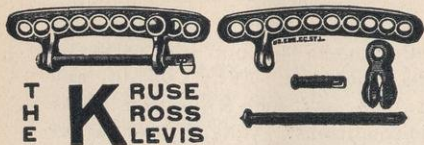
nailed to the entrance, and the hive standing out in the hot sun, with no shade whatever. Why, should any sane man ask such a question, under those conditions? Why, I had rather set a hive up on stilts, and take the bottom clear off: and I sometimes do, for I go after my bees with mighty heroic treatment sometimes in order to break up these habits, for bees are not unlike us men who know, it is very hard to leave off ruinous and bad habits when once they are well formed.

Other people say to me, "I wish you would tell me why my bees *won't* go into the supers;" and on inquiry I find that a colony in an eight-frame hive has been allowed to swarm perhaps three times: the first swarm has been allowed to get in that clogged condition above mentioned, the parent colony has not yet rallied from the drain upon it, and the other two swarms are not yet strong enough to go above. As Edwin Bevens says in the last issue of the American Bee Journal, "Another fool question. Why do people expect bees to occupy supers until the conditions in the brood nest and the strength of the colony warrant it?" All such men should follow the advice of Moses Quinby, when he says, "Confine your experience to pecks of bees instead of pints." Years ago I did a great deal of dividing, but must say that doubling up gives me more satisfaction.

To give you an idea of the resources of this valley that has been redeemed from the desert in the last fourteen years, I will say that the railroads estimate that there will be shipped from this county 1000 carloads of fruit this season.

While I shall always have a kindly remembrance for old Wisconsin, I have no desire to exchange this glorious climate and my wife's health for the rigors of a Wisconsin winter.

Grand Junction, Colo.



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

Address.

Mention this paper.

KRUSE KROSS KLEVIS CO.,
HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

Letter Box

A Beginner in Bee-Keeping.

I will give you a bit of my experience in the bee business. I started in this last spring with four colonies of bees, all good strong colonies. We had in this part of the state a fair crop of white clover, and the bees made four supers of nice honey. I also had four good swarms from them. These swarms have made some honey. The crop of Spanish needle bloomed out nicely, but I watched closely, and failed to see the bees work on it. They worked on Smartweed until a few days ago, (about the 15th).

I am a green hand in the business, and somewhat afraid of bees. I use the Simplicity eight-frame hives, and think they are very nice. Some tell me that the old box gum is the best. They say the bees freeze to death in these new kind of hives. I am a beginner, and write you for some information in regard to feeding bees in the fall. I have several gallon of sorghum that is not fit for table use. Can I utilize it as feed for the bees, and how?

JAMES WINN,

La Plata, Mo.

[Friend W.—I would advise you not to use molasses for winter feed. It

may do to use it when the bees can fly every day. Otherwise, it will kill your bees.—Ed].

???

From Mr. Doolittle.

FRIEND LEAHY:—

Upon my return from the Buffalo convention, I was taken with a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and when I had partially recovered, I was taken with a lame back, which has held me fast ever since. So I have kept putting off my editorial work till I could feel better; but this afternoon I see that it would not do to put it off longer; so have done the best I could, under writhings and twistings, on account of pain in my back, to write. So if it is not up to what you expected, you will know the reason.

I had expected to hear from you before this, telling me of your return home, how you found things after you left here, etc. But perhaps you have done this in the September PROGRESSIVE, which I have not seen, either because it is not out, or because the number that should have come to me has miscarried in the mails. If out, please mail me another copy.

Enclosed find a postal card from J. Doidge, of Jamaica, which tells you what he wishes done regarding his subscription to the PROGRESSIVE.

Sorry you did not plan to be at Buffalo. We had a good time, and I think you would have felt at home and had a good time, too. Brothers Hutchinson, York, Root, and others, all spoke a good word for you.

Well, E. R. Root has been here, and he found the Weed comb just the same as you did. We gave samples of each to the Roots' agent from Syracuse who was with Ernest, he (the agent, Salisbury,) not knowing which was which, and the minute his knife struck the center of the Weed, he *cut* the same as we did, and when he eat or chewed a

piece, it was the same as with us—tough. Then Ernest tried, and he admitted all that you and I said was so, and asked me to write it up for Gleanings, which I may do as soon as I get well enough.

Both wife and I enjoyed your visit very much when you were here, and often speak of it. Was very glad to make your acquaintance, and I wish you much success in this life, and in the life to come, a home in heaven.

Truly yours,

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Brodino, N. Y.

Editorial.

The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

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

With the November issue of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, we will begin the publication of a series of articles, entitled, "Experience and its Lessons," by Mr. R. C. Aikin, of Loveland, Colo. Instead of simply saying that such and such things are so, Mr. Aikin will tell what he has tried, pointing the lesson; and we believe many will be benefitted by his experience and take the lesson, instead of going through the experiment for themselves. The first part of this series will be quite historical, and later on, he will discuss modern methods and fixtures in the light they are presented to him from his years of experience; together with different styles and modifications of hives. Toward the last, there will be something new, or nearly so; and nearing the end of the series, he will discuss the application of the

present knowledge to future methods and fixtures. Our readers may expect something good, as Mr. Aikin has no peer among writers on apiculture.

† † † †

DEATH OF LITTLE FERN.

Little Fern is dead.

Bro. W. Z. Hutchinson's little five-year-old daughter, whose death recently occurred under such peculiarly sad and heartrending circumstances, was a very sweet child, known to most of us only by her father's reference in some of his writings to his little Fern, the tender plant he loved so dearly, and cherished as the apple of his eye—his youngest born. But to me, she was a reality, a bright-eyed, sweet-faced child, in the glow of health and beauty, fair as a spring morning, and happy as the birds she loved so well.

When I called at Bro. H.'s home in August, the first person I met was little Fern. I asked her where her father was, and she told me he was out at the shop. We walked to the shop together, and when Bro. Hutchinson and I shook hands and began to talk like old friends, I noticed little Fern looked on with much surprise. Shortly Bro. H. went to the house, leaving little Fern and I alone. She then asked me who I was. I told her, and she said she did not remember having heard that name. I asked her if she had heard of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, and she said she had. I then asked her if we were not friends, to which she replied, "Yes, if you are papa's friend, you are my friend."

The pleasure of my visit with Bro. Hutchinson was much enhanced by this sweet child, who was so soon to go the way of all the earth. Little did I think when last I saw her standing there in her father's home, how brief would be the time she yet should dwell in the place where she was so fondly

idolized. But it was even so, and she is gone.

Dear little Fern, goodbye. Your life seemed bright before you, but the All-Wise Father knoweth best, and needed you to make His garden lovelier, and so transplanted there the little flower so loved on earth. But, standing by the gates of pearl, I know you look toward earth to see the dear ones waiting here, and by and by, in God's good time, they, too, will go beyond, and meet you, nevermore to part.

Sleep sweetly, little Fern. The grass may grow and the wild birds sing above your grave, but in your father's heart and the hearts of those who loved you, your memory will live as long as life, for ever will they hold in sacred reverence the hallowed name of "Little Fern."

But while earth mourns your loss, heaven is richer by your presence.

Fern has gone across the river,

For a little while,

Tremulous, your lashes quiver
As you miss her smile.

It was best; the Master needed

In his garden fair,

One who lived as pure as she did
For a treasure there.

Hope, nor mourn in sad repining,

In your bitter woe,

For the glory sun is shining,
Though the cloud hangs low.

She is waiting there to greet you,

Her for whom you yearn,

Soon in heaven she will meet you,
Angel little Fern.

† † † †

Fenimore Cooper's word painting of the lakes of North America is beautiful, yet it is real in comparison. "The placid waters," the distant shore, cool bracing winds that waft across the broad expanse of Lake Erie, is vigorat-ing—it is healthful. The bursting red glow of the setting sun, as the monarch of the day recedes behind the waves of sparkling waters, is a scene long to be

remembered by one who has never beheld the beauty of the result on the water. After leaving Medina, Ohio, I went to Cleveland and there took a steam boat (I might say a floating palace) in the evening for Detroit, Mich. After a long way out of clere-land, as the darkness began to gather in, and the water seemed to turn to inky blackness, the officers amused the passengers immensely with a very strong search light, with which they would pick out objects far away such as boats, ships and islands. I sat up until 12 o'clock at night watching the lights along the shore. They called to mind bygone days when I as a boy watched the lights along the shore in distant lands, and wondered what these lights foretokened. Were they to guide the mariner? Were they to point out the dangers of the distant reef, or the fatal rock? They were. There are lights along the shores of time that are ever warning us of the danger ahead. It is well for them who heeds the warning and shuns the danger.

† † † †

In the last issue of the PROGRESSIVE I gave a description of some of the manufacturers of bee-keepers' supplies. I will now proceed on this line, after which I will tell of the bee-keepers whom I visited. The Page & Lyons Man'fg. Co., of New London, Wis., is known to many bee-keepers through the advertisements in the bee-periodicals, and by the excellent goods they manufacture. I called on this firm August 20, and for the first time saw their large factory and warehouses. They have an up-to-date plant and are enjoying an excellent trade. Mr. M. D. Keith, treasurer and manager of the company, informed me that they had sold this season, eight million sections. As other companies put out a large amount of sections on consignment we believe for actual sales eight million leads the list. Mr. Keith is a very social and entertaining gentleman and I spent a very pleasant day with him at his beautiful home. This was only the second time that Mr. Keith and I had met, yet I felt as though we were old acquaintances.

THE PASSING OF THE DEEP-CELL
FOUNDATION.

About a year ago, some hints were thrown out that it was possible to manufacture bee combs with cells from three-eighths to one-half inch high. The editor of *Gleanings*, so it is claimed, took a sample of this manufactured comb to the Lincoln convention, but for some reason, best known to himself, kept it in the dark. Along about that time it will be remembered by readers of the bee journals that considerable was written by prominent bee-keepers about "bait combs," that is, a small piece of natural comb, as built by the bees, with walls three-eighths to one-half inch high. It was claimed that if such comb was put into sections, bees would enter the supers more readily, and some of the writers advanced the idea (some from experience and some from theory) that with a poor season, with these bait combs, a honey crop could be obtained when, without them, no surplus would be stored in the sections. It was argued further that if pieces of natural comb would accomplish the results claimed for it, manufactured comb with cells from three-eighths to one-half inch deep would bring the same results. Here the enterprising *Roots* began offering small quantities of manufactured comb to bee-keepers, with cells a quarter of an inch deep, and later with cells one-eighth of an inch deep, and finally with cells only one-sixteenth of an inch deep.

It will be remembered that Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, editor of the *Bee-Keepers' Review*, took exceptions to this deep cell foundation, on the ground that it would be tough and leathery, and when he got samples for experimental purpose, he found the manufacturers sent him foundation with walls only one-sixteenth of an inch deep. As this was not the manufactured comb to which Mr.

Hutchinson had taken exceptions, (foundation with walls from a quarter to a half inch deep), he made no experiment with what was sent him. Along in May, we purchased some of the foundation with cells one-eighth inch deep, wishing to give it a trial. I also wrote to Mr. Doolittle, asking him to have honey stored in the regular foundation and in this manufactured comb under the same conditions, and I would tell them apart blindfolded. In June we had an elegant flow of honey here, and the bees would store honey in almost anything.

They did store honey in the manufactured comb, but no faster than they drew out foundation and filled it; and I thought, all things considered, that the bees accepted foundation more readily than they did the manufactured comb. I have made several inquiries where experiments have been made along this line, and have found no one that has had better results from it than from regular foundation, and all admit that it is tough and leathery.

Mr. Doolittle it will be remembered was quite an enthusiast on this manufactured comb, and when at his home I thought there was a touch of sadness in his voice when he admitted that it was a failure for what it was intended, that is, for securing of honey in a poor season. The following is what Mr. Doolittle has to say:

† † † †

Drawn Comb.—Undoubtedly the readers of the *PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER* are wondering how Doolittle was pleased with the drawn comb, which he was so favorably impressed with last spring, after he has tested it in his apiary. Well, I was disappointed with it. I did not expect it would be perfect in its first stages, for it will be remembered that I said I considered

it nearer perfection for the purpose for which it was intended, than was comb foundation in its infancy, for the purpose for which it was intended. But there were things about the matter which I did not understand, and those things related almost entirely to the flat-bottomed cells. I had used the Van Deusen flat-bottomed foundation for years, and as the bees made no objections to the flat bases to the cells, I had not calculated that the flat bottoms to these cells in the Weed comb was to play so important a part. Whether in foundation for the brood chamber, or that for the sections, the bees always changed the Van Deusen flat-bottom to the style of that they used for their own combs, or very nearly so, doing it so quickly that no perceptible time was lost; but from the past season's experience it would seem that where the cell-walls on flat-bottomed bases are from one-eighth to one-fourth inches deep, the bees cannot get at the bottom of the cells to change them over from the flat form to that usually employed for comb. And because they could not do this they were slow in accepting this new drawn comb, actually advancing ordinary foundation to a point nearer completion during the same length of time, and also storing more honey in the latter than in the former. For this same reason, as I believe, I was confronted with something in this drawn comb which I had not seen in years: or since I used to insert a plaster paris form in a section, having the imprint of comb foundation on one side, on which I painted melted beeswax, which adhered to the section, in the center, after the plaster of paris was removed. As will be seen, this sheet of wax, I now had in the center of the section, had one side of plain wax, as it left the brush, while the other side was very much like foundation. In a poor year, the bees would accept the foundation side of this sheet of wax, build out the

cells and fill it with honey, and cap it over as nice as could be, while the smooth side of the wax center remained just as the brush left it. Thus I would have sections of nice white capped honey on one side, and an entirely vacant side on the reverse. And, strange to say, I find some sections very similar in this respect by the use of this Weed drawn comb; only, of course, the bees have not eaten away the cell walls; but simply left them untouched on one side, while the other is filled with honey and all nicely capped over. I can only account for this on the ground that the bees are loth to accept the flat-bottomed cells, and only did so, where, for some reason or other, one side came near to where the cluster of bees were at work busily on the sections opposite. That the trouble is in the flat base, together with high cell wall, seems very evident, from the fact that a close examination shows that the bees, in their efforts to have things as they wish them, have filled in the corners with their own wax, in some cases sufficient to give the bottoms of the cells a somewhat rounded appearance, and in many instances where this has not been done, the whole bottom of the cells are varnished over, apparently with propolis, the same as they will do with comb which remains long on the hive when propolis is coming in from the fields, but no honey. The result of this flat base, together with deep cells, being thus objectionable to the bees, is that we have comb honey, where any is completed, that will resist the cutting of a knife, two to one, what it did before the bees had access to it. And for the same reason, a greater bulk of wax and propolis accumulates in the mouth in chewing any certain sized piece after the bees have manipulated it, than will be accumulated before the bees touch it. To be sure, I could only test it in a poor season, as we had such in this locality, and I can

readily believe that with a rousing honey season, which compels the bees to store honey in any nook or corner, so to speak, the case would be different, and the product, under such conditions, nice and equal to that built on foundation or in natural comb, as some have given testimony. But it will be remembered that many of us have testified with pride to the fact that, with "bait sections," we have secured quite a little crop of honey in years so poor that the bees did not scarcely touch foundation at all, and the main claim for this new high-cell-walled foundation was that it would give us ALL "bait sections," and by thus furnishing the bees with sections full of comb, swarming was to be retarded, and a fair crop of honey secured, even in a poor year. I am still of the opinion that the grounds taken against this new product last spring, were unwarranted, and that the whole trouble hinges on the cell walls being formed on a flat sheet of wax, to which none took exceptions before they had tried it. I am informed that Mr. Weed believes this high cell wall foundation can be made on natural bases, and if it can, I am still open for a fair test of the same again, so am not going to condemn the whole thing from this one season's trial. Neither do I believe that what we now have is an entire failure, for those who use bottom starters in their sections will find it a boon over foundation, inasmuch as it will stand upright, while so small a strip will be used that the bees can change the base, as they do along the edges, where a larger piece is used. If our season had been one of those where honey comes in as if by magic, undoubtedly my report would have been different, and been more in agreement with others who have reported a success; but I am glad, on account of these experiments, that the season was poor, for thereby we have

found out "where we are at" in a single season, while it might have taken longer to remedy the defects, had it been otherwise. While I am still of the opinion that something of value may come out of this high cell wall foundation, yet my advice would be to go slow and careful in testing, using, or putting much money into machinery for its manufacture, for, so far, nothing different from this would be warranted.

MASON FRUIT JARS FOR HONEY.

As Mason fruit jars are becoming quite popular as a package to market honey in, we have made arrangements for an unlimited supply at a very low price, as follows:

Pint Mason jars, per 1/2 gross.	\$2.75
Quart Mason jars, per 1/2 gross.	5.25
Quart Mason jars, per 1/2 gross.	3.00
Quart Mason jars, per gross.	5.50

Now send on your orders, and get wholesale prices with the benefits of all the cash discounts.

Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.

HONEY JARS.



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

The prices are as follows:

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

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

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

ITALIAN QUEENS.

???

Bred in the North, are Hardy, Industrious and Beautiful. Send 75c for 1 untested queen, or \$1 for tested. Breeding queen, \$2.

WM H. BRIGHT, Mazeppa, Minn.

Please mention the "Progressive."



MAKE YOUR OWN HIVES

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

W. F. & JOHN BARNES CO.,
914 Ruby St. **ROCKFORD, ILLS**
Please mention the "Progressive"

Northwestern Stock Raising and Agriculture.

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

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

Please mention the "Progressive."

Texas Queens!

Golden Italians, Adel or Albino Queens.

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

J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Tex

Please mention the "Progressive."

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

WARRANTED

THREE

AND FIVE-BANDED QUEENS

By return mail, at

50c.



GEO. W. COOK, Spring Hill, Kas.

FOR
\$1.00



VESTA TUBULAR.

Upon receipt of \$1 we will send you, freight prepaid, one of our new "Vesta" Tubular Lanterns, which we regard as perhaps the best value we have ever been able to offer. The Vesta Tubular combines the "bull-strength" make up of the Railroad Lantern with the perfect combustion of the tubular construction, and it is simply "GREAT"—so great, indeed, that we issue a special Circular of it.

OUR LITTLE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE IS MAILED FREE. ASK FOR ONE.

R. E. DIETZ CO.,
60 Laight St., New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

"DIETZ" is the "sterling" stamp for Lanterns.

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

25 CTS.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

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

A book especially for beginners. Address
Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.



WANTED.

From 100 to 1,000 Extracting
Combs, L size. Address W. Cart-
wright, Steamboat Rock, Iowa, stating price.

W. CARTWRIGHT,
8-2t **Steamboat Rock, Iowa.**
Please mention the "Progressive."

4 1-4 SECTIONS.



Our business is making sections. We are located in the basswood belt of Wisconsin; therefore the material we use can not be better. We have made the following prices:

NO. 1 SNOW WHITE.		NO. 1 CREAM.	
500 @	\$1.25	500 @	\$1.00
1000 @	2.50	1000 @	2.00
2000 per 1000 @	4.75	2000 per 1000 @	3.75
3000 per 1000 @	6.75	3000 per 1000 @	5.25

If large quantities are wanted, write for prices. Price list of sections, foundation, veils, smokers, zinc, etc., sent on application.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO., Marshfield, Wisconsin.

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,
315 MINNESOTA AVE.,
Kansas City, Kas.

Write at once for his Illustrated Catalogue.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

Do You Use Tobacco?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Smithville, Mo., May 20, 1895.

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

Very respectfully,

J. M. AKER.

Otto, Kas., Feb. 4, 1896.

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

Yours truly,

WILLIE J. GOODWILL.

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

COLLI Co., Higginville, Mo.



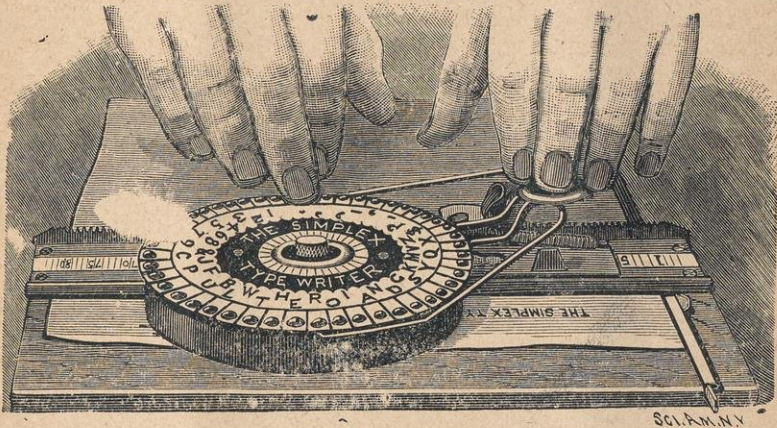
The Simplex Typewriter.



— 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 SEW-
ING-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. CLERK-
GYMENS 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 print-
ing 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
much better than I expected, and with practice I think I will be able to write very fast
with it."—E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ill.

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

LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, MO

1897.

New 

CATALOGUE, PRICES, GOODS.....

1897.

QUEEN BEES IN SEASON.

Three-frame Nuclei and Fall Colonies a Specialty.

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

AND ALL KIND OF **APIARIAN SUPPLIES**

— AT —
BED ROCK.

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

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

ADDRESS

E. T. FLANAGAN,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

BELLEVILLE, ILLS.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL. The following editorial appears in the Beekeepers' Review for August; and although the No-Drip Shipping-Case idea is old, we believe we were the first to bring it prominently before the public. We introduced it in the summer of 1896. Well, now read what the editor of the Review says:

"Shipping-cases of the no-drip style are decidedly superior to the old style in which the honey, if any drips from the combs, and this very frequently happens, runs out through the bottom of the case, and daubs the top of the under case. Dirt and dust stick to this honey, and give the cases a very untidy appearance. The no-drip case prevents all this. I used 250 cases last year, and carted them around to five state fairs, and only those who have been through such experiences with the old style of case know the comfort experienced in handling dry, clean cases at all times. If anyone experiences any trouble in folding up the paper tray that goes in the bottom, let him make a board about one-eighth of an inch, or a trifle more, smaller than the inside of the case. Place the sheet of paper on top of the case, lay on the board, and then gently press down upon the board, forcing the paper to the bottom of the case. A nail driven into the upper side of the board will furnish a handle for removing the board. The lower corners of the board may need rounding off to prevent their puncturing the paper. It may require a little patience and practice to get the board just right, and to learn how to use it, but the neatness and dispatch that follow will amply repay the trouble."

Do we make the **No-Drip Shipping-Case?** Of course we do. Send us a trial order, and try your honey in them on the market. If you do not have some pleased customers, we shall be surprised.

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

Branch Offices: 118 Mich. St., Chicago; 10 Vine St., Phila.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Mechanic Falls, Me.; St. Paul, Minn.

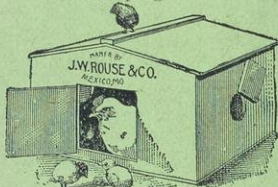
Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

— Latest Improved Hives and all kind of

Apiarian Supplies, Bees & Queens

Everything Cheap.

Send 25c for the Amateur Bee-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; 23, \$2.50.

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

J. W. ROUSE & CO.,

:

MEXICO, MO.