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The progressive bee-keeper. Vol. X, No. 5 May 1900

Higginsville, Mo.: Leahy Manufacturing Company, May 1900

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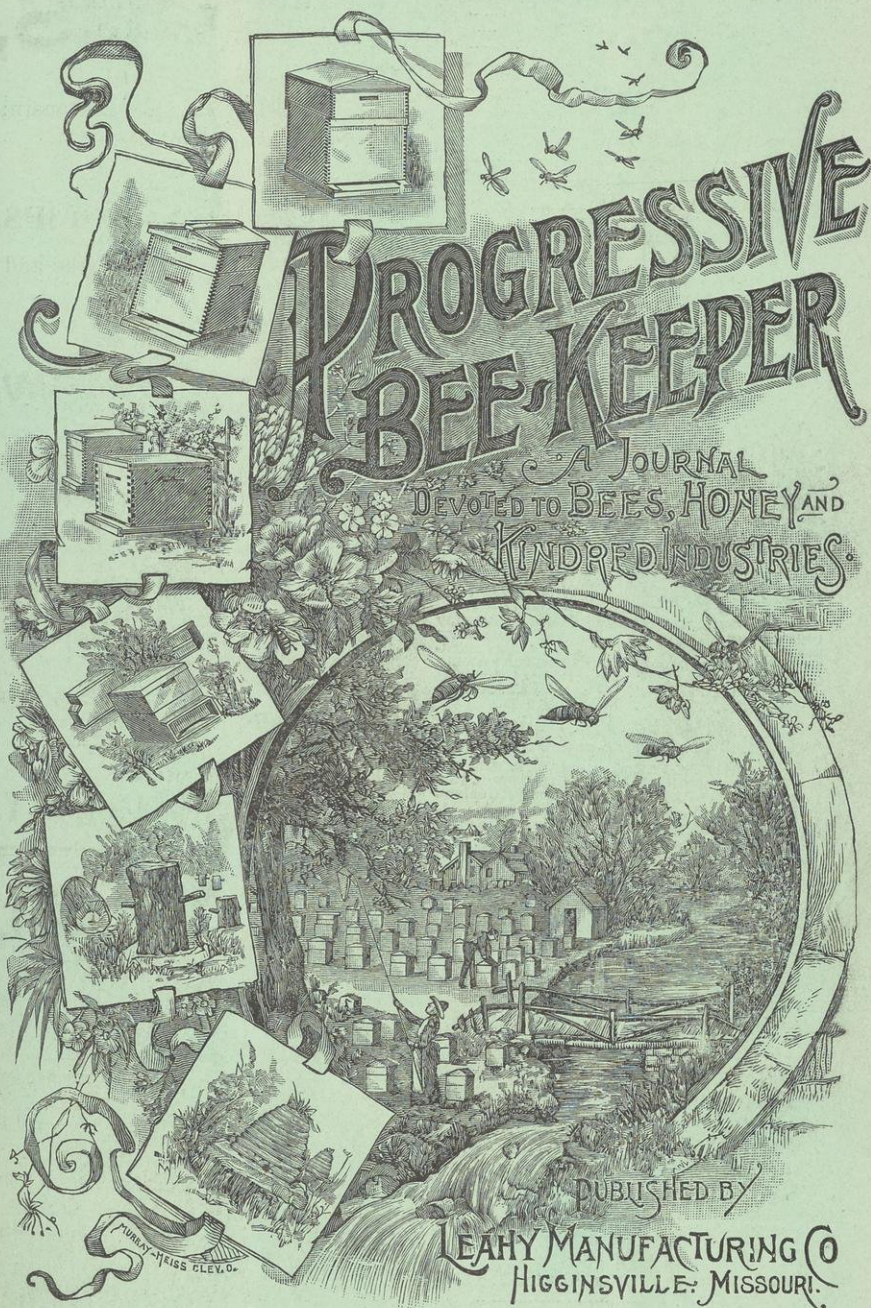
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MAY, 1900.



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

Advertising Rate Card of the "Progressive Bee-Keeper," Higginsville, Mo.*

7 agate lines ($\frac{3}{4}$ -inch), one insertion.....	\$ 50
14 agate lines (1-inch), one insertion.....	90
28 agate lines (2-inch), one insertion.....	1 70
42 agate lines (3-inch), one insertion.....	2 50
56 agate lines (4-inch), one insertion.....	3 30
70 agate lines (5-inch), one insertion.....	3 90
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98 agate lines (7-inch) one-half page, one insertion.....	5 40
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TIME ADVERTISEMENT DISCOUNTS.

Three insertions.....	5 per cent
Six insertions.....	10 per cent
Nine insertions.....	15 per cent
Twelve insertions.....	20 per cent

*No fake medicine or mining scheme, or advertisements of a questionable character allowable.

Sworn circulation, 2,500.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Please mention the "Progressive."

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We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

The Review.....	(\$1 00)	\$1 35
Colman's Rural World.....	1 00	1 10
Journal of Agriculture.....	1 00	1 10
Kansas Farmer.....	1 00	1 10
Nebraska Farmer.....	1 00	1 10
Home and Farm.....	50	75

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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. J. W. Rouse; price, 28c.

Advanced Bee Culture, by W. Z. Hutchinson; 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.

Scientific Queen-Rearing, by G. M. Doolittle; price, \$1.00.

Langstroth on the Honey Bee, revised by Dadant; price, \$1.15. Address,

LEAHY MFG. CO.,
Higginsville, Mo.

Wanted.

Alsike clover seed and Japanese buckwheat. If you have any to sell, write to us. Address,

Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.

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. & J. ROCKFORD, ILLS
JOHN BARNES CO., 914 Ruby St.

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is the time to subscribe for the
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Please mention the "Progressive."

Made to Order.

Bingham Brass Smokers,



made of sheet-brass, which does not rust or burn out, should last a lifetime. You need one, but they cost 25c more than tin of the same size. The little pen cut shows our brass hinge put on the three larger sizes. No wonder Bingham's 4-inch Smoke Engine goes without puffing, and

Does Not Drop Inky Drops.

The perforated steel fire-grate has 381 holes to air the fuel and support the fire. Prices. Heavy Tin Smoke Engine, four-inch Stove, per mail, \$1.50; 3½-inch, \$1.10; three-inch, \$1.00; 2½-inch, 90c; two inch, 65c.

BINGHAM SMOKERS

are the original, and have all the improvements, and have been the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE for 22 years.

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 smoke. 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

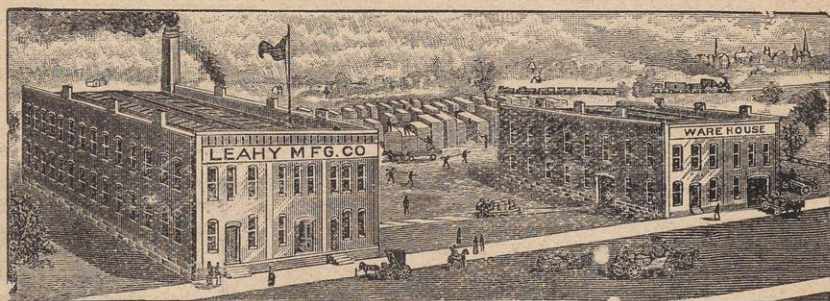


producers use Bingham Smokers and Knives. The same is true of the world's largest producers of extracted honey. Before buying a smoker or knife hunt up its record and pedigree.

Please mention the 'Progressive.'

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS THIS YEAR.



We have made many improvements this year in the manufacture of bee supplies. The following are some of them: Our hives are made of one grade better lumber than heretofore, and all that are sent out under our new prices, will be supplied with separators and nails. The Telescope hive has a new bottom board, which is a combination of hive stand and bottom board, and is supplied with slatted tinned separators. The Higginsville Smoker is much improved, is larger than heretofore, and better material is used all through. Our Latest Process Foundation has no equal, and our highly polished sections are superb indeed. Send 5c for sample copy of these two articles, and be convinced. The Daisy Foundation Fastener—well, it is a daisy now, sure enough, with a pocket to catch the dripping wax, and a treadle so it can be worked by the foot. Prices as low as conservative, considering the big advance in raw material. If you have not received our new catalogue, send for it at once. Sample copy of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER free. Address,

LEAHY MFG. CO.,

Higginsville, Mo.
East St. Louis, Ills.
Omaha, Neb.

"Higginsville" Bee Supplies at Kansas City.



Having purchased the good will and business of H. L. Miller, of Supplies, I will be in a position to furnish all Bee-Keepers' Supplies at Higginsville prices.

You will save freight by ordering of me. Write for Catalogue.



407 Grand Ave.

C. E. Walker,
Kansas City, Mo.

Shall we Adopt

Plain Sections and Fences?

Perhaps you are debating this question now. It is not too late yet to make a trial of these goods this season, and no doubt you would like to know what has been the experience of other bee-keepers who have tried them. We have on hand some


Evidence.

If you wish, we will gladly send you a copy. You will find much interesting reading, and it may be worth many dollars to you. See what bee-keepers all over the United States and Canada have to say. Ask for Bulletin A. Do not delay, but send your request at once.

Do you want an EXTRACTOR this season? Investigate our

Cowan Reversible Ball-Bearing Extractors.

We have a little pamphlet giving some information about these. Send for it if interested.

 We are pioneers in the manufacture of modern fixtures for Plain Sections and Fences, (as well as all other supplies). If you want them right, send to us or our Branch Offices or Agencies.

The A. I. Root Co.,

=

Medina, O.

Please mention this paper when you write.

Watch for our ad next issue.

The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey, and Kindred Industries

50 Cents a Year.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company.

Vol. X.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., MAY, 1900.

No. 5.

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Various Notes.

F. L. THOMPSON.

As there is some danger of misunderstanding in regard to the Western Bee-Keeper, I will tell as much as I know about it. It was started by Mr. C. H. Gordon, who persuaded Mr. J. W. Bailey to publish it for him. After the first issue was out, Mr. Gordon failed to turn up or send any word of his intentions. Mr. Bailey then asked me to do the editing for him, saying he wanted to fulfil the expectation of the subscribers (some twenty at that time), whether Mr. Gordon did or not. I agreed to do so. I was not satisfied with twelve small pages for each issue, and after much persuasion, they were with the June number increased to sixteen. While I remained in Denver, I was able to keep down the number of errors in some degree; but when I went to Montrose for the season's bee-work, then the trouble began. Mr. Bailey was not up in spelling and punctuation, and did not like to take the time to make the corrections from the marked proof I would send. Finally, when the July issue came a month late, with over two hundred errors that had been marked in the proof, I advised him to dispose of the paper as soon as possible; suggesting that it be turned over to the PROGRESSIVE, as I would certainly not stay with him at the expiration

A Changing.

I stood on the brow of the mountain and looked on the valley below;
The day was a day to remember, a day in a May long ago,
A wonderful glory illumined the mountain and valley and sea.
All life was a rapture exquisite, for the girl that I loved was with me.

I wandered afar from the mountain, in countries of languages strange.
My hair it was silver, and wrinkled my face with the footprints of change.
Yet never I ceased to remember the peak and the valley below,
And the girl who had brightened the smiling of May on a day long ago.

I stood once again on the mountain, my eyes on the blue of the sea,
The sky and the earth were a poem, but life was a desert to me.
The valley was fair as a picture, in beautiful tints aglow.
But my heart it was breaking to see it—she slept in the valley below.

—Will Ward Mitchell.

of my contract, on account of being held responsible for those errors. I never heard directly from any reliable source what took place then, but Mr. Gordon appeared to turn up again and assume the ownership, by advertising in the journals. I had a number of articles on hand, and not caring to turn them over to any one until I was sure the paper would continue, and be in competent hands, I held them; and being later informed by Mr. Bailey that I could dispose of them as I wished, I made inquiries about Mr. Gordon, and learned that he had left town owing a number of people, and that his address had been changed to Cor. 12th and Arapahoe Sts., Boulder, Colorado. I did not see any copy of the paper after he took charge, and think none was printed. In order that the subscribers should get the value of their money, especially those who had subscribed at my suggestion, I considered myself justified in turning over my material to the *PROGRESSIVE*, together with the list of subscribers I had, though not in any way bound to do so. Hence it is not the *Western Bee-Keeper* which has been transferred to the *PROGRESSIVE*, but only my private material and list.

Perhaps some may criticise me for allowing little things like punctuation and spelling to stand in the way of bee-information, which is worth as much when wrongly as when rightly punctuated. So it is—in manuscript; and I hope no one will be influenced by this action to discontinue writing to the journals just because he is not familiar with the niceties of punctuation. But whether right or wrong, it is my conviction, and I must act according to it, that in print a comma or a hyphen is of as much value as a word or a sentence; for a journal is a marketable product, and should

be as free from errors as sections from propolis, though neither the errors nor the propolis are consumed.

We are often told, and I had come to believe it, that it is folly to start a new bee-journal. But after this experience I believe that is too much of a generalization; for in spite of the very little solicitation that was done, and the defective get-up, the list of names I turned over amounted to nearly seventy, most of them cash subscribers, and there was a very gratifying display of interest in the way of practical and meritorious articles. Naturally, the growth was cumulative, and at the time I withdrew more of value remained than had yet come to light. With the right management, and more canvassing, such a paper would very soon pay for "itself," though whether it would much more than do so is another question, and I think no one should attempt it who is not in love with the work for its own sake, and prepared to fill a definite want, besides doing the printing and press-work correctly.

Bee-journals were never better than they are to-day, say several. Yes, yes; but that does not prevent the possibility of improvement—and if so, then there are, by comparison, present defects. If I simply point out a few, and that is the end of it, no particular good will be done; but if you agree, and say so, when renewing your various subscriptions, then we may look for better things. Here is a big one to begin with. Bee-papers are too much inclined to push one side of a question, or an implement or device, rather than all sides, to play the part of an advocate, rather than that of a judge. Not to take the worst examples, which will occur to every reader, the treatment of the size of hives in the *Review* has been incomplete.

Much in favor of the large hive was referred to, but an exclusive reader of the Review could not fail to know more of the small-hive arguments, and know them better, than of the large-hive ones. "But" you will say "if the editor honestly believes the small hives are better, why should he not do that which he thinks is for the best interests of all?" Well, now, there's the point. Is it the office of a paper to give one man's views or two, or eight or ten—or see to it that the views of all are thoroughly understood and impartially presented? What is a journal for? I am ashamed to say that the tone of newspaper journalism, and much other journalism, is such, that I really believe many will honestly reply that general custom countenances the practice of playing the advocate rather than the judge. And if general custom is your guide, if you believe in the wisdom of the crowd, I can't argue with you. But to others I will say, that it is distinctly to your advantage, if not to the publisher's, to know the EXACT degree of estimation in which to hold all devices and methods, and this knowledge can only be attained by bringing EVERY consideration of weight to bear on one or the other beam of the scales, and if the publisher fails to do so in any particular, by omission or commission, he is breaking faith with you in his promise to furnish you the best bee-journal he can for fifty cents or a dollar a year. Some years ago, in the Review, appeared an editorial paragraph on the merits and demerits of fixed and loose bottom-boards, which I think a model of the way information should be given.

Some publishers will say "Bring on your arguments and denunciations; make 'em red hot; I'll publish them. I print both sides, I do." How very fair—but hold on; notice

he doesn't say he will not remain an advocate himself (keeping a firm grip on the authority of the judge, however), and twist, misinterpret, misrepresent and vilify, with all the tricks of an advocate, any and all considerations you may present on the side he chooses to oppose. No, we must go deeper yet. An honorable publisher is bound to be a JUDGE, never an advocate. Rightly or wrongly, most readers attach a degree of weight to the utterances of an editor, simply because he is an editor, which they do not to those of a contributor. If, knowing this, he uses that influence while remaining an advocate, i. e. while magnifying one side and belittling the other, instead of HIMSELF fully and fairly presenting both, he deceives his readers to just the extent that the influence of an editor excels that of a contributor.

And of course the same applies to suppressions of truth, as well as perversions. As a judge, it is his duty to make plain everything important he knows that has a bearing on the decision, no matter what his personal opinion may be. If that would be too great a sacrifice, then let him first retire from the judgeship or editorship. Is this hard? Why, of course. Lots of right actions are hard. But pray, what else would a man of honor do?

Well, now we come to a delicate question. Can a supply-dealer also publish a bee-journal, and HONORABLY push his own goods therein, more than those of others, outside of its advertising columns? I say no. I suppose I am treading on about everybody's toes here. Can't help it.

Here let me quote a recent editorial in one of the bee-papers: "In one of the bee-papers a query appears about a certain hive which has not been pushed to the front as

have some others. It is insinuated that certain other hives were pressed upon the bee-keeping public to the exclusion of the one in question. Now that was really too bad, wasn't it? Just to think that any one would try to get every bee-keeper to use a certain kind of hive in preference to a certain other kind!

One might as well ask why any one of the numberless dead bee-papers weren't pushed on to success by those already established. We are not of the kind that expect that our bee-paper competitors are going to work very hard to make the American Bee Journal a success. That is what we are here for. Neither should any one expect that every manufacturer is going to turn in and push some other hive than his own. The manufacturers are not in business simply for their health, any more than bee-keepers produce honey just for fun."

Here an editor not only does not act as a judge, in giving no sort of intimation that the query referred to had any color or sense at all, even a mistaken basis, but he descends to one of the questionable practices of the smart special pleader, the insincere fashion of setting up a straw man and knocking it down again. If this was a battle of wits at an evening party, we might laugh and think nothing of it; but it is a search for TRUTH, whatever it is and wherever it may be, and the pert crowing of either side is entirely valueless. The writer knew perfectly well that the criticism implied in the query was NOT aimed at manufacturers pure and simple who do not push others' implements MORE (the idea!) than their own, but at publishers who use their EDITORIAL influence to boom the goods which they manufacture. Why not meet that issue fairly and squarely? Has an editor any duties pertaining to

the judicial presentation of all important information? Does being a manufacturer annul any editorial duties? If not annulling, does it modify? How? How much? Why?

Morrison, Colo.

Maidens Two.

Her hand isn't overly pretty,
Her face isn't overly fair,
Her talk isn't specially witty,
No "wonderful sheen" has her hair.
She is merely a plain little woman,
Not sparkling nor yet recherche,
Indeed she is fearfully human,
This maiden of every-day.

She is cultured, bewitching and dainty,
Her face is a poet's delight.
Her hair is the dream of a saint. He
Who sees her is charmed by the sight.
Her brow is a classical feature,
Her form is a vision, they say,
A rare, irresistible creature,
This maiden au fait, recherche,

One's mother is aged and "poorly,"
And dishwater isn't the best
Of washes for whitening, surely,
The hands that are never at rest.
But somebody, holding them, kisses
The ache and the roughness away,
And somebody's presence her bliss is,
The lad she will marry one day.

And one to her mother is haughty,
Who to others is charmingly sweet,
A fortunate heiress, and naughty
As any who cross her may meet.
Half-selfish, unsettled, suspicious
Of lovers, fast-growing blase,
O, happy the future auspicious,
For her who is not recherche.

Her eyes they are not as the bluest
Of violets peeping in spring,
Yet tenderest, purest and truest.
To Jack—she is wearing his ring.
Betrotted, and the parson is spoken.
The wedding is coming in May.
Be the old-fashioned circlet the token
Of the maiden of every-day.

While one to her wedding is driving,
The other may walk with a smile,
While one with her wealth is contriving,
The other with love will beguile.
The dear little housekeeping woman,
A wise lover, Jack, every-day
For choosing a girl that is human,
In place of a girl recherche.

—Will Ward Mitchell.

Convention Notice.

The Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association held their seventh annual convention at Hutto, Tex., July 12-13, 1900. All cordially invited to attend. No hotel bills to pay. Prominent bee-keepers expected.

E. R. JONES, Pres't.

LOUIS SCHOLL, Sec. and Treas.

Subscribe for the PROGRESSIVE.

Facing Hives in Colorado. Moving Bees a Short Distance.

J. B. DODDS.

As per request I will endeavor to give a report on facing hives. As a particular apiary I have charge of is so arranged that about three-fourths of them were facing respectively south, east, north and west, for the reader to more properly understand, I will explain further that the apiary is laid out in three squares of about one-third of an acre in each square, and the hives are placed all around the outside, facing in. I never could recommend the design, although it was designed by one of Colorado's most thorough and practical apiculturists. If it is a man's desire to have his hives face north, east, south and west, I would suggest forming them in groups of say eight, and then form one grand group of the whole. It would greatly facilitate the work, for there is often a hive at one corner that contains something that another needs at the other extreme, and vice versa. They can be set on one-third the ground, and be nearer honey-house.

Well, I begin my report with the spring of '98, and will be as brief as possible. The difference in those facing east, west, and south was hardly perceptible. They were all pretty short of stores. This record was made between the 17th and 20th of May, '98, and as in that locality there is very little honey to gather before alfalfa bloom, I would have been obliged to have resorted to artificial feed, if it had not been for the providential finding those facing north fully as strong in bees and brood, and a surplus of stores to spare, which allowed me to bring the whole through to the honey-flow all right, but it ran them close. Now you will remember that the winter of '97 and '98, from Jan. 15th, the bees flew every day, but

the winter of '98 and '99 was the reverse, for we had winter from the first of November to the first of April, and I found the bees in just the reverse condition. The fatality was greater in the hives facing north. The frames and honey, as well as the outside of the hives, were all daubed up, showing too long confinement, although there were exceptions, for some few facing north are amongst the first in the apiary. I can't account for it. I only lost two colonies out of 150 but and out from the winter. One was facing west, and one north. It is evident in my mind that it matters little which way hives face in Colorado, for what will miss one winter will or may hit the next. What is most essential is the wind-break—just the least rise of ground, or a fence to the north and west to deflect the winds from that point.

In the form of a synopsis I will say the winter of '97 and '98 being exceptionally mild, the bees flew a great deal, necessitating a greater consumption of honey; and with the enticing sunshine in the entrance the bees facing east, west and south flew early or later and oftener than those facing north; but as said before, I couldn't notice that the colonies facing south were any worse off than those facing east or west, and if more sunshine had anything to do with it, they surely would have had the worst of it; but I have concluded that it matters not what time of day that sunshine disturbs them, the excitement is as fatal to their longevity, and the consumption of stores are as great, as if they took the whole day for it. Too much exercise during the months when brood-rearing is not carried on so extensively shortens the life of the old bees, and nearly depopulates the colony. Now, on the other hand, the hives facing north remain-

than taking when unsealed and unripe. I will now tell some of my methods of handling the honey. Swarming being so much more easily controlled when extracting, I devote the out apiaries to extracted, and manage the home yard for comb where I can give closer attention to the details necessary in getting nice section honey and in the control of swarming. Comb honey supers, and the colonies producing comb, need much closer and more frequent attention than do those for extracted.

I haul all my honey home to the honey house to extract. I know that in this I differ from the great majority, yet I believe I can show that my system entails no more work or expense than to extract at the yard. We will make a comparison: Those who extract at the yards must haul to the apiary an extractor; uncapping knife; can or box for the cappings; some kind of tank to receive the honey direct from the extractor, or to dump it into from a pail under the extractor; a strainer; if a hot knife is used, an oil or gasoline stove and vessel for the hot water; and ALL THE VESSELS TO HOLD THE HONEY. Besides this there must be a place to do the work, and a sort of camping at the yard while doing it. The final objection is that if any unripe honey is thrown out, (and it is almost SURE to be) it is immediately canned or barreled.

Notice that there is all the extracting machinery mentioned hauled out each time, or else there must be a full equipment at each yard. I have several times tried extracting at out yards, sometimes setting up in a tent, and sometimes keeping the extractor in my covered bee wagon. I find that such a procedure requires a greater force of helpers to make a successful job of it,

and in robbing season (there must of NECESSITY be extracting done at times when bees will rob), a great amount of annoyance. I know that some extract in the open air, robbers or no robbers, but such practice is indeed very questionable. If a man is sometimes forced to do such things by influences over which he has no control, I can overlook the fault and have a degree of confidence; but to deliberately disregard common cleanliness and order simply for the sake of money gain, should relegate to the ranks and company of barbarians. This is for those who can but will not do things decently and in order, but are given over to greed of money and fame.

My present method is to extract exclusively at home in the honey house. My extractor is set permanently, and right by it the strainer and the uncapping box to receive and hold the cappings while the honey drains out. The discharge from the extractor and from the cappings box both go into a common strainer, and from the strainer to the storage tank beneath. The extractor is upstairs, the storage tank on the ground floor. A storage tank is a necessity for the best results. I have learned that there are those who extract by the "lightning" methods, barrel honey direct from the extractor, and because of unripe and fermenting stuff, cannot sell twice to the same party. There is no excuse for this whatever. Have a storage tank and let the honey stand in it for days, in some cases possibly for weeks, and then draw from the bottom into selling packages.

The extracting chambers I am using hold about 40 to 45 pounds when full. My wagon will carry 20 to 25 of those chambers, and one horse does the work. I try to have

at least 25 of these chambers not on the hives, and better still if I can have 50 of them. In the morning I drive to the apiary with 25 extras, take off an equal number of full ones and put the empties in their place. If it is a time when robbing will not trouble, the full ones are just set about the yard wherever taken off, sometimes set singly and sometimes in piles of from 2 to 4, but always as open and airy as possible. The combs are not shaken singly, but the bees are mostly smoked down and the chamber taken off without removing a comb from it. The first thing is to get these chambers all off so the bees will be leaving them for home, and while this is going on do such other work as I have to do in the yard.

When about ready to start home I load the chambers, and if there are still bees in them the disturbance of loading, and when in the wagon the excitement and hum of the many disturbed and lost bees realizing they are away from home and queen, causes them to rapidly leave the combs. When all is loaded I put a canvas over the horse, covering head, ears and all complete, hitch to the wagon and start off. As soon as out of the yard, if no fighting bees are about, the canvas is pulled off the horse and we move leisurely toward home, and as we go the remaining bees continue to leave the honey, and before out of range of the yard, very few bees are left in it. In this way I go out 3 miles, take off a load of honey and drive home and into the honey house before dinner. My house is constructed with a driveway right into the building alongside of the honey rooms, and the wagon can be driven in head first or backed in. The wagon stands in this driveway when not out on trips, and the honey can stay in the wagon as long as

I please till I get ready to unload, and is free from robbers. Also I can load the chambers that have been extracted and are to go out again, at any time, and the wagon is ready to hitch to when I am ready.

At times when bees rob it will not do to leave honey open about the yard. To keep the honey from the robbers two provisions are made. My wagon is made with a very wide roomy box, and a cover is put on hack style so it can be closed against robbers. In the back end is a screened door, and through this door all the loading and unloading is done. When a chamber is removed from the hive, it is at once put into the wagon. The bees leaving the honey collect on the screen, and each time the door is opened they escape and go home.

I also have at each out yard a small, cheap, bee-tight shanty, with a good-sized screened window. The window is arranged with an outlet at the top, not a cone outlet, but often the entire width of the window, as it were two long V's, one inside the other. It is just the cone principle, only it is double, one within the other, the openings about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and 1 or 2 feet long. It is necessary to have the double outlet, else the robbers will sometimes find their way in, and necessary that the opening be so long as to give a very free outlet and avoid crowding, clogging, and bees accumulating on the point as they would in a simple cone.

When taking off honey I carry it into the shanty, and the bees rapidly leave and pass out at the window. In the fall when no robbing to contend with, I leave the honey about the yard as before described till ready to go home, but in robbing season I put it either in the wagon or shanty at once. The principal use of the shanty is when the honey

flow is over and I am taking off ALL the extras. I then go to the apiary and take off till the whole lot is off and in the shanty, 2, 3 or more wagon loads, as the case may be, taking a load home in the evening and balance next day or any time I am ready.

I anticipate that many will say, "Why do you haul those combs back and forth? Why not extract at the yard and save so much hauling?" I have been asked that many times. With just as much propriety might I ask, where is your thinker and reasoner? If I do not haul out a set of combs empty and back a set full, I should have to haul out and back barrels, kegs or cans to put the honey into, and all the EXTRACTING MACHINERY BESIDES. Which will make the most hauling, the machinery and cans, or the SUPERS and COMBS? The honey must be hauled whether in barrels or combs. At home the extractor is all READY SET, the uncapping box is there, the strainer, too; in fact, everything is in place and ready for business, and not a robber bee nor flies.

I drive the wagon into the honey house, set the supers on the elevator and take them upstairs; there they are extracted, and the honey runs through the strainer and to the storage tank below. The cappings drain till the next day or till the next time I want to extract. I have there in one place all the facilities for caring for the honey in nice and proper shape. With this method, and a wagon that will carry a big load, 2 men will bring in and extract 1000 pounds in a day, and do other work, too. If the "slam bang" methods of some were applied, I guess 2 men might make it tons daily, instead of a thousand pounds or so.

Loveland, Colo.

Recapitulation by G. M. Doolittle.

Aikin Defeated.—In the first paragraph of this Chapter No. 26, Bro. Aikin owns up to his defeat in the non-swarming matter, inasmuch as he has concluded to run all of his out-apiaries for extracted honey, on account of "swarming being so much more easily controlled when extracting." I hardly thought this of Bro. A. I had supposed that he would hold out along the non-swarming matter long enough to solve the *great* problem of "how to manage an out-apiary for comb honey, on the non-swarming plan, and have it a *perfect success*." But he has failed us, and from henceforth his out-apiaries are to be run for extracted honey, because he cannot control swarming when running such apiaries for comb honey. And this, notwithstanding that he has told us during the past that we should be able to work for either comb or extracted honey, just as the seasons and surroundings gave promise of the best results. It very often happens that the surroundings at some out apiary are such that a crop of comb honey is almost assured, while the surroundings at the home apiary are right the reverse. Then must we sacrifice all of these surroundings, just because swarming is not as easily controlled at the out apiary when running for comb honey? I, for one, enter a most emphatic NO. My out apiary gives me nearly double the yield of comb honey, every year, that the home apiary does, and I have resolved, life holding out long enough, that I will overcome the swarming problem at that out apiary, and fight it out along that line, "if it takes all summer," as General Grant said, or several of such summers. But it makes me grieve to think that I must continue this "fight" all alone, without the help of my good but easily discouraged brother, Aikin.

Company of Barbarians.—Into the ranks and company of barbarians is where all so given over to the greed of money and fame that they cannot do

things "decently and in order," should be regulated, is what Bro. A. says of those who thus revel. AMEN! But does Bro. Aikin know who he is condemning? He is evidently thinking only of those "lightning operators" who "barrel honey direct from the extractor, and because of unripe and fermenting stuff cannot sell twice to the same party." But to so think is to make a great mistake. These are only as the finest microscopic objects which crawl in the dust, beside those elephants named Hanna, McKinley, Rockefeller, Carnegie, Morgan, Belmont, Vanderbilt, etc., etc., together with some 250,000 others, for the time is at our door when "decently and order," together with the blessed Saviour's Golden Rule, has been regulated to the "barbarians" for the "greed of money and fame," which has taken possession of "party politics." "Lightning operators" have only in view the taking of the most money from the masses with the least expenditure of capital and labor to themselves, caring nothing of what becomes of these selfsame masses so long as they get the money. These lightning operators in honey do things on a very small scale side of that done by the names of those I have given above, yet if Bro. A. has ever condemned those elephants at securing millions to where the lightning operators secure dollars, I have failed to see such condemnation. It is always the small stealer that is condemned and regulated to the "barbarians," while he who can ruin the masses on a large scale thro his low protected stealing, is pampered, petted, and put in office, so he can carry on his out of "decently" and out of "order" practices to a greater advantage.

Speaking of barbarians reminds me of the famine sufferers of India. Has Bro. A., or the readers of the PROGRESSIVE, heard anything about them? Certainly those who read Gleanings for April 1st must have done so, for in that

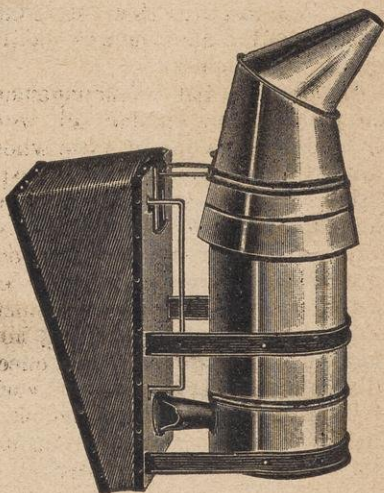
number Bro. A. I. Root had much to say about the India famine. But there was something regarding it Bro. Root failed to tell us about, that part in which the "lightning operators" have performed. Superficially, this famine, like the India famine of 1896-97, appears to be due to the niggardliness of nature in India. But it is due to nothing of the kind. Those suffering millions owe their misery to the GREED of their fellowmen, men who are not willing to do things "decently and in order," as Bro. A. puts it. Or men who are not willing to carry out the Golden Rule of Christ. The masses in India are so plundered in the full years that they are forced to live habitually at the very margin of existence, hence they starve when the food supply falls off, somewhat. Let it be observed, it is the FOOD PRODUCERS who are suffering from this famine. Famine seldom thins the ranks of the leisure, non-producing, millionaire class. No, not often. And if it should turn out, as it did in the case of the other famine, that this is a MONEY famine (not a FOOD famine), whereby the suffering lie down and die in sight of bursting bins of rice, which their own labor produced, because they have no MONEY to buy with, it may be, as then, that this LEISURE CLASS will put millions of dollars into their pockets, from that sent in from us bee-keepers and the masses of the United States, which enables this leisure class to sell their plundered rice at advanced prices, brought about by the famine and the charity of the common people. This may seem to some as being a little off or away from the interests of bee-keepers, but when we come to realize that it is the MASSES which consume our product, honey, we will see that if we would direct our fight INTELLIGENTLY, it will be toward the LEGISLATION which gives the FEW the right to ROB the MASSES on their NECESSITIES to such an extent that they have LITTLE OR NOTHING with which to buy

OUR PRODUCTS, which (products) become LUXURIES under such conditions.

Hauling, Elevating, Etc.—This part of Bro. A.'s article regarding extracting all the honey at home, instead of at the different out apiaries, I have read twice over, and I believe he has the argument in his favor. There is only one thing to offset his arguments, and that is the expense of his 50 extra extracting chambers which he says are best to have, while two or three extra would be all that would be needed if the honey was extracted at each out apiary before carrying home. Of this investment he says nothing, but the same would be nearly or quite offset by the extra extractors, etc. necessary, where an extractor was furnished for each out apiary, but not where the extractor was transported about. But in that elevating matter, I would certainly have things different, and the reason for so doing is, that an upper room is very much warmer and drier than the lower floor; this evaporating the honey in the tank and causing it to grow better all the while; instead of its tending to become thinner and deteriorating on the lower floor. Any storage for honey should be in the warmest, driest place possible, and I know of no place which "fills the bill" in this matter, without using artificial heat, as does an upper room. Then to use Bro. A.'s argument which he so conclusively gives us in, whether to haul the honey home in the combs, or in barrels and cans, after it is extracted; it certainly will be less work to elevate the honey after it is extracted than to elevate all of the extracting chambers and lower them again after the honey is extracted. All that is needed is two lowish cans, or small tanks, with a faucet or molasses gate on each, the same to be set, one at a time, on a low car under the pipe conveying the honey from the extractor. When filled, run on the elevator, putting the empty one under the extractor pipe, when the full can is ele-

vated and its contents run into the main storage tank above, the can becoming empty and ready to come down, long before the other is filled. After it has evaporated a suitable length of time, it can be drawn (from the bottom) into the receptacles for sale, the same being on the lower floor, and up high enough so no lifting will be required in loading them for drawing to market. Bring that car into use again by having the receptacles on it when filling, and when filled, run out to the wagon and load. I suppose that an ordinary lower floor room in Colorado is not nearly so moist as here, but in this locality, extracted honey cannot stay in such a room for one week, unless tightly sealed, without materially deteriorating. And I believe that even in Colorado such deterioration would occur, to a greater or less extent, on the ground floor.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, Borodino, N. Y.



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ESTABLISHED 1860

The Poetry of Bee-Keeping,

A great many bee-keepers often speak of the indescribable fascination of the pursuit. Mr. Doolittle, more especially, often speaks in glowing words when asserting that there is a pleasure and a fascination about bee-keeping that at times transcends the mere money-making part of the business.

We are sure that all management and all manipulation and all work can be better done by those whose hearts throb warmly with the inspiration of beauty, who see and feel the real poetry there is for the devoted bee-keeper at work. Therefore, we will herein suggest a few of those things which to us constitute the poetry of bee-keeping, hoping thereby to promote that cheerfulness which makes for good work.

Written poetry may be defined as the rhythmical expression of beauty. Poe's definition was "creation of beauty." Wherever BEAUTY is, or finds EXPRESSION, there is POETRY with or without expression.

The poet's gifts are bestowed on many, the poet's art on few. But nearly everyone can develop their gifts to such extent that they can enjoy that beauty which the poet's art transmutes into written poetry

and into music and song.

Poetry is not limited to the written verse nor the printed page, be it prose or rhyme or song.

There are poems of Nature and poems of Art,

Poems of music with measured refrain,

Poems of rhyme, of metre and beauty,

Poems of lives with self lost in duty,

Poems of love and poems of pain.

Poems of Nature?—Her grandeur and gloom,

The bursting buds and billows of bloom;

Her roses and stars, her rivers and rills,

In her mountains and plains, in the might of her hills.

There is poetry in bee-keeping; if we seek the beauty of it we shall find much of it. To illustrate: Spring comes; the filberts, the willows, the alders, the maples, bloom and shake their fine showers of pollen, the germ of life, upon the air. Stand by a colony of golden Italians then, and you see a poem of industry. No poor gold-hunter who has "struck it rich" is more happy, energetic or enthusiastic than our little pets gathering their first new supplies after waking with the flowers from their wintry sleep.

These pass like a dream, and soon we see the crimson of the peach, the white and delicate pink of the apple and the snowy white of the plum and other fruits—promising a harvest of luscious red and golden globes of wholesome fruit. See our little friends now. Are they not only poems of loyalty and industry, but poems of promise as well, promoting as they do that very harvest the horticulturist hopes for?

Then comes the clover harvest. Plenty of young hands now made defter by the ardor of youth; they gather the nectar, and lo! like a creation from fairyland, we are made glad by snow-white honey in snow-white sections.

Honey itself is a poem of good eating, so to speak. Secreted in the nectaries of flowers, of flowers which are one of nature's finest expressions

and incarnations of supernal, physical beauty; flowers on which are lavished all the splendors of the rainbow, all the delicacy of nature's loveliest art, of which the great Teacher said: "Behold the lilies*** Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these;" in the nectaries of flowers we say, is the source of honey. It is gathered by the poems of loyalty and industry aforesaid, stored in a poem of architecture and mathematics, to wit:—the honey comb; and is pre-digested and poetry-producing food. What wonder that the seers and sages of all times have loved to eat honey?

Clover blooms pass; nature puts on the yellow robes of autumn; winter is coming; our little friends now lay by the goodly store; Indian summer spreads its dreamy haze; the leaves ripen and the forests assume a multi-colored garb. A gust now and then from the north scatters the leaves of the elms and makes those of the oak shiver, as if warned that old Boreas will soon be king. And now our little friends, with "a conscience void of offense," duty devotedly done, gather their wings about them and cluster themselves to sleep.

Let's think of the bright side and beautiful side of bee-keeping as we go along—and of everything else—and thus

Help away from grief and gloom,
To laugh instead of cry;
Help look beyond dark clouds that loom,
And see the clear blue sky.
Let's love to sing that roses bloom,
And not that roses die.

Higginsville, Mo.

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Thomas Wallace & Sons, Clayton, Ills.

References, Bartlett & Wallace, Clayton, Ills.

Good Things in the Bee-Keeping Press. Somnambulist ...



A running fire of comments on this paper brought out the following points:

Mr. Dickson—Some would agitate doubling up and trying to keep your colonies, but I say it is all very well for an amateur to try that, but since we have carried on the business exclusively, we have found it does not pay to double up, neither does it pay to doctor a poor colony in the spring; let them go.

Mr. Hall—My experience of over twenty years is that if you take weak colonies and put them into three, you will still have three weak colonies; if you shut them down and don't meddle with them at all, there will sure to be some of them that will come up and be good colonies, and the others that are no good will die out, and if you put them together, one of the poor queens may be saved. On more than one occasion it has happened to me that the small colonies have come up and done excellent work, as good as those of a great deal more pretentious dimensions.

As regards wintering, it was asserted that the weak colonies winter better than the very strong colonies, the middle colonies are the ones that winter best; the very strong colony is dead, generally speaking, in the spring." One reason for the most populous colonies succumbing is the great numbers of dead bees clog the entrances.

According to the foregoing, "spring management" covers a period equal to about three-fourths of the year, and is of corresponding importance to successful bee-keeping. Plenty of honey makes plenty

of bees, and in turn, other things being favorable, plenty of bees make plenty of honey; provided of course you are on time with your force when the fields open. In no business does "on time" mean more than in the production of honey. Bee-keeping most forcibly teaches "there's a season for all things." If up and doing, all ready for the race, at the beginning of the season, you get all there is in it. If you come on two or three days or a week late, you'll get docked for every hour lost; needless to harbor any other expectations. Dame Nature is inexorable in the matter of giving demerit marks for being tardy. She never forgets; neither does she have any favorites. "On time" with the feed in the last days of winter and the first days of spring secures early, continuous, and, as the weather warms up, rapid, brood rearing, and means "on time" with the workers. "On time" as to the contraction of entrances and all other methods of conserving the heat has a significance not to be disregarded. "On time" with the clipping of the queens means the saving of valuable swarms, as well as most probably some favorite queens, and an economy of time which may enable us to be on time with other important parts of the work. "On time" with the ready prepared supers in a degree controls swarming and secures the surplus. "On time" with the honey on the market often means two or three cents per pound extra. "On time" with the preparations for wintering has much to do with numbering the colonies the following spring. Having never learned the lesson of being "on time," 'twere useless to contemplate bee-keeping. The qualifications of the successful bee-keeper is a subject so frequently discussed as to seem threadbare,

but along with many others, he must not only possess this quality, but it must be a leading exponent of his character.

How short the time seems since bee-keeping was confined to a few stray colonies stuck in some out of the way corner, and the care of the same was turned over to the women folks, or to some physically weak or feeble-minded member of the family. There were but two moves to the whole game, the race to keep up with the locating and the hiving of the runaway swarms being the first, and the taking of the honey the second. A log "gum," an inverted barrel, an old box, or most "any old thing" snatched up on the spur of the moment, while the swarm settled, served for a hive. The product when taken was often a disgusting conglomeration of syrup thickened with broken comb, bits of bee bread, dead bees, larvæ, etc., which of itself was sufficiently discouraging to keep bee-keeping forever in the background.

How wonderful the change. Now the hive with its complete mechanism, as well as its product, are placed among the artistic. And the business has gained that prominence which demands the best efforts of the strong to cope with its possibilities. Then a hatchet, hand-saw, a few nails and bits of board, constituted the necessary tools and material with which to construct an impromptu hive, which was "good enough;" while now great factories with living smokestacks pointing skyward are silent but incontrovertible monuments to the thrift and progression of the bee-keeping business.

Naptown, Dreamland.

Human Perversity

If life were ever summer, and skies were ever blue,
I'd wish 'twere always winter, and cloudy—
wouldn't you? —Will Ward Mitchell.

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Good Queens; How to Rear Them.— Plain Sections and Fence Separators.

W. C. GATHRIGHT.

Of the importance of rearing good queens little need be said, as no doubt all honey-producers are aware of the fact that on the queen depends success or failure more than any one other thing. Each year I see it demonstrated that those queens that fill their brood-chambers full of brood before the honey-flow begins are the ones that pay, while those colonies having empty space below on account of an inferior queen are almost a complete failure so far as surplus comb honey is concerned.

For several years I have practiced the plan of weeding out all inferior queens toward the end of the season, and I think no work in the apiary has ever paid me better.

In starting out to rear a lot of good queens our first consideration is of the queen mother. She should be a select tested one. By select tested I do not mean only that she be purely mated and produce beautiful bees, but one that has been kept long enough to prove that her bees are good workers; and especially the workers should be long lived. For this reason I prefer to purchase my breeding queen from a reliable breeder in the far north, where they have to survive the long cold winters.

As to the plans for getting good cells, I have tried them all, and it is my belief there is only one that we can rely upon with certainty from early spring until late in fall; that is the Doolittle plan. Some rear them in the same story with the laying queen, having her partitioned off with perforated zinc. But I very much prefer to raise them in an upper story with a queen-excluder between.

If it should be necessary to begin queen-rearing much before swarming time, my plan is to go to a colony having brood in all combs below; if not, draw them from other colonies until the hive is full of brood and bees. Then a queen-excluder is placed on the hive, and an empty body placed over the excluder. In this empty body I put 4 to 6 frames of sealed brood and fill out the rest of the space with empty combs. In a few days the colony will be in a condition to rear queens as good as can be obtained by natural swarming.

In practice I have been more successful with strips of drone-comb than with the artificial cell cups.

The strips of drone-comb are cut the proper length and width, and the cells are cut down to about half length, then dipped in melted wax and placed on the stick, which is inverted about the center of a frame. In transferring the larvæ I use a small stick of soft wood shaved down to a feather edge. With this stick I pick up the larvæ and place one in every other cell of the strip of drone comb. These are now hung in a strong colony having been made queenless and broodless 12 hours previous. After about 12 hours it is then placed in the upper story of the hive prepared for cell-building having a laying queen below and a queen-excluder between. The cells can be started in the upper story but it is not near so certain as having them started in a queenless and broodless hive.

By the above plan I am sure I get as good cells as are built in natural swarming. I should have mentioned that it is necessary to feed the cell-building colony if no honey is coming in.

As I use and prefer the plain sections with fences, the editor has asked me to give a brief article telling why I prefer them, as he has been accused of being prejudiced against them and wants to be fair, as he knows I am in favor of them. I have lately learned through the bee-papers that some Colorado bee-keepers produced comb honey without separators, or at least with only two separators to the super. If I could produce comb honey that could be crated without the use of separators, I would prefer to use no separators of any kind, but after repeated attempts I gave it up as a failure. Probably locality has something to do with the matter. Our seasons are long and the honey-flow very slow, so when bees have made a start on one section they seem to

prefer lengthening out the cells rather than begin on the opposite section. Having settled it that I must use separators, I want those giving the freest communication possible. I have been using fences three seasons, and am well pleased with them, so much so that this season I have no other kind in use. I use $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide sections, and they average in weight the same as $1\frac{1}{4}$ scalloped sections. One of the most decided points of advantage the plain sections have over the old style is their evenness of weight. There is almost no variation in weight, the outside rows being just as heavy as the middle ones.

There is quite a saving in shipping-cases, as 28 plain sections take less space than 24 scalloped sections of the same weight.

Dona Ana, N. M., July 10, 1899.

[The foregoing was written and sent in before the letter which appears in the January PROGRESSIVE. —F. L. T.]

Foundation Mills For Sale.

We have just taken in a second-hand foundation mill in exchange for goods. This mill has $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch roll, the round bottom cell, of which the foundation comes off so easy, and from the looks of the mill, I do not think it has ever been used. The price of such a mill is \$30.00, and we will take \$18.00 for it on cars at Higginsville. This is very little over half price.

We also have one second-hand six-inch mill for making extra thin foundation, and one second-hand ten-inch mill for making medium or light brood. These are for sale cheap. Write for prices.

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GEO. W. COOK, Spring Hill, Kansas.**Bee Rock.**

A western writer thus speaks of some bee experiences:

In the distance we saw an immense cliff with a curious cloud waving about it; calling my companion's attention to this odd appearance, we started to investigate it, but when within about one-eighth of a mile of the moving object, we heard the maddening buzz of what seemed to be countless numbers of insects. I shall never forget that experience—bees, millions upon millions of them, hovered about, several feet in all directions near this cliff, which I afterwards learned was called "Bee Rock."

The air was filled with a loathsome smell, and a fine dust floating around sifted into one's eyes and nostrils, causing a burning sensation that was almost intolerable. The ground was strewn with dead birds; stung while attempting to fly through this crowd of vicious insects.

There was a large opening in the face of the cliff, and though we longed to explore what we knew must be a gigantic bee hive, we valued our lives too highly to make further explorations without due preparation.

One day, never dreaming of danger, I started out with my hammer and leather bag to secure a few specimens for my geological cabinet. A party of men, old residents, joined with us, and one cold day in the winter, dressed in suits of thick leather, with leather gloves on our hands and masks of fine

screen wire fastened around our hat brims, bearing lighted torches, we ventured to the cliff.

In front of the mouth of the hive was a pile of dried honey that had flowed from the interior. The bees were half dormant. We poured coal oil and benzine around and into the opening, then made a big wood fire, and the whole cavern was soon aglow with the flames. We poked the red hot embers down into the opening and killed the greater number of the bees. It was a vast cave; the walls were thickly covered with wax and dried honey. There was a whole lake of liquid honey on the floor many feet deep, but as it was full of ashes and dead bees, it proved utterly worthless.

The atmosphere was so foul, perfectly stifling, that we made haste to depart. The very next summer those bees were as numerous and vicious as ever, and will be to the end of time, according to my calculations.—People's Literary Companion.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.
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California Queens of Pure Italian Stock.

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NO OTHER BEES WITHIN TEN MILES
EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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1 untested queen after July 1, 80c; per doz., \$8.

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W. H. HEIM, Williamsport, Pa.

A Bright and Cheerful Paper.

I enclose herewith 50c to extend my subscription to the PROGRESSIVE. It is a bright and cheerful paper.

S. W. DEBUSK, Hoehne, Colo.

Not Ready to Say Goodbye.

Find enclosed \$1.00 for PROGRESSIVE, as I am not ready to say goodbye yet.

FRED EVETT,
Carterville, Ills.

Good Bee Country.

Please send my PROGRESSIVE to Brady, Neb., as I have moved here from Fort Crook. I think this country will be all right for bees, as there is lots of alfalfa here.

O. H. BOLEN, Brady Island, Neb.

Well Pleased.

The 100 bee hives and frames for same are here, and I must say that I never had the pleasure of receiving such fine accurate work. You may well be proud of a factory and workmen that can turn out such nice work. I shall probably need more supplies soon.

M. W. HARRINGTON,
Williamsburg, Ia.

Likes the "Higginsville" Goods.

I received the hives, etc., ordered from you on the 10th inst., and I want to thank you for your promptness and the quality of the goods. The hives are the best lot I have ever received, both in lumber and workmanship. I think that those Higginsville ventilated covers are the thing. You sent five in the lot, but still I can't kick on the others, as they are more

durable than the others. I especially like the frames. I think they are far better in putting in foundation. I find that to put the foundation on the V with the roller, if the foundation is not at the right temperature, it will come loose sometimes where a large swarm is hived on it. When inserted in the groove and wedged up it can't do this.

J. T. HAIRSTON, Salina, I. T.

Likes the "Progressive."

Enclosed find 50c in stamps for renewal to the PROGRESSIVE. I am sorry I have not renewed sooner, but as I have been busy with my bees, etc., I have neglected it. I like your journal very much, and would not be without it as long as I have bees. I have 24 stands, and handle Leahy Mfg. Co.'s goods. There are a great many bees in this locality.

J. T. MYERS, Waterloo, Neb.

From California.

Enclosed find money order for the continuation of the PROGRESSIVE. You are fortunate to secure Friend Doolittle as a contributor. He is a gem, and a benefactor to our fraternity. By the way, Friend L., we want you to take a recreation from business again. More of your travels would interest many of our readers. Three successive dry years here. I hope it will be the last. I shall get my bees through again, but it is considerable expense and hard labor, and I must say suspense in waiting. Best wishes to you.

M. H. MENDLESON, Ventura, Cal.

From Canada.

Bees in this immediate vicinity have wintered well, that is, the mortality has been very low to date, but of course our climate is such here that we are loth to make our calculations as to the quality of our stocks until fruit bloom has arrived, but if the weather continues favorable, the bees should be in excellent condition for the clover flow,

which now promises good, having come out under the heavy mantle of snow in a healthy, thrifty condition.

D. W. HEISE, Bethesda, Ont., Can.

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

BEES have wintered well and are ready for the white clover bloom which will soon be here. If not too much rain, this should be a banner honey year.

BEE-KEEPERS who have been waiting all winter for "something to turn up" are now ordering their supplies with a rush, and we have had quite a little spurt of business the last week or two. However, at this date we are filling most orders within two or three days after they are received.

AS stated in a previous issue, we have a surplus of plain sections and fence separators. These are as nice goods as you ever saw or heard tell of, and yet—we want to sell them. Can't some of our good readers give us an order for some of these splendid goods? If you cannot, could you not write and tell us what you know about the merits and demerits of plain sections and fence separators?

OUR "goodbye" editorial brought us in a good many dollars. Seems to have been the best editorial from a financial standpoint we have ever written; in fact, the PROGRESSIVE brought us in more ready cash during April than it has in any other two months since we started publishing it. We have not one delinquent subscriber on our mailing list. There is some satisfaction in

knowing, for the present at least, that our mailing list is made up of people who wanted the PROGRESSIVE, and paid for it in advance, and paid for it because they wanted it.

IN another column Mr. T. F. Bingham advertises smokers with a fire-pot made of sheet brass. It seems to us that this may be a good thing, but the idea is so new, as far as our knowledge of the merits of brass, over tin, for smokers, goes, that we ask for some light before recommending the goods. Bee-keepers want the best there is, and we wish to furnish the best, and have been contemplating putting in a stock of these brass smokers. If any of the PROGRESSIVE readers have had any experience with brass smokers, will you not kindly relate that experience?

LONG-NECKED BOTTLES FOR BEE HIVE STANDS.

Mr. J. L. Strong, of Page Co., Iowa, who had been setting his hives on stakes, now favors long-necked bottles for setting bee hives on. He writes as follows in the American Bee Journal:

"In the spring of 1899 I found some stakes broken off, and having nothing suitable for stakes, I was looking for something when I came across some long-neck bottles that had been in the way for some time. The thought came to me that they would be just what I was looking for. So I put the long neck of the bottle in place of the rotten stake, thus accomplishing a double purpose—getting rid of the bottles and making a permanent stand for my hives. This pleased me so well that I began to wonder how I could get as many as I would want. I accordingly offered a boy five cents per dozen for long bottles. They began to come in by the dozens, in baskets, in little wagons and other ways, until I will have all I want, notwithstanding the fact that I will put out 150 additional nuclei, and set them all on bottles, as I think them the best and cheapest of anything that I can get."

It looks a little suspicious why Mr. Strong should have so many "long-neck" bottles laying around, but now as the sting has been extracted from the bottles and placed above them, we apprehend no danger from these bottles any more. "Long-neck" bottles, with the cork pulled and the neck stuck in the ground, and a bee hive set upon them, are the correct sort of "long-neck" bottles.

Poultry, Bees and Fruit

is a combination that has been a success with our most prosperous farmers. It is also a monthly journal devoted exclusively to these industries, at 35c a year. You can get it

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We are going to give away absolutely free a

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WELL. I AM VERY SORRY.

Sorry for what? Simply this: I have been forced to discontinue the rearing of those beautiful Golden Italians for this reason:..... The good old-fashioned three-banded made lots of honey and the five-banders made *very* little or none in the same yard. I will breed this year from the queen giving the most comb honey last season, and from imported mothers.

1 L-frame nuclei, with untested queen.....	\$1 75
2 " " " " " "	2 25
3 " " " " " "	2 75
Untested queen, 75c; three for.....	2 00
Tested queen.....	1 00
Imported queen.....	3 00

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

P. J. THOMAS, Fredonia Kas.

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Three Apiaries—Three Races.



Either Golden Italians, 3-band Italians,
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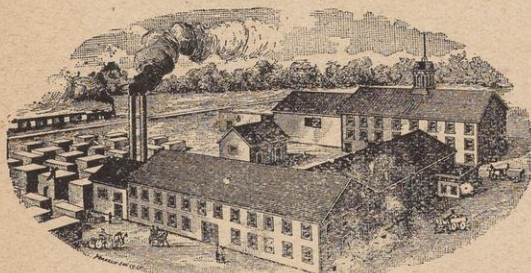
We secured our stock regardless of cost. Rear queens by the best known methods. Queen-rearing is our specialty. We have been at it for years. Our Mr. H. H. Hyde will have charge of this department.

We want the address of every bee-keeper for our queen circular, which gives prices on bees and queens, besides valuable information on queen rearing, swarming, etc. We are also headquarters for Root's supplies for the Southwest.

Prices, either race, for June, July, August and September—Untested queens, each 75c; 6 for \$4.25. Tested queens, each, \$1.25; 6 for \$6.75. All other months—Untested, \$1.00 each, or 6 for \$5.00. Tested queens, \$1.50 each, or 6 for \$8.00. Discounts for quantities. Select tested and breeding queens a specialty.

N. B. For every \$10.00 received for queens we will during August or September mail one select tested queen, or for every \$25.00 we will mail one fine breeder.

O. P. HYDE & SON, Hutto, Tex.



We also manufacture TANKS of either wood or galvanized steel, all sizes, any form, and for all purposes. Price list free.

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If you want the most prolific queens, the best honey gatherers, the best comb builders, and the hardiest bees known, try my Albinos. Untested Queens, \$1.00.

J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Tex.

Do You Need Queens?

If so, you want good ones. Large, prolific queens, mothers of strong colonies. Bees the best of honey gatherers. We can fill your orders for such queens by return mail. Choice of tested Italians, \$1.00 each. Untested, 75c. \$8.00 per doz. Send for price list.

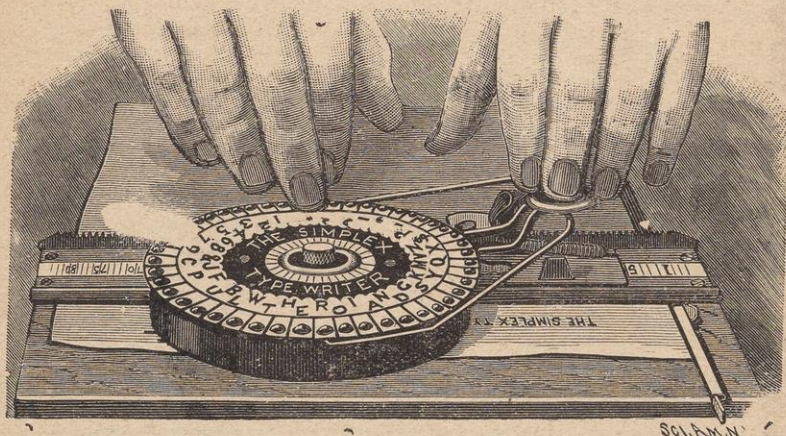
J.W.K. Shaw & Co., Loreauville, La

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Is Rapid and Does Good Work. Is Easy to Operate. Is Handsome. Can be
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PRICE - - - \$2.50.



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jolly fun for your boys and girls that they will write letters by the dozen. This may cost
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you

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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
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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
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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

See the Good Things!



The BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW for April will soon be out, and here are some of the good things that it will contain: The frontispiece will show the wintering cellar and apiary (of 300 colonies) belonging to John F. Otto, of Wisconsin. Mr. Otto has for fourteen years devoted himself exclusively to the production of comb honey, and after much persuasion, he has been induced to describe, for the first time, his method of management. His plans for INVARIABLY securing very populous colonies during the honey harvest are novel, practical and POSITIVE. His article will appear in the April REVIEW.

The \$5.00 prize for the best article was awarded to H. D. Burrell, of South Haven, Mich. It was upon the "Production, Care, and Sale of Extracted Honey;" and it is unquestionably the best article on the subject that I have ever seen. It will appear in the April REVIEW.

C. A. Hatch, of Richland Center, Wis., is one of the brightest men in our ranks. I visited him last summer, staying over night with him, and I met him again at the Madison convention last winter, and I have no hesitation in saying that he is unusually bright, keen, and clear-headed. I shall give his picture in the April REVIEW, and he will give what seems to me the most weighty reasons why we should adopt the tall section, illustrating his ideas by diagrams. It is the best article on the subject that I have seen.

A new writer from the South, Mr. G. W. McGuire, will give a most excellent article on "Spring Management and Comb-Honey Production."

Taken all in all, the April REVIEW will contain unusually valuable information.

The REVIEW is \$1.00 a year; but to each subscriber for 1900 I will send 12 back numbers free. For \$2.00 I will send the 12 back numbers, the REVIEW for 1900, and a queen of the Superior Stock.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,
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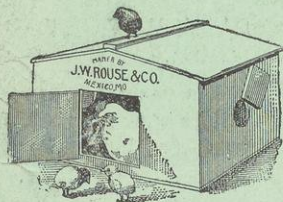
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Smokers, Bee Veils, and all
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