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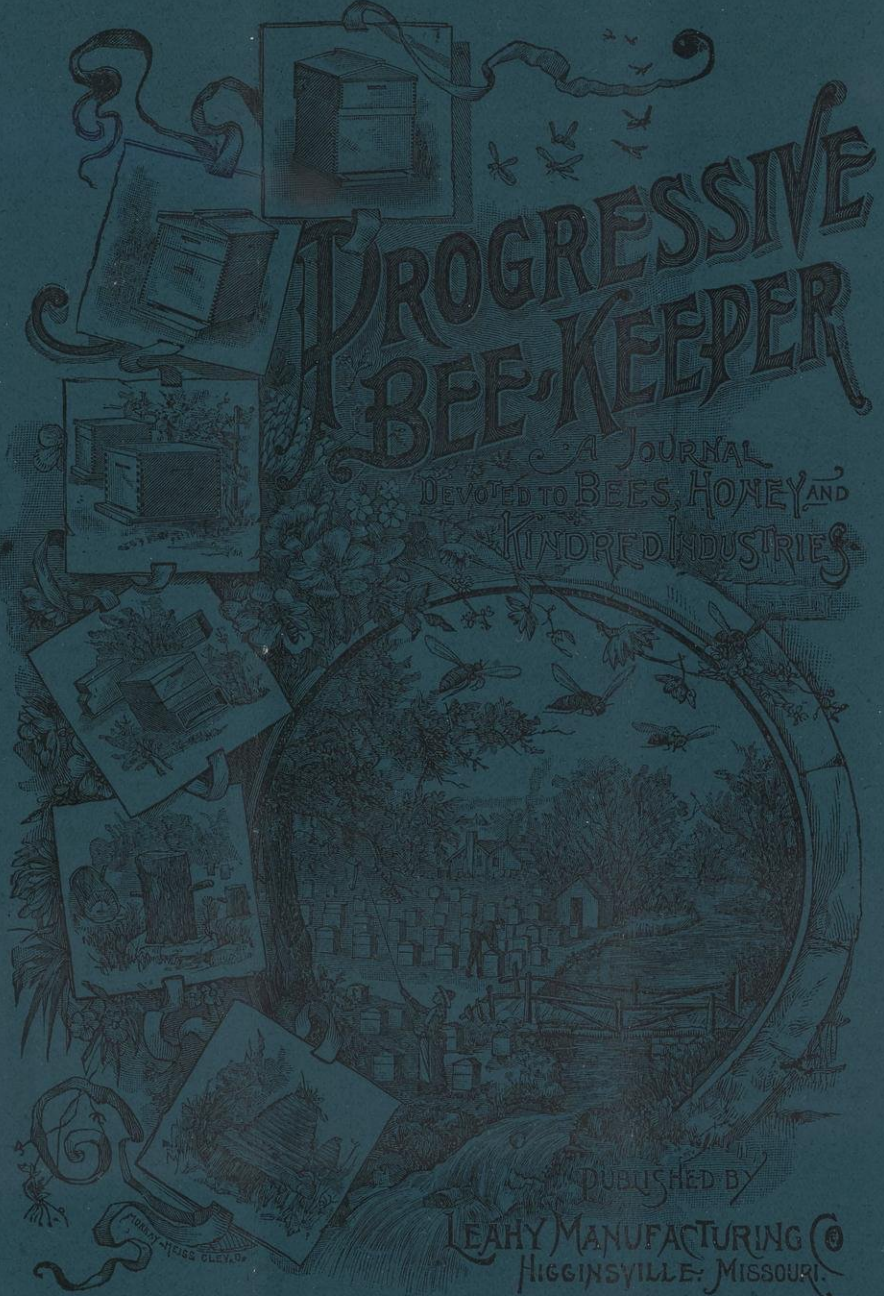
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OCTOBER 1, 1896.

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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A BARGAIN. EARLY QUEENS.

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

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

One-frame nuclei with Queen..... \$1.75.
Two " " " " 2.25.
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One Untested Queen, 75c; three for \$2.00.

One Tested Queen, \$1.00 each.

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

Safe delivery guaranteed.

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P. J. THOMAS, Fredonia, Kansas.

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

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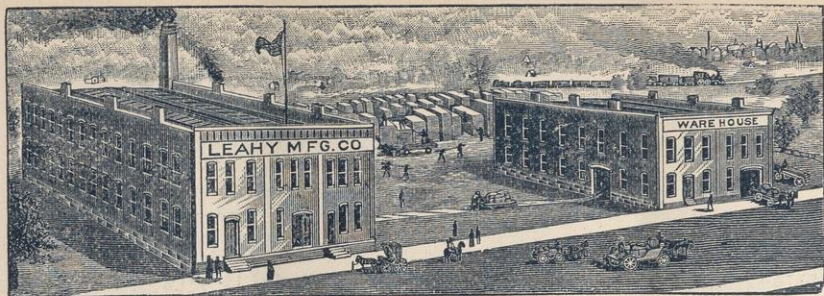
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READ THIS.--Mr. Keyes says: The 100 pounds of extra thin foundation you sent us is superior to anything he ever saw, and I think the same. R. L. TUCKER, Wewahitchka, Fla.

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

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

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

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

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

Please send me your catalogue for 1893. The comb foundation and other goods that I ordered of you last year was fine. Yours truly, JACOB FRAME, Sutton, W. Va.

The above unsolicited testimonials are a fair sample of hundreds we receive. Our prices are reasonable and the "Higginsville" Goods are the best.

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Direct-Draft Perfect BINGHAM Bee Smoker **Bingham Perfect**
BEE-SMOKERS and HONEY-KNIVES



PATENTED
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	largest smoker made.		per doz.	each.
Doctor	}	3½ inch stove.....	\$11.00--Mail,	\$1.50
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Smokers in dozen lots, 10 per cent discount.
 Knives " " 5 " " "

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

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FARWELL, MICHIGAN.

The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

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

50 Cents a Year.

-:-

Published monthly by Leahy Mfg. Company.

VOL. 6.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., OCT. 1, 1896.

No. 10

Elizabeth.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

I was looking through the pages of a long-hid
book today,
When I came across a token of a summer
past away,
Of a dear vanished season when the scented
zephyrs' breath,
Kissed us as we strolled together, you and I,
Elizabeth.

'Twas a purple pansy blossom, faded now and
dry and dead,
As the hopes we used to cherish in the days
forever fled.
But the faded little flower brought the tears
into my eyes,
For it called to mind the summer spent be-
neath Missouri skies.

Brought again the day we wandered in the
grassy, lilled dell,
Where you told me that you loved me ere we
sighed a fond farewell.
I was going o'er the ocean, but you promised
to be true
As the stars which shine resplendent in the
over-arching blue.

Near us grew a bunch of pansies, one I pluck-
ed and gave to you,
And you kissed it softly, saying, as you bent
your eyes of blue
Into mine, There's pansies, darling, that's for
thoughts of you, till death,
Then I kissed and sadly left you, lily-faced
Elizabeth.

Long and weary weeks of parting, while I
toiled beyond the sea,
Yet your letters, sweet and tender were a sol-
ace dear to me;
Years had passed, my work was ended; back
to old Missouri then
Fast as steam could take I travelled, glad-
dest, eagerest of men.

You were dead, and buried yonder where the
grasses o'er your head
Softly sighed and I was saddened, wishing
that I, too, were dead.
No, you were not dead, my darling, though
the stories end that way,
For you told me of the pansy when I found it
there today.

Man-like I had quite forgotten all about the
little flower,
Which Elizabeth had treasured in remem-
brance of the hour
When I plucked and gave it to her—but she
married soon, and I
Lost the blue-eyed little sweetheart I had
loved in days gone by.
Lost her, yes, but found a helpmate whom I'll
love while time shall be,
Yes, Elizabeth is married—but you see she
married me.

Balls of Bee Glue.

S. E. MILLER.

THE time is now at hand when we
should be preparing our bees for
the winter, if we have not already
done so.

The first thing to see to is that the
colony is strong, and well supplied
with stores. We should also know
that they have a vigorous young queen.

With this condition apparent, we
can almost rely upon the colony win-
tering safely in this latitude without
any further attention, provided they
are in a good hive that does not admit
drafts of air, or have a leaky roof.

Yet a little further attention will not
be wasted, and I feel certain that the
time and labor spent in packing the
hives with chaff or other absorbents
will be amply repaid, for we must re-
member that the warmth that is wast-
ed owing to exposure to cold, must be
replaced by food, and that the same ex-
posure that causes the bees to consume
a large quantity of food, causes a great-
er strain upon the constitution of the
colony.

Man need only consider his own
wants and appetites to understand this.
In winter when we are exposed to cold,
we crave for rich, strong foods, such
as fat meats, pork, eggs, etc., while in
summer we want fruits and vegetables,
and less meat.

It is hardly necessary for me to give here any particular method of packing the hives, for instructions can be found in almost any text book on bee culture that will enable the novice to do it properly.

A cushion of dry chaff about four inches thick over the bees is the main part; that is, I consider it of greater importance than the packing around the sides and ends.

If one expects his bees to come out strong and vigorous in the spring and be ready to gather a large crop of honey when it comes, it will certainly pay him to give them all the necessary attention in the autumn, and this is better done too early than too late.

To open a hive after the bees have sealed up all crevices and have sealed the cover down tight, and manipulate the frames, changing their places after the colony has settled down for the winter, is likely to result in as much harm as the good we are able to do after winter has set in.

Rhineland, Mo.

Wayside Fragments...

SOMNAMBULIST.

"The ripened corn its silken plume is waving;
The partridge beats his drum among the trees;
The red verbena lifts its fair head, braving
October's chilling breeze.

The warm clear noon succeeds the frosty
morning,
The summer's warmth returns to bless the
day.

But in the night the north wind sounds a
warning,
Of autumn's harsher sway."

DEAR EDITOR—Is not that beginning poetically descriptive enough without your having Will Ward

Mitchell to help me out? Now I'm almost afraid to have him for so close a neighbor as you placed him last month, lest from comparison I be the sufferer? Do you imagine 'twas particularly kind of you anyway? But since the thing is done, perhaps 'twere wise to make the best of it. In consequence of said juxtaposition we can have our little confidences, Will Ward, a sort of whispering or passing of notes across the aisle.

To begin, what do you think of that amalgamation affair? (Of course I refer to York's sarcastic ingeneousness, through which he most probably hopes to accomplish the complete annihilation of either Skylark or Sommy, or, possibly, both.) *Which* identity, think you, he's most desirous of obliterating? Or can it be possible he seeks the scalps of both? For experience teaches us that through unions or blendings quite frequently the original factors are completely lost or hustled out of sight. Now were such a thing desirable or practicable, don't you think 'twould have been much nicer of him to have suggested an amalgamation with some sweet girl? He might have accomplished his self-set task with much less cruelty. His acute observation has led him to the fact that matrimony, one species of amalgamation, has almost, if not quite, silenced many of our best writers. And if he has not already, he will later on learn that kindness will win where the reverse will lose, even if the subjects be copper-plated, as I rather suspect he thinks of Skylark and Sommy. As there are two of us to one, however, I think fortune will sometime favor us, and we shall get even with him.

From all the talk about honey as medicine, a natural conclusion would be that bee-keepers were an unusually healthy set. One of Dr. Miller's Straws reads, "If all the cake and all the cooked sweets were utterly banish-

ed from the table, and nature's own sweet honey substituted therefor, I believe it would add greatly to the health, happiness and longevity of the nation." Yet another writer in *Gleanings*, in referring to honey as food, says "It requires no action of the stomach whatever to digest it, as it is merely absorbed and taken up into the system by the action of the blood," and further declares his belief that "honey is the natural foe to dyspepsia and indigestion, as well as food for the human system."

But "it is written, Man shall not live by bread alone," and neither do I think he can subsist on honey alone. Will honey satisfy hunger? One thing I'm sure of; that is, send it in search of a decayed tooth, and there'll be no need of the dentist's probe to make the discovery. Taking all things in consideration, I think before I adopt a honey diet I should like to be as the girl of whom the artist said in recounting her charms, "She had teeth like the elephant," i. e., all ivory.

Doolittle advises to watch in selecting stock to breed from, while Dr. Miller supports him. Probably the colony which gave him 192 sections of honey decided him as to the importance of *stock*. "Keep your colonies STRONG, and trust in the Lord!" has been sung to us until we ought to know its force, but there's nothing like a big yield of honey to open our eyes as to the value of "eternal vigilance." In any business, the man alone, who, at *all* times, knows *all* the minutæ connected therewith, is master of the situation. Again, strength of colony is not the only factor necessary to profit, and when we know certain colonies are superior, why is it we permit, year after year, "dead-beats" to exist? For is not an unprofitable colony of bees, or any domestic animal, a "dead-beat"?

In conversation with a sort of "rough and ready," but extremely successful,

bee-keeper, he gave me his plan of action when on the April round. Examined every colony particularly, *knew* from actual observation just how each queen was breeding up, and if not hustling around lively, she was marked for execution. When all were examined, he went about from hive to hive, doubling, paying no attention as to locality, beheading defiant queens, and although it looked exciting and warlike for two or three days, all would settle down to business, with no harm done. "And how many colonies would you, on an average, sacrifice?" "Oh, after a year or two of such cleaning out, the loss of colonies would be quite insignificant; but if loss of colonies were the only consideration, what difference? Might as well lose them in this way as by the starvation route, and I tell you I permit none of mine to travel on that line. I don't keep bees for ornament, or to blow about the number of colonies I run, but for the money there is in them." Plainly he was nosentimentalist. Had he been cognizant of their condition from May to September the previous year, many of the worthless colonies could have been re-queened, and would have been found booming when the April round was taken. Some say the bee-keeping year begins with October, but surely not later than September 1, and I would prefer to put it earlier.

W. W. Brayshaw, of Du Quoin, Ill., tells in *Gleanings* how *he* disposes of unprofitable stock: Sold thirty-five colonies for medicinal purposes. "Put the thirty-five colonies of bees and twenty-five gallons of alcohol into a fifty-gallon barrel, and shipped to Cincinnati as medicated bees." Receipts, about three pounds of bees, 1½ gallons of honey, and two pounds of wax per stand.

Presumably the terms on which he sold the bees were confidential, as we are not enlightened on that point.

However, we are told he will "all through next summer, cull out undesirable bees, and mark for destruction."

If bees generally, do not go into winter quarters in fine condition this fall, I'll miss my guess, as I seldom have heard of so much complaint of late swarms. G. C. Gremer, in *Gleanings*, gives his method of handling such swarms, as follows: "The only profitable way to deal with these swarms is to hive them back to their mother colonies, either with their queens, after all queen cells have been destroyed, or, if there is any reason to suspect superseding, without them. To return these swarms to their homes, I have practiced re-queening, with the very best of success. If the queen is not in sight, I take the hiving box on the ground, and by tipping it from one side to the other, manipulating the bees in such a way that they are scattered thinly all over the inside of the box, sides and bottom; and nine cases out of ten, the queen will come in sight."

To tell when all the queens have been secured, just wait a few minutes; if they "remain quiet, they get another queen, but if queenless, they grow uneasy, and will soon be on their way home." If the swarm be large, after it has become quiet in the hiving box, dump the bulk of them in front of a hive with a set of clean extracting combs. If the queen be not in sight when they begin to travel toward the hive, set the box with the remaining bees on the other side of the pile, and soon the bees are drawn in opposite directions, one column travelling toward the hive and the other toward the box. To determine where they came from, remove the queen or that part of the swarm in which she proves to be, and the others will follow her *en masse*."

One of the "Straws" points forcibly to "the dealer's profit on honey. Why should he have twice as much for handling honey as molasses, with only half

the trouble? Out of joint somehow." Commission and freight rates about manage to swallow the producer's profit, and these, with adulteration, should have the close attention of the Union.

These thoughts bring me to a little item which appeared in the *Farm Journal*: "A Chicago grain dealer states the case as it now stands between the farmer and the railroad: 'We have just made out an account sale of a lot of corn shipped from Nebraska. The railroad gets 15c per bushel and the shipper 9½c at the station. It costs 1½c to husk and 1c to haul to station. The farmer gets 7½c and the railroad 15c.' And right here in Missouri some farmers who shipped their corn had to ship money to finish paying freight. How is that for miles of corn cribs, Bro. Stilson?"

Bee-keepers are in the same boat with farmers. The protection seems to be all one way, and as to adulteration, 'tis much as the waiter said when referred to as to the proper pronunciation of oleomargarine: "Sure," said he, "I have to pronounce it *butter*, or lose my job!" It doesn't take a glass of any sort to discover that Dr. Miller is interested in prices. Knowing nothing whatever about it, the conclusion that he had something to sell would be self-evident. He bristles all over when, inadvertently, Editor Root places the average price of fancy white comb honey at 12 instead of 13c, and wants to know, "What's the good of striking an average anyhow? Who's to be guided by it? Certainly not those who can get 20, and hardly those who can get only 10," and goes on to say he doubts the season being better than '95. Give it to 'em! That big crop of Dr.'s is a sort of "blessing in disguise" to all beedom, inasmuch as it has thoroughly aroused him as to all vital points connected therewith, and though the big yield did not reach ALL, perhaps by the time it shall, many things shall have been

the better adjusted simply through the practical experience of such leaders. As to the season, I am inclined to think with the supply dealers here and elsewhere, 'tis an improvement on '95, with still room for greater growth. The Leahy Mfg. Co. base their estimates on the "number of shipping cases sold, over half a million," and the Root Co. on the "honey labels." Surely they're running a race, and each bound to get out first on statistics, for neither have received anything like all the orders for either of the above that they will receive. Bee-keepers, of all people, never order until they need an article, and many have not even taken their honey from the yards. After it is in the honey house is ample time to consider how many shipping packages will be required. Of course those who ship to distant city commission houses (and I'm thankful to be able to record their number is growing beautifully less each year) are the gainers by being the first on the market. But this fact is usually accomplished by those in the near neighborhood of the cities, to the exclusion of those at a greater distance. Then, too, those living adjacent to these markets have the advantage of being personally acquainted with the commission men, of being enabled to oversee the delivery and array of their individual consignments, etc., etc. Little things, but things which have their bearing on final sale. *These* people understand well the importance of cultivating their home markets, and it pays equally well with those dependent on a country market. The latter can often command higher prices than the same article would bring in the over-stocked cities. One of the Chicago circulars reads: "Extracted white clover, 7 to 9c; fancy amber, 12 to 13c; No. 1 amber, 10 to 11c."

How's that? Something new to me.
Naptown, Dreamland.

Nebraska Notes.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

AFTER being a victim of asthma for several weeks, the first days of September found me able to again get out among the bees. During the last of July and the first of August we had some very hot weather which made the bees very uneasy and started swarming. In spite of all precautions I had taken to give plenty of ventilation, several of the colonies prepared for storing section honey concluded to divide up, some of them having young queens raised in June, in spite of Dr. Miller, who says queens raised in June are not liable to swarm.

I feared this late swarming would about put an end to my honey crop this year, as just at this time my asthma made it impossible for me to give them any attention whatever. My first work when I could go among them again, was to look at those late swarms that had been hived on foundation starters nearly four weeks before. (I intended to remove queen cells and set the parent hive above the new swarm had I been able). I found the hives in which the new swarms were, full, and some of them are working in the sections now. The old hives are doing good work in the sections and most of them will probably complete one case of sections at least. The first finished sections were taken off September 7th. The best colony, one having a queen reared in May, but that did not swarm, is at work on the second set of two supers, and would probably have them finished but for rainy weather for nearly a week.

Friend Doolittle, in the PROGRESSIVE for September, asks, "Are the present hard times sent from above? and are they a blessing from God? Is it of God or of man's inhumanity to man?" Are not many of what seem to us the severest trials of life often our greatest blessings in disguise? I do not think our Father above willingly afflicts His children, but I believe He

knows best, and while our ways are not His ways,

"Still by His own ways He leads us,
Ways we cannot tell;
Onward leads us, upward beckons,
Whispers, 'All is well'."

On the political side of the question, not being a politician, I am not prepared to say whether yellow gold or white silver is to blame for the present state of affairs; but this I know and see, that those who do the most grumbling about hard times are to be found congregated on the street corners or loafing about with idle hands, and mouths loaded with tobacco and hard times.

One of these, as he vied with several others as to which could hit a certain spot in the pavement with the most highly colored saliva, said: "I'm for silver. My wife has got \$100 in gold. She washes, you know, and has been saving it a long time. When we get sixteen to one, we will have \$1600. With \$500 we will pay the mortgage on our house and lot; \$200 will pay our small debts; and with the rest, me and the old woman will go on a bum."

On this question of hard times, much has been, and will still be, said, but as long as idleness and Satan remain in the world there will be those who will grumble, while those whose hearts and hands are employed in trying to do as well as they may the Master's work, can always find something to be thankful for.

Millard, Neb.

A RIGHT AND A WRONG TIME FOR QUEEN-REARING.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

AMONG almost the first things I learned about bee-keeping was, that the time to prepare bees for winter was the last half of August and

the first of September, rather than wait till October or November, as many seem inclined to do, if I wished to have any success in wintering. The reasons given for such a course was that the bees form themselves into a sphere or ball as cold weather approaches, surrounding themselves with honey close at hand for use in cold weather. To this end, we find them in the fall unsealing the stores on the outside of the outer combs and carrying it to the part of the hive selected for winter. Therefore we see, if after this is accomplished we disturb them by changing combs, etc., we must of necessity lessen the chances of safe wintering. In view of the above, which I believe to be correct, I have made it a practice, as far as might be, to have all my queen rearing done up before the middle of September, and all nuclei and small colonies which I wished to unite, placed together, so that they may have sufficient time to prepare themselves for winter. Again, as a rule, in this locality there is scarcely any honey gathered after the first of September and queens reared out of the honey season have proved, as far as I have experimented, to be inferior in all respects. I have had queens reared both before the honey harvest commenced in the spring, and after it had ceased in the fall, by the loss of old queens, none of which proved to be efficient layers for any length of time. Nature designed queen rearing and swarming only during periods that honey as well as pollen was being gathered from the fields, and we can always consider it safe to go according to the teachings learned by a close observation of our pets, and unsafe to go contrary to the rules and laws which govern the economy of the hive.

In view of the foregoing, I was not a little surprised to hear of a prominent bee-keeper recommending October as the best month in which to rear queens.

and also to see this sentence in a paper which I chanced to pick up: "As this month, September, is the season when queens can be the most cheaply reared or bought, there is no reason why the stock of queens cannot be reared now preparatory to next season's increase of colonies." Are we to draw the conclusion that this is the way many queens are reared, which are reared so cheaply that we find them advertised as low as forty and fifty cents each? Except in some portions of the west and south, where fall flowers are abundant, queens reared by commencing operations September tenth to fifteenth would not be worth the fifty cents each, calling a queen reared under the swarming impulse, or where the old queen is superseded by the bees, worth \$1.50, as a standard. At least, such would be my estimate of them from the experience of the past twenty-five years. The rearing of cheap queens, and at all seasons of the year, is suicidal to the best interests of the bee-keeping fraternity, although perhaps profitable to a certain extent to a few. As good, prolific queens are more profitable to honey producers than all else combined, it stands in hand to rear only the best, and if we buy, procure only such as are reared during the season of the year when the bees are actively engaged in the fields. If we do this, we shall soon hear less of queens that do not give satisfaction to the purchaser. In another paper I see it asked "whether the necessity of rearing queens from the egg is theory or the result of careful and long conducted experiments?" As this is a proper question, it may be well to look into the matter a little. As a rule, a larva fed for a queen from the time it is thirty hours old till the queen-cell is sealed over, will produce a better queen than if fed as a worker for three full days, and then fed as a queen, but I would much prefer the latter reared

during July, than the former reared during April or October.

Again, a prominent bee-keeper used to tell me that a sure way to secure good queens, was to take a frame of eggs, the oldest of which are about hatching; place it in an empty hive, and place said hive on the stand of a populous colony. The theory was, if you were sure you took only *eggs* or just hatched larva, you would always obtain good queens, no matter when this removal was made. This is contrary to all rules that govern all breeding done for the improvement of stock. Such queens would not be worth introducing if thus reared in October, and I would rather have a queen which had been fed as a worker four days than one reared in this way. Still a queen from a very young larva under precisely the same circumstances otherwise, is always preferable. When will we fully learn that nature demands, to rear good queens, that there should not only be plenty of honey and pollen coming from the fields, but that there should be bees of all ages in the hive to secure universal good queens? Certainly no better queens can be reared than those reared in the swarming hive, or when the bees rear one to supersede an old queen, where the queen then reigning lays the egg directly in the queen-cell, and where the larva is fed for a queen till it is sealed over. Then why not conform as nearly as possible to such a mode of queen-rearing, and not try to climb up some other way, which can certainly be no better, and has numerous chances to be a partial, if not a total, failure? Let us, in queen-rearing, as well as in all else we do, strive to use only the best means, and put forth every energy in our power to be advancing until we have a strain of bees and a system of management that shall be as near perfection as is possible for mankind to obtain.

Borodino, N. Y.

MAKING FOUNDATION ON THE
GIVEN PRESS.—REPLY TO E.

W. MOORE, FOR THE PRO-
GRESSIVE'S READERS.

LITTLE BEE.

MR. E. W. MOORE has sent a card to Mr. E. T. Flanagan, asking the best method of making foundation on the Given press, and Friend Flanagan has asked me to reply to the same, which I will do with pleasure, hoping the reply will prove of value to many readers of the PROGRESSIVE. Although having worked up many thousand pounds of wax into foundation of different weight, size and thickness, I believe Mr. F. may be mistaken in his compliments as regarding the matter of me having made more foundation on the Given press than any other one person in the United States, as I know there were others who made foundation on the Given press before I knew the first principles in bee-keeping and in the making of foundation. Still I have made a good lot of it, and, through practical experience, may give the readers of the PROGRESSIVE some good points as to the work and how to proceed in the matter.

It would be tedious to review all the various styles of foundation presented to the bee-keepers since it was first introduced in America, and the claims of the many machines now upon the market for its manufacture.

It requires considerable care and skill to make foundation successfully, and those who use but a small amount will do better to purchase their supply. Foundation made on the Given press is generally softer than foundation made on the roller mills, and it seems the bees prefer it on that account. The foundation may be made some tougher by using some alum in the water tank which is used to dip

the dipping board in for the purpose of cooling the sheets and loosening them from the dipping board. But I prefer not to use alum.

In making foundation, only pure wax should be used. The brighter to be selected for thin surplus. It is very difficult to make extra thin foundation on the Given press, therefore the thin surplus is the thinnest a person can make, as the waste of time and labor in fussing to try to make thin foundation will only be a loss of time. The principal kinds are heavy brood, light brood, and thin surplus foundation.

Heavy brood should run about five feet to the pound, while light brood should run about seven feet, and thin surplus about ten feet to the pound.

Now to commence with, the lighter colored wax is to be used for surplus foundation, and the darker grade may be used for brood. The darker grade may be melted in an oven so as to get it brighter, if so desired, but the bees will not object to the darker color. Unless a person is making foundation for the market, it is of no use to waste more time than necessary to brighten the darker grade.

In melting wax, care should be taken never to allow it to boil. It is advisable to melt it in a wooden vessel, such as a barrel; that is, where steam is applied for the purpose of melting. Wooden vessels are best if they may be had; otherwise I should use copper vessels. Where steam may be had, you can melt the wax nicely in a barrel by conducting the steam to the bottom of the barrel, adding a little water, and allowing the wax to melt slowly.

Now comes the dipping tank. This is also to be of copper, as copper is better than tin. But tin may be used, if so desired. The size of the dipping tank depends upon the size of your dipping board: where a person only desires to dip small sheets of wax, the dipping tank need not be so large. A

wash boiler will answer nicely. Now take some lumber, and make a box large enough to hold the dipping tank, allowing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches of space on the sides, ends, and under the bottom. In the bottom, two cleats may be nailed across the middle for the dipping tank to rest on. This will permit the steam to pass all around the tank, also below. Then cut a board to fit around the outside of the dipping tank, and to fit the top of the box, permitting the upper edge of the dipping tank to extend about one inch above it. This encloses the dipping tank in the box. Now with a rubber hose or a steam pipe turn the steam in the box through a hole made for the purpose, and turn on the desired amount of steam as you may need it, regulating it with a valve. This will enable you to keep the wax in the dipping tank at the proper temperature. The wax will be in the best condition to dip sheets when it is of such a temperature that a very thin coating shows on the top, and the sides of the vessel in which it is, show that it is beginning to cool. Always let your wax settle before commencing to dip; and never try to dip sheets while the wax is hot, as it will stick to the dipping board and cause much annoyance, and the sheet will be cracked and no good. If steam is not convenient, a gasoline stove may be used for keeping of the wax in the dipping tank in proper condition. Always have about one inch of water in the bottom of the dipping tank, and as the wax is dipped out, keep on filling up with melted wax or add hot water until the wax is all dipped out. Having the dipping tank in readiness, now take any suitable vessel that will conveniently receive the dipping board, for a water tank to dip the dipping board in, so as to cool, and to take or separate the wax from its dipping board. The water in the tank should be about blood-warm, for when too cold

it will crack the sheets, and if too warm it will not work so well. Experience will in a short time tell a person about what temperature is best. Keep the dipping board clean and smooth. I prefer a dipping board with a wire handle to it, so it may be reversed while dipping wax. The dipping boards where dipping is done on one end only, will not do for the Given press, as it generally causes the sheets to be too thick at one end.

Now, then, the principal work is in dipping nice sheets of wax which are of even thickness and clear of knots or lumps of wax, also allowing the sheets to be well cooled before taking them out of the water, for if you take them out of the water and lay them on in piles, they will become grainy, and will not make nice foundation after being pressed. In dipping, be very careful and particular to blow the scum away, before dipping, as the scum will naturally be drawn to the dipping board. In dipping make a slow, steady movement; allow all the wax to drip off before making the second dip. In dipping wax for thin foundation which is to be pressed on the Given press, I prefer to make two dips, doing this very slow, although, with care, it may be done with one, but great care must be taken so as not to have one edge thinner, while by making two dips, the wax being some warmer, the work can be well done. After dipping, take a case knife, and with the blunt edge of it scrape off the edges of the dipping board. By so doing, it will give the sheet a smooth edge, and it will come off the board easier. It is well to cut the sheets to the desired size you wish it before it is too cold. Allow the sheets to lay one night before pressing; then have them warm enough so that the pressing will not cut or break the septums. To prevent the wax sheets sticking to the book, there are different kinds of lubricators that can be

used. In California I have used the roots of a plant which grows there in the mountains, known as the soap plant. The yucca, or soap plant, which grows here in New Mexico, works nicely, (that is, its roots). There is also another species which grows in Southern Texas, that does equally as well. Soap-suds is used to some extent, but it is not advisable to use it, as it shows for some time on the foundation. Concentrated lye will answer when diluted, and starch will answer nicely, but where the soap plant may be had, it is best to use it. After the sheets are pressed, they should have a layer of tissue paper put between them, and should be kept covered and away from sunlight, and out of the air as much as possible. Care should be taken so as to have the pressure of the press equal on all parts of the book, so that the impression of each and every cell be perfect, and if any part of the book fails to do this, take the plates off and fill up under the plates with paper until the impressions are perfect all over. Also see that the bottom of the cells are thin, and that the book closes properly so that all sides of the septum are alike. Never try to press the sheets while too cool. Have them warm so it will work well and do good work. Never use anything to adulterate wax which is to be used for foundation, as the bees prefer pure wax, and adulterated wax in foundation will at times cause great disappointment and loss.

Cliff, New Mexico.

Bee-Keeping for a Livelihood.

FAILURE AND DISAPPOINTMENT.

—AVOIDING BEE STINGS.

LITTLE BEE.

and managing them in a slipshod manner. Many beginners make a great mistake by keeping too many bees. Having been quite successful with a few colonies for two or three years, they imagine they have solved the question of success. Having been successful with a few, their enthusiasm arises, and they think the more colonies of bees they have, the better, and the more they have the happier they feel, until they see when they have stepped over and above the line when they will have more than they can care for properly themselves, and not wishing to employ help, they try to manage, and do the best they can, which leads to carelessness and causes some neglect. When the bee-keeper gets to this point, he finds himself just like the farmer who has undertaken to till more land than he is able to properly, consequently causing a poor crop, and disappointment, having very little returns for his hard labor and experiences. Had he only tilled one-half the amount of land, and did it properly, his returns would have paid him well, and his labor not have been so hard. At the same time his product would be plenty, nice and good, and would net him more than that at which he tried to do too much.

It is not advisable to try to keep more bees than a person can care for properly, unless good, practical help can be had, and, as it is, good, practical apiarists are scarce, because when an apprentice gets to the point where he can manage an apiary successfully, he generally goes to keeping bees for himself. Therefore, good, practical apiarists cannot be had on demand; and to employ a person who has but little experience in apiculture would only be a detriment to the owner of the apiary, that is, if he permitted the unskilled party to manage an apiary. In keeping bees, it is necessary to make every lick count. It requires good judgment

A GREAT many failures and disappointments arise by the keeping of too many colonies of bees,

on the part of the apiarist. So once done, it is well done, and an apiarist with practical knowledge in this line, can do more good by once examining a colony of bees, than an unskilled person who will be tinkering with the colony every few days. While an unskilled apiarist will quite often be at a loss as to what to do, and lose valuable time in studying on the matter, the skilled apiarist will almost see at a glance what should be done, and do it well.

Therefore, it is wise for beginners not to go too fast. While the skilled apiarist, with his practice and knowledge and experience, will take, say 150 colonies, and make a good living with them, an unskilled person would make a failure and be disappointed. So it is with the farmer with too much land and not the proper attention, causing a failure. Here is a little example of the matter:

When I was with Mr. J. S. Harbison, at San Diego, Cal., I had charge of an apiary which was connected with his garden and fruit ranch. The orange and lemon trees planted were seedlings, and had to be budded. Mr. H. instructed another young man and myself, showing us how the work must be done. Well, I took pains to select good buds and do my work well, while the other young man went on in a slipshod manner, budding two to my one. He was a rustler, often telling me that I could not bud trees at all. I only smiled and said, That's all right. Well when the time came for the buds to show life, the work showed, as it was very few of the buds that I had inserted failed, while on the other hand, where the other young man did the budding, there were very few that grew. The consequence was, I had to bud his trees over, even if it took me longer. Right here it is: First learn to do the work well, then practice speed, and you can soon tell how many

colonies of bees you are able to care for and manage successfully yourself.

Learn to make every lick count, as it will save you lots of work, and will insure you good results. An apiarist *must* always look ahead and consider the prospects, and work his bees accordingly. Keep the colony of bees in such condition so that he need not tinker with them too much. If a colony of bees is in proper condition, let them alone; they will show you by their actions and signs when they require more attention.

Keep fewer colonies of bees, and do your work properly, at the proper time. Make every lick count, so as not to have to do the work over again, and you will not be disappointed, nor will you be a dead failure in bee-keeping.

AVOIDING BEE STINGS.

Avoiding bee stings while working with bees is very simple. When I first started bee-keeping, they at times punished me very severely. I did not know why, nor could I understand, until practical experience taught me. I used to wear a bee veil, but lately I have almost dispensed with it, as I have had very little use for it, only at certain times. Besides, wearing a veil all day is very unpleasant, especially in hot weather.

I never wore gloves in handling bees, simply because they were too clumsy for me to do work in. I find it a great deal pleasanter to work with bees without veil and without gloves. Of course at times when there is reason for bees to be cross, I put on the veil. I have it with me in my tool box, and when I find it necessary, I wear it. I often work for three or four days with bees, not getting a single sting, unless I happen to bruise one, or in case one gets up my sleeve. Again, there are days when I get a dozen or more stings.

To avoid many stings, proceed to the hive, puff a little smoke in at the en-

trance; not too much. Then quietly pry off the cover, being careful not to jar or thump the hive; then puff a little smoke on the bees, and a little down between the frames, and proceed with work, being careful not to make quick movements, but steady. By practicing this way of working, a good deal of slight may be gained, and the movements and work be done quicker. Once being accustomed to your movements properly, you can practice in speed, and soon be able to work unmolested in regard to stings. At times it will require more smoke. If so, give them a puff or two, being careful not to give them too much, as too much smoke will do no good.

In some future issue of the PROGRESSIVE I will give you a glimpse of the Gila (pronounced Heela) Farm Apiary, which consisted of 120 one story colonies of bees this spring, and tell you how it is arranged, and how I manipulated the hives this year, and why. I have sent the editor a good photo, which will show and explain to you its appearance and condition.

Cliff, New Mexico.

A GOOD HONEY SEASON.

J. C. STEWART.

THE season of 1896 in Northwest Missouri is a surprise. We did not expect a crop of white honey, owing to two years drouth, but thought we might get a crop of fall honey. Now the facts are, the results are reversed. I traveled in four counties last winter, and found that the bee business was dead, perished with the bees. Seventy per cent of the bees died. All honey in stores was shipped from California and Colorado. The spring was favorable for brooding, so they consumed their old stores, and I fed a little; just enough

to save the brood and bees; for thought I, Clover is dead, not much basswood, so I'll not do any extra work with the bees, and let them go till May 27th. At that date I saw clover coming in patches in low places on the roadside. Well it kept coming, no one knows how or where, till old pastures were white in blow; then I put on sections, but found many not strong enough, and I took frames of brood from these and gave to those next stronger, and run the weak ones for extracted honey. The season was prolonged by rains till the middle of July, and they got some honey all summer. Fifty sections average comb honey was the result, and 25 per cent of new swarms. The rains made a big crop of heartsease, Spanish needle, and fall weeds, so we thought sure of a fall crop with a bushel of bees to a hive, and frames full of honey and brood; but it has rained, been drear, foggy, cold nights, and you know that is not honey weather.

Here I want to ask a question of old professionals: Why is it that when I go out in the spring to buy bees, I can find colonies in long, deep hives that have a rousing colony one-half bigger than any I can raise in the best kind of chaff-filled hive? One such this season I drove, and made a colony ready for sections, and in 21 days another, and the first swarmed, and both stored 50 or 60 sections. My reason is that the big, long hive did not do much but swarm, and get a young queen, and fill up with honey and get strong last year, while mine made more or less honey: then putting the two years together, the improved hive comes out about equal.

I have an out-yard, and I'll tell you how I got around swarming: 'Soon as I found queen cells, I lifted hive from bottom board, and placed on same bottom a half story with starter. Then I smoked the bees down from the old combs and brushed them off in front of

empty half story, placed on the queen excluder and story of empty combs, and left the old hive by the side of the new, its entrance at the back. Returned in a week or so; found two had left, but the rest had filled one story. Now I reversed old hive so both faced alike. Returned in a week or so; smoked at entrance of new; raised queen excluder, found queen on under side, killed, and placed old hive on old stand with brood in new case on top, so all is as if it had not swarmed. Result, new queen, lots of capped honey, some pollen in extracting combs, lots of work, some loss from swarming. Next year I shall try it on 25 instead of 10 colonies.

I feel a loss from the death of B. Taylor. I was young in the business when I met him at Keokuk, and I saw he had ideas that I had never heard of; that he had gone into the intricate farther than I had ever read. I do not know why, but he said he was not well used at Keokuk. I think he was too sensitive over a little fun. He gave his soul to bee culture, and succeeded. How can anyone engage in side issues, and succeed, when it is hard for those who make it a business?

I look with anticipation to the Lincoln convention, but pity the ladies who have to cook to feed a lot of eaters who know what good things are.

Adulteration! Most towns last winter were fooled by the commercial men with the old dodge, "nice, clear glass cups," glucose, and strip of new comb. Many I saw were branded with "Burlington, Ia.," some, Missouri Valley honey. Well, I sold more honey to families in ten towns than the wholesalers did to the stores; yes, three times as much, but it makes enemies of the retailers. How can we stop this stuff being called honey? till now people say honey don't taste as good as it used to, and they think everything in liquid

state is fraud. I look for something to be done at Lincoln.

My country is all right for clover next year. I am sowing buckwheat, sweet clover, etc. Have 100 colonies and twelve years' practice.

Hopkins, Mo.

25 CTS.

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

A book especially for beginners. Address
LEAHY M'F'G. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

My Gold en Italian Queens are bred for business and beauty. Before June 1, untested, \$1; tested, \$1.50; after, untested, 75c; tested, \$1: Selected tested, for breeder, \$3; very best, \$5. Remit by P. O. order, express money order, or registered letter. Special prices on large orders. Price list free. 2tf

W. H. WHITE, Blossom, Lamar Co, Tex
Please mention the "Progressive."

OUR

:: Letter Box.

A BEGINNER IN THE BUSINESS.

I HAVE ten colonies of bees; all are doing well. They are very rich; full to the top. They are very kind bees, or else I am a very kind man, for I can handle them as easily as though they were a swarm of flies. I am a beginner. I bought five colonies last spring for \$1 per colony, and transferred them about white clover time, and did not even get a sting. Bro. Fred Thorington was at my house. I told him how I did it; he said that was well done. He keeps many bees, and I go to him for a good deal of information. I am a down old Yankee from Allegheny county, New York, living here in old Missouri; that is why my bees do not sting me.

I find the PROGRESSIVE a great help to me. I cannot afford to do without it, notwithstanding these hard times. What is your best method of keeping moths from the bees? Please let me know through your journal. Pshaw! I never wrote a letter for print before, and I am 57 years old. You can chop this up to suit yourself. If Dr. Miller was here, he could give a starter. I have bought up nearly all the bees within two miles of me, so I have about the whole field. I am in a good white clover range, but it amounted to but little in the past three years. I hope and trust the coming season will be better. I have lost one colony by the moths, but I have ten good, strong ones.

If you ever come to Chillicothe, I would be pleased to have you come out and stay all night with me. I live the first house on the Wabash railroad, east of Chillicothe. J. H. FELT.

Chillicothe, Mo.

FRIEND FELT:—The best way to keep the moth out of the hives is to keep each colony strong by having nothing but prolific queens in the apiary. If we did not sell Italian queens, we would say, Italianize your bees. You may be sure, Friend Felt, if I am ever in your part of the country, I will be glad to accept your invitation to pay you a visit. Aside from being jointly interested in our pets, the bees, I notice from your letter that we can claim something further of affinity, I, too, being a native of New York, (Suffolk county,) while you are from Allegheny county, same state.—[Ed.]

ANOTHER BEGINNER.

I commenced bee-keeping in the spring of 1895 with five colonies and increased them to twelve. Last year was not an extra good one here for bees. I only got about 200 pounds nice comb honey from five colonies, but I think that did very well for a beginner. Nice comb honey sells for 15c per pound here. I like the PROGRESSIVE very

much; also the Higginsville supplies which I got from J. W. Rouse, of Mexico, Mo., a short time ago.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK MOTHERSEAD.

McFall, Mo.

POOR PROSPECTS.

Your catalogue came, and a few days later I received the PROGRESSIVE, for which please accept thanks. The bee-keepers of this locality will need no more supplies than their present stock without a favorable change. Bees have done almost nothing for the last month. I don't know the cause unless the extreme dry weather has something to do with it. Yours truly,

W. F. SLAUGHTER.

Hoehne, Colo.

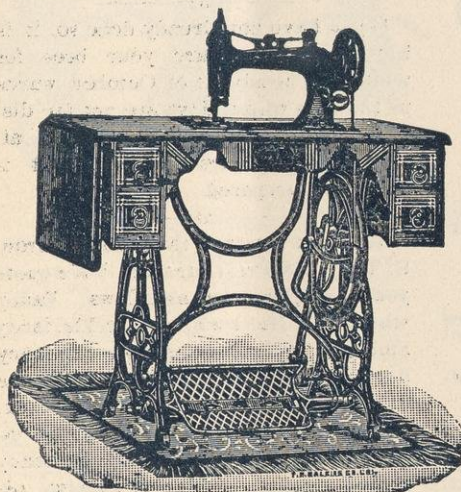
BEE-KEEPERS NEWSPAPER MEN

One of the great trials of the editors of bee papers is that they are compelled to see more sham of the bee-keeping world than any other part of the profession. Through every bee journal office day after day go all the weaknesses of bee-keeping; all the vanities of yellow five-banded bees that want to be puffed; all the revenges that want to be reaped; all the mistakes that want to be corrected; all the dull writers to be thought to be smart; all the meanness that wants to get its wares noticed gratis (where meanness has been baptized and called religion, it is as deadly as the small-pox) in order to save the tax on the advertising column. All the bee-keepers who want to be set right, who never were right, and never will be; all the cracked-brained, would-be professionals; through the editorial rooms all the follies and shams of bee-keeping are seen day after day, and the temptation is neither to believe in God, man, or woman. It is no surprise to

me that in the profession there are some skeptical men. I only wonder that bee-keeping editors believe anything.

D. TALMAGE.

Podunk, N. Y.



"NEW PREMIUM."

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

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

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

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Golden Queens!

From Texas. My bees are bred for business, beauty and gentleness.

Safe arrival and reasonable satisfaction guaranteed. G. W. Barge writes from Union Center, Wis.: "I have one queen you sent me last season that gave me 112 lbs of fine comb honey and 25 lbs extracted this season '93." Untested queens, \$1. J. D. Givens, Lisbon, Tex

Please mention the "Progressive."

DEATH OF MRS. E. W. MOORE.

R. B. LEAHY, ESQ.,

Higginsville, Mo.:

DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER—After eight weeks of suffering my dear beloved wife, Mamie, on Thursday, September 24, bade us all goodbye and entered into the valley of death. My suffering and sadness only God knows. She has been my constant companion and helpmate for eleven years. She took great pride in our bees as she did in everything surrounding our home. She was a devoted Christian and an active worker in church and Sunday school affairs. Kind and loving, with a pleasant word for all, she was loved by all who knew her. Just a few days before she took so bad, a colony of bees swarmed at the home yard. No one being around to hive them, dear Mamie went after one of the neighbors to hive them for her. Her strength failed her, and she fell prostrate in the door. And this was the love Mamie had for our bees. She was never out of the house again.

How quickly life has fled,

Beyond this vale of tears:

Up to a place which God has said

Is free from all its cares.

Why should fond nature weep,

And shrink at death's dark door;

When just beyond the gate

Is life forevermore?

Could we but kiss the rod,

And say, Thy will be done,

In life, in death, in every mood,

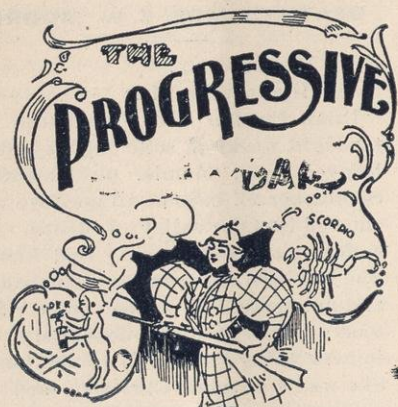
And know that He is God.

Your sorrowing brother,

Griffin, Ind.

E. W. MOORE.

DEAR FRIEND MOORE—It is with profound regret I learn of your sad bereavement. Only those who have lost some dear one from the household band can truly sympathize with you in your sorrow. May God comfort and sustain you, and grant that at some happy time to be you may meet your loved one in the land of endless day, to part from her no more forever.



OCTOBER.

THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER.

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

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

'Rah for Lincoln—Nebraska!

Can't go to the National Convention this year, but hope those that can go will have a good time.

I received a good many letters from friends who wished to see me at Lincoln. A number of others from beekeepers who could not attend the convention, inviting me to pay them a visit while en-route to and from Lincoln. It's hard to be compelled to stay at home under the circumstances.

It is almost impossible for both of us (Mr. Gladish and myself) to leave here at the same time, and as I took a vacation of a month last year, it is no more than fair that I should stay at home and attend to business this year, while he takes some recreation.

We have had the best prospects for a fall honey crop we have had for years, but the cold wet weather the

past month has made it impossible for the bees to work more than half the time; yet they have stored twenty pounds of surplus honey per colony from the fall bloom.

If you have not already done so, it is high time to prepare your bees for winter. The advent of October warns us that the winter days are not far distant—in fact, they will be upon us almost before we are aware. So it is well to be prepared.

We have received the following from S. T. Fish & Co., Chicago: "We quote you Chicago market as follows: Fancy white, 13c; No. 1 white, 11 to 12c; fancy amber, 9 to 10c; No. 1 amber, 8c; fancy dark, 8 to 9c; No. 1 dark, 8c. White extracted, 6 to 7c; amber, 5 to 6; dark, 4½c; beeswax, 25c. At prices given we are having active sale. Comb honey selling promptly. May be able to advance prices after election."

On account of the good honey crop in this locality this year, and the fine prospects for next, we are receiving many inquiries about supplies. Now on account of the scarcity of money, the low price of farm products, and the advantage of getting early orders, we wish to say to those contemplating purchasing supplies for next season's use, write to us your needs, and we bespeak for you a pleasant surprise in special low prices for an early order—prices that will suit the times. Remember our goods are first class in every respect; indeed, as good as the best, and much better than some. We have never had to place any goods around over the country, to be sold on commission, like some others have been compelled to do. If you have any beeswax to sell, we will be glad to hear from you, and will pay the top price in cash or trade.

WANTED!

10,000 pounds of **BEEWAX**, for
Cash.
Address,
LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.



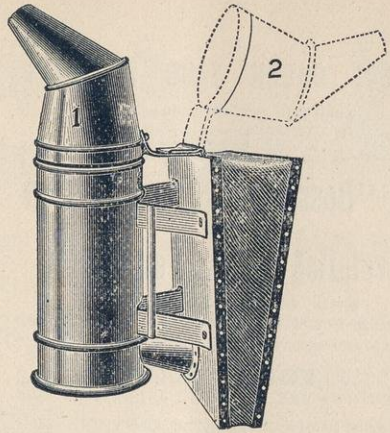
1897.

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,
GRIFFIN, POSEY CO., IND.

Please mention the "Progressive."



THE "HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER."

☞ A Good Smoker for a Little Money.

THE HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER A DANDY.

received the Higginsville Smoker all O. K. It'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.

The Amateur Bee Keeper....

A 70-Page Book for Beginners.

—BY—



J. W. ROUSE.



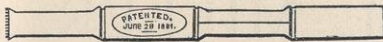
SECOND EDITION JUST OUT.

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

LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

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

\$2.00 PER 1000.



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

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.

Marshfield, Wis., April 15, 1896.

☞ Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

DO NOT ORDER YOUR SECTIONS

until you get our prices on



The "Boss" One-Piece Section

—ALSO—

Dovetailed Hives, Foundation

AND OTHER SUPPLIES.

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

J. FORNCROOK,

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

Please mention the "Progressive."

S. T. FISH & CO.,

189 SOUTH WATER ST..

CHICAGO.

We handle HONEY every day in the year. Correspondence solicited. We have been twenty years at above location, and refer to

First National Bank, Chicago,
First National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.,
First National Bank, San Jose, Cal.,
Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, O.

Your banker can see our rating.

**Also dealers in Butter, Cheese, Eggs
Apples, Potatoes.**

Our facilities for selling unsurpassed.

Reserve our address for future reference.

Please mention the "Progressive."

Feeding Back

Honey to secure the completion of unfinished sections can be made very profitable if rightly managed during the hot weather of August and September.

In "Advanced Bee Culture" may be found complete instructions regarding the selection and preparation of colonies, preparation of the feed, manipulation necessary to secure the rapid capping of the combs, time for removing the honey, and how to manage if a few sections in a case are not quite complete; in short, all of the "kinks" that have been learned from years of experience, and the "feeding back" of tons of honey. Price of the book, 50 cts.

For feeding back, no feeder is superior to the New Heddon. It covers the whole top of the hive, does not daub the bees; can be filled without coming in contact with the bees; a glance will show when it is empty, and it holds twenty pounds of feed. The usual price for a new feeder is 75 cents; but I have forty second-hand ones that I will sell as low as 25 cents each.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON. Flint, Mich.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

"Higginsville Supplies"

AT

Higginsville Prices.

KANSAS

people will save freight by

ordering their

BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, FOUNDATION,

and Everything Needed in the Apiary,

—OF—

HENRY L. MILLER,

355 SHAWNEE AVE.,

TOPEKA, KAN.

Write at once for his Illustrated Catalogue.



The Simplex Typewriter.

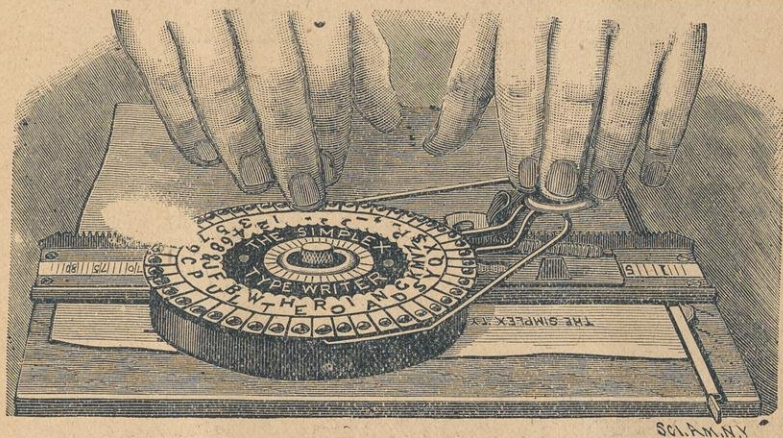


The Simplest Thing in the World.

The only really practical cheap typewriter ever put on the market.

Is Rapid and Does Good Work. Is Easy to Operate. Is Handsome. Can be Carried in the Coat Pocket.

PRICE \$2.50.



THE LATEST OF THE BEST TYPEWRITERS. THE CLIMAX OF IMPROVEMENTS. THE MINIMUM OF PRICE. DESTINED TO REVOLUTIONIZE WRITING, AS THE SEWING-MACHINE REVOLUTIONIZED SEWING.

The "SIMPLEX" is the product of experienced typewriter manufacturers, and is a PRACTICAL TYPEWRITER in every sense of the word, and AS SUCH, WE GUARANTEE IT.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—Every man, whatever his business, has need of the "SIMPLEX." LAWYERS find them indispensable. MERCHANTS acknowledge their great value. CLERGYMEN write their sermons with them. AUTHORS their manuscripts. Letters written with the "SIMPLEX" are legible and neat, and at the rate of FORTY WORDS PER MINUTE.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The "SIMPLEX" will be hailed with delight by BOYS AND GIRLS. It will improve their spelling, and teach proper punctuation. It will encourage neatness and accuracy. It will print in any colored ink, violet, red, green, blue or black. It will PRINT A LINE EIGHT INCHES LONG, and admit any size letter paper. The printing is always in sight. A USEFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING NOVELTY, AT THE PRICE OF A TOY.

Nothing is of greater importance than correct forms of correspondence. The "SIMPLEX" encourages practice, and practice makes perfect. Writing with this machine will be such jolly fun for your boys and girls that they will write letters by the dozen. This may cost you something for postage stamps, but the improvement in their correspondence will repay you.

EXTRA POINTS,

The alignment of the 'Simplex' is equal to the very highest priced machine. It is positive in action, and each letter is locked by an automatic movement when the stroke is made.

It has no ribbon to soil the fingers.

The 'Simplex' is mounted on a hard-wood base, and put up in a handsome box, with bottle of ink, and full instructions for using.

"I think the 'Simplex' is a dandy."—D. L. Tracy, Denver, Colo.

"The 'Simplex' is a good typewriter, and I take pleasure in recommending it as such."—B. F. Bishop, Morsey, Mo.

"I received the typewriter one hour ago. You can judge my progress by this letter. It much better than I expected, and with practice I think I will be able to write very fast with it."—E. T. Flaagan, Belleville, Ill.

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

Address,

LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, MO

1896.

New

CATALOGUE, PRICES, GOODS.....

1896.

QUEEN BEES IN SEASON.

Three-frame Nuclei and Fall Colonies a Specialty.

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

AND ALL KIND OF **APIARIAN SUPPLIES**

AT
BED ROCK.

WRITE FOR ESTIMATES ON LARGE QUANTITIES.

SEND FOR MY 24-PAGE, "LARGE-SIZE" CATALOGUE

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

ADDRESS

E. T. FLANAGAN,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

BELLEVILLE, ILLS.

PORTER HONEY-HOUSE BEE-ESCAPE.

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

CORNEIL SMOKERS.

Cheap, strong, serviceable. We have sold a good many of these, and so far there has been no complaint; but on the other hand there have been scores of letters in their praise. Price 55c. or \$1.10 prepaid.

COWAN AND NOVICE EXTRACTORS.

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

A 36-page Catalogue sent free on application.

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

Branch offices at, 118 Michigan St., Chicago; 1024 Mississippi St., St. Paul, Minn.;
Syracuse, N. Y.; Mechanic Falls, Me.

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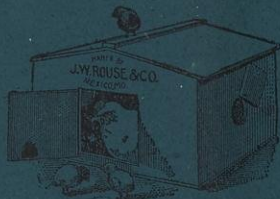
Latest Improved Hives and all kind of

Apiarian Supplies.

Bees and Queens.

Everything Cheap.

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



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

One nailed and five packed inside, making six in all. \$3.50.
Eggs for hatching from S. L. Wyandotte, B. Langshans,
\$1.50 per 13; 25, \$2.50; S. C. B. Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13; \$2 per
26. B. P. Rocks, \$1.50 per 13; 25, \$2.50.

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

J. W. ROUSE & CO., MEXICO, MO.