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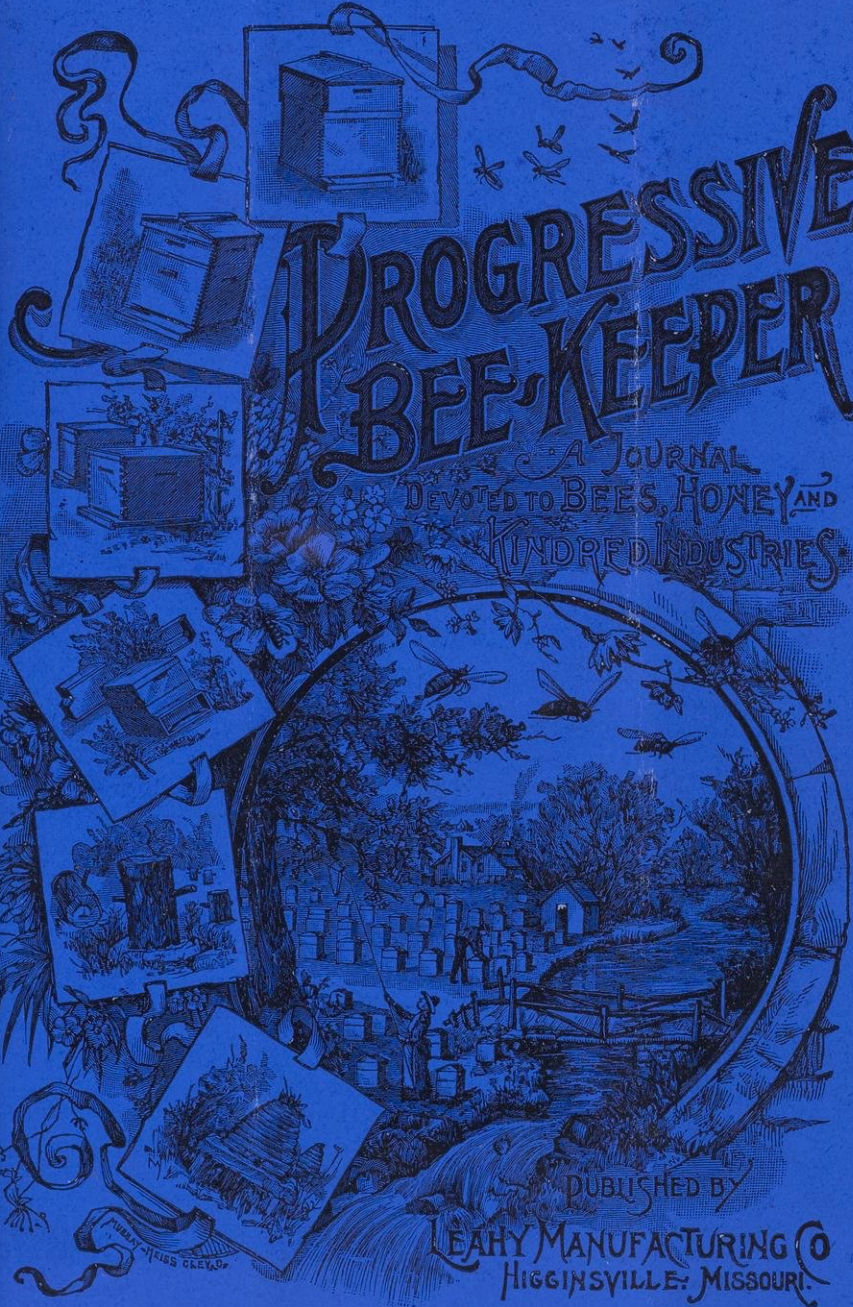
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FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

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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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

CLUBBING LIST.

We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

The Review.....	(\$1.00).....	\$1 35
Gleanings.....	1 00.....	1 35
American Bee Journal.....	1 00.....	1 35
Canadian Bee Journal.....	50.....	85
American Bee Keeper.....	.50.....	85

Colman's Rural World.....	1.00.....	1.35
Journal of Agriculture.....	1.00.....	1.35
Kansas Farmer.....	1.00.....	1.35
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 Rouse, price, 28c.

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

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

Manual of the Apiary,—By Prof. A. J. Cook; price, 125.

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

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

Address,

Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.

UNION : FAMILY : SCALES.



WE HAVE frequent calls for a scale to weigh honey, etc., and we have now made arrangements to supply you with counter scales, with platform and tin scoop, made with steel bearings, brass beam, and nicely finished and ornamented. Will weigh correctly from one half ounce to 240 pounds.

PRICE—Boxed and delivered on cars only \$3.50; with double brass beams, \$4. Weight of above, boxed ready

to ship, about forty pounds.

These Scales can be shipped from here, and we can fill orders promptly, as we have a large stock on hand.

26 page Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies sent Free on Application.

Leahy Manufacturing Company.

Make a
Note
of this.

All Ready for 1896.



"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."

We are located in the great Basswood Timber Belt of Wisconsin, where we have the finest Basswood in the world for **ONE PIECE SECTIONS**. We have a saw-mill in connection with our factory, enabling us to take our lumber right from the log. We have all the up-to-date machinery for manufacturing the One-Piece

Sections, and can therefore guarantee you a first-class section in every respect. Our shipping facilities are unsurpassed, having three through lines of railroads to Chicago. Write us for prices. We will give bottom figures on sections.....

The Marshfield Mfg. Co.

Marshfield, Wisconsin. (Wood Co.), Dec. 1, 1895.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

The Amateur Bee Keeper....

A 70-Page Book for Beginners.

—BY—



J. W. ROUSE.



SECOND EDITION JUST OUT.

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

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

.....575.....
.....sold in.....
.....1895.....

DO NOT FAIL

to write for a circular of that

"ST. JOE HIVE."

EMERSON T. ABBOTT, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

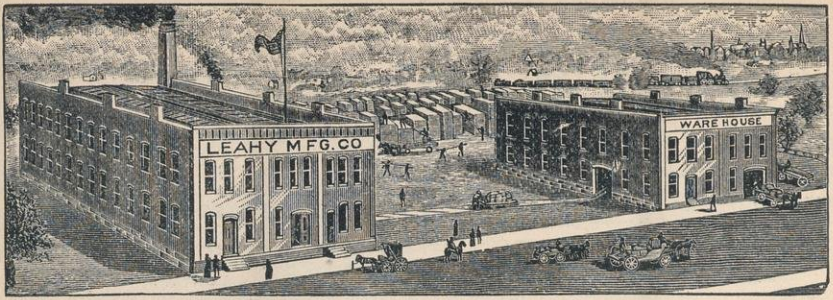
BIG BARGAINS....

Bring us Big Trade. Goods Keep it.

If you want the best supplies that can be made at a little less cost than you can buy the same goods for elsewhere, write to us for low prices. 1896 Catalogue now ready. Ask for it and a free copy of the AMERICAN BEE KEEPER (36 pages). Address,

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

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The "Higginsville" Goods are for sale by the following parties:

- Chas. H. Thies, Steelville, Ill.
- Henry L. Miller, Topeka, Kans.
- J. W. Rouse & Co., Mexico, Mo.

- E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ill.
- E. A. Seeley, Bloomer, Arkansas.
- E. J. Thomas, Fredonia, Kans.

And by a number of others.

If you need a car load of supplies, or only a bee smoker, write to us. Remember we are here to serve you and will if you give us a chance. A Beautiful Catalogue Free.

Address, **LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO., Higginsville, Mo.**

PRICES OF **Bingham Perfect**

Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee Smoker

BEE-SMOKERS and HONEY-KNIVES

PATENTED 1878, 1882, and 1892.

per doz. each.

Doctor	largest smoker made.	3½ inch stove.....	\$11.00-Mail, \$1.50		
Conqueror.....				3	"
Large.....	2½	"	5.50-	" 1.00	
Plain.....	2	"	4.75-	" .70	
Little Wonder.....	2	weight 10 oz	3.25-	" .60	
Honey Knife.....			7.00-	" .80	

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

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

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

P. S. An express package, containing six, weighs seven pounds.

Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife



Patented May 20, 1879.

T. F. BINGHAM,
Please mention the "Progressive" **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., FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

No. 2

GRANDPA'S SLEIGH-RIDE.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

WHAT is it, my darling, you ask me?
'A story, grandpa, if you please?'
Very well, little goldenhair, listen,
From your perch upon grandpapa's knees,
And while by the fireside we're sitting,
And watching the feathery snow,
I will tell of an old-fashioned sleighride,
I took in the long, long ago.

It was just such a dark February,
The sun had been hidden for days,
But the long winter evenings were gladdened
In many diversified ways;
With parties and sleighrides and skating,
And other amusements you know, [times
When the boys and the girls had such jolly good
In the old-fashioned days long ago.

We were coming one night from a party,
My sweetheart and I, in a sleigh,
At the home of a neighbor, a farmer,
Who lived but a half-mile away.
The night it was cold, but we never
Observed it, for, darling, you know
Love warms with a flame effervescent,
As it did in the days long ago.

And though there was no earthly reason
For driving with only one hand,
Perhaps I must hold her cloak round her,
As older girls well understand.
She didn't object, yet she scolded,
But still, dear, she never said no,
When I told her I loved her and asked her to be
My wife, in the long, long ago.

Well, there wasn't a happier fellow
In all of that country, I guess,
Than I, when my dear little sweetheart
Pressed my hand and said tenderly, yes.
Then across o'er the snowy-white woodland,
We drove at a pace rather slow, [my kiss
And I kissed her goodnight and she gave back
On that evening now long ago.

Did my sweetheart die, little sunbeam?
Hush; your grandma is coming, my dear,
And you know she is awfully jealous.
This story she never must hear.
But indeed 'twas a glorious sleigh-ride,
And joyous; you've guessed it, I know: [girl
Your grandmamma there was the dear little
Who kissed me that night long ago.

Higginsville, Mo., February 3, 1896.

Balls of Bee Glue.

S. E. Miller.

ONLY yesterday I interviewed the dentist, and am not entirely over the effects yet, so if the following is a little more uninteresting than usual, the readers will please excuse me.

Somnambulist starts out with the new year in the Progressive with the usual stock of interesting reading, but say, Mr. Somnambulist, why don't you give us a few hints about bees occasionally.

That Irishman over in Illinois has certainly gone to some trouble in compiling some interesting reading regarding honey crops in the past as compared with the present, and encourages us with the hopes that such crops may come again. Why not?

A HINT: No doubt, most bee-keepers have at times had experience in emptying honey from five-gallon cans into smaller receptacles, and know that to tilt the can up each time a jar is filled, and again lower it, is quite some work. The honey gates made of tin and leather, such as the Roots sent out some years ago, were quite handy, but just about the time one has a supply of these on hand, he will have to have some new cases, and the chances are that these will have a different sized screw cap, and his gates will not fit them. Now, let me tell you how to manage it without a gate. Stand the

can on a box, chair or table, far enough from the edge so that when you lay the can over on its side it will project four or five inches over the edge of the table, unscrew the cap, take a smooth piece of section that is not warped, (any other small piece of board will do), place it over the mouth of the can and lay it (the can) down on its side while you hold the piece of section firmly in its place. Now you want an assistant to hold the jars or cans, or at least someone to hand them to you; hold the jar under, and slide the section piece up until the honey flows out as fast as desired. Usually it will not flow too fast, if opened entirely. When the jar is full, slide the piece down and cut off the flow while you take away the full jar and put an empty comb under, and so on. If the honey is not too thick, it will take you less time to fill a number of jars than it has taken me to write this. Try it.

The likeness of Will Ward Mitchell, our Missouri poet, page 18, PROGRESSIVE, is one of which the original need not be ashamed. The countenance bespeaks intellect, integrity, morality, and many other noble qualities, such as we might expect to find in one who can call to mind such beautiful words in verse.

Some may wonder why I have changed the heading over my notes. Well, first, I am no longer in charge of the Star Apiary, and consequently the notes do not emanate from there. Bee glue is a sort of necessary evil about the apiary, and, so it appears, my writings are with regard to the bee journals; yet so long as even a few seem to appreciate my scribbling, I will try to scribble something each month in the hope that it may do a bit of good. And this is the last ball of bee glue in this batch.

Rhineland, Mo.

Wayside Fragments.

Somnambulist.

A GLIMPSE of blooming sweet clover greets the readers of American Bee Journal (Jan. 9 No.) so natural one seems to almost sniff its fragrance, but on perusing the article connected therewith, our exuberant enthusiasm becomes just a trifle cooled. A man who has gone to the expense and trouble of issuing special bulletins on an especial subject must be considered authority. And Mr. Baldrige's reasoning with reference to the danger of killing sweet clover out by cutting in August, is certainly sound. With us its blooming season comes after that of white clover, thus lengthening out the honey yield and filling up a gap. On page 22 of the same number, Mr. Black is quoted as saying, "I know of only one honey plant that is to be depended on, and that is sweet clover"; and Dr. Miller follows with, "I think the day will come when sweet clover will be used as a forage plant. I know of stock liking it where widely grown, and of a place where stock are driven by it, and they keep it down." Even sleepy Sommy can verify the latter statement. While "all is not gold that glitters," and you cannot always tell what the circus will amount to by the bills that are displayed, yet I'd be glad if this sweet clover business could be practically tested to a greater extent than in the past, during the coming year. Perhaps the past poor seasons have not been in vain, if they serve as indirect aids to open up new avenues to success. We cannot control circumstances, but oftentimes can adapt them to our purposes, and even apparent obstacles may sometimes be rendered aids by the exercise of slight ingenuity,

e. g.: The darker grades of honey which are so unsalable on some markets, on others sell the more readily on account of their strong flavor being considered proof of their purity. What say you? Will we give sweet clover a chance to help us? Yes? Then let us not forget that resolutions never carried into effect are worthless, and that life its very self depends on action.

Friend Flanagan encourages us (see January PROGRESSIVE) by reference to many of the large crops in the past, and Editor York copies the article complete in January 16th number of American Bee Journal, and at the same time gives any others who may so desire, a chance to blow, by kindly inviting them to relieve themselves through the medium of his journal, but as that would incur extra postage and delay, I'll take my chances right here and now, and just inform Friends F. and Y. that a certain sleepy head not only dreamed of, but realized, 22,000 pounds of comb honey from 114 colonies, spring count, in a single season.

Trustworthy Demaree in an essay on "Bee Culture" read before the International Bee-Keepers' Convention at Atlanta, Ga., and reported in American Bee Journal, makes a statement that he has cleared \$450 from fifty colonies with two months' light labor. I rather suspect there was also some lively labor. But if a prospect of \$225 per month would not convert the majority of us into hustlers, 'twere useless to offer incentives.

I see by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that in Servia extracted honey brings 17c per pound, exclusive of the bottle. What wonder that they have in contemplation the passage of a law compelling all priests, schoolmasters, and those who hold positions under the government to turn their attention to the keeping of bees? Could we get such prices, coupled with our big yields, 'twouldn't be at all necessary

to have any laws to encourage bee-keeping. Could there be a plan discovered by which adulteration would meet an untimely end, then we of America might rejoice in such prices.

The bee-keeping press and that old reliable tutor, experience, are slowly but surely educating the bee-keeping public on the importance of a proper marketing of their products. Commission men get frequent scorplings similar to that given by a southern Californian in American Bee Journal as follows: "It doesn't make much difference what we ship—if we let the property get into their hands, we are at their mercy, and get swindled three times out of four." As a remedy, California bee keepers are seeking to form "a union that will prevent a few commission houses from gobbling the whole crop at their own price."

In the same number, a Wisconsin man tells his little tale of woe in this wise: "What do you think of a commission man who sends out flaming circulars which represent him to be in a position to secure top figures, has greater demand than supply, quotes prices at 16 to 17c for comb honey, and humbly offers to serve you for five per cent; then, at the end of three months, sends in report, sold at 8 cents, charges extra for drayage, and helps himself to double the commission agreed upon, beside audaciously asserting that your pure white basswood and clover honey was dark?"

Why, my dear man, what we *think* of him is "a mere matter of moonshine." Such a style of doing business is quite popular among commission houses; in fact, it does seem the more of it they can do the better they're "heeled," and in consequence the firmer footing they have. However, we might find a crumb of comfort in the old saying, "It's a long lane that has no ending," and in your particular case be thankful there were no other objec-

tions as to the quality or condition of your consignment when received, as broken down, leaking, short weights, uncouth appearance, etc., and so on *ad infinitum*. Dr. Miller comments on the above transaction by saying the perpetrators of such an outrage would stoop to steal the coppers from the eyes of a corpse, and wishes to know if any commission house in Chicago regularly charges ten per cent commission? Don't know whether they do it regularly or irregularly, but insofar as my experience teaches me, the irregularity would come in when they charge less than ten per cent.

According to J. H. Martin, in Gleanings, it costs $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents to produce extracted honey in California, and as the present price with them is "3 to 4c, the bee-keeper is getting next to nothing for his labor." "Should think as much," or even a little more. Would it not stand from $\frac{1}{2}$ c to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c worse than nothing? He avers, "*The present slipshod method of marketing honey is largely to blame for the low prices.*" Stick a pin right here, and not only note the fact, but set about to help create a reaction. May this sentence prove a bugle blast that shall herald a grand reformatory movement in this direction by the *united* forces of all bee-dom. He aims to give us a gentle hint when he says, "The citrus fruit men are so well organized that they can estimate several months in advance the probable number of carloads there will be to ship," and humiliates us by the addition of, "The honey producer has never yet been able to tell how much honey has been produced, even months after its disposal." What's the difference anyhow? The public need never to know of a shortage in the crop, for isn't the accommodating adulterant ever ready to make good all deficiencies? The horticulturists are indebted to him as well, for the latest developments in the

manufacture of jellies are the productions of fruit jellies without a trace of any kind of fruit. Isinglass, animal gelatine, glue, starch, etc., are used to form the body; glucose for the sugar; for the acid, citric, tartaric, acetic, and even diluted sulphuric and hydrochloric acids fill the place of the natural fruit acid, while they are colored and flavored by various substances which modern chemistry has produced. What more could we ask? Oleomargarine also lends a helping hand to the dairy people, so the world's supply of "spreads" seems assured.

Gleanings takes a step in the right direction in "getting all the commission houses to send them an affidavit to the effect that they will neither adulterate honey with glucose or any other inferior sweet, nor knowingly handle adulterated honey."

Educate the people in regard to the fact that adulteration and low prices travel together, and surely we can look for beneficial results. Since the best extracted honey sells for from 3 to 4 cents in California, our brethren out there deny there being a possibility of adulteration connected with their honey. Gleanings, however, argues that the addition of the freight necessary to enable it to reach "glucose regions," might render "glucosing possibly profitable." California certainly possesses a climate charmingly favorable to the cultivation of conceit, and it takes lots of that to face fraud. It seems almost too bad that future history will have to credit her bee-keepers with the honor of having taken the initiatory steps in this movement. And shall it be chronicled that other sections of the country stood idly by during this contest, and when victory had been won were not only willing but anxious to share the accruing benefits? For, truly, whatever is beneficial to them, is proportionately so to us. If co-operation be good for them—why not for us? Let us at least co-operate with them to the extent of keeping out of the large cities with our small crops, thereby building up our home markets, and at the same time

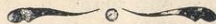
giving them full sweep of the commission houses, and the grand opportunity of educating the masses as regards the *real* value of pure honey. 'Tis said, "It's a poor rule that will not work both ways." We in, protecting our home markets, will insofar protect our California friends. They, in protecting themselves, will protect us.

In reviewing a plan of action evolved by Prof. A. J. Cook, Skylark, of Gleanings, laments in this wise: "The only thing that grieves me is that it is impossible for me to take charge of the business before 1897, and they (the bee-keepers) will be compelled to put up with a less capable man till I can get ready to accept the situation." Now the only thing that bothers our brain is why the receiver of the consignments shall necessarily be a Californian: Are there no "honest, pushing, wide-awake, capable men" in the vicinity of their projected markets? In other words, have all such men emigrated to California? Surely, "By their fruits shall ye know them," and not by their position in the orchard. It has been said, "Some men in the penitentiary are more to be trusted than some that are in congress."

A new idea in connection with the bee escape is advanced in Gleanings. It is to place super on escape board and remove some distance from the hive. By this method one escape board would serve several supers from as many hives.

Thus, little by little, are the disagreeable features of bee-keeping either entirely removed, or so greatly modified that they can no longer be termed disagreeable. To this sort of procedure there will be few, if any, dissenting voices. Speed the day.

Naptown, Dreamland.



CROOKED COMBS IN SECTIONS, ETC.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I am trying to get my surplus cases of sections ready for next season's operation, so I may be ready for any honey flow that comes, as I believe winter is the time to prepare for summer, in bee-keeping. In this getting

ready I find that very many of the combs in my sections are crooked and bulged. Will it answer to put them in as they are, so that they will touch the separators, or what shall I do, as they are so brittle I break the combs in trying to straighten them? A neighbor tells me that the bees will gnaw off the places which strike the separators, so it will be all right to put them in as they are. Is he right in the matter?"

This correspondent is right in preparing for the next season, during the winter months, for the having of everything in readiness when the honey harvest comes, is one of the things which tends toward a successful close, at the end of the year. But in reading, I have been wondering whether that neighbor had ever used his plan of having the bees gnaw down combs where they touched each other or any substance, for his advice is different from any I ever heard given. In every case where I ever put two combs in sections, or brood combs even, so that they touched each other, or where combs touched wood or other substance, I have found that the bees always left little bridges of comb, from one comb to another, or from the comb to the separators, or sides of the hive, so that when the combs were removed the capping to the combs would be injured by these little bridges pulling the capping off in spots, thus setting the honey to running and making the sections unsalable, unless put back on the hive again for the bees to recap the cells. In so doing the bees nearly always remove the honey from the damaged cells, so that the whole process requires nearly one-half as long as it does to fill the sections from the start. This causes a great waste of time to the colony, for they are thus kept fussing over a bad job instead of doing new work. My plan has been to place such crooked combs at the top of a warm room on a piece of canvass, until thoroughly warmed through, when the combs can be bent and straightened to the perfect satisfaction of the operator. If any of the cells jut out too far they are shaved off with the uncapping knife. If preferable, a comb leveler, like that described a year or two ago in nearly all of the bee papers, by B. Taylor, can be used, thus melting all of the cells, on each side of the comb, down about half way to the sceptor, when in finishing the sections the next season, the bees will make them appear

as white and perfect as newly built combs. In these ways we have a sure thing of it, and as the work is preformed in the winter it is much more cheaply done than in having the bees make a "botch job" of it in the summer. In the looking after all of these little things in apiculture comes the success obtained by those bee-keepers who stand at the head, today.

DIFFERENCE IN COLONIES.

Another correspondent writes: "My two colonies of bees were exactly alike last spring, as near as I could discover, yet one colony gave an excellent yield in surplus, while the other gave none. Why was there this difference?"

This is something that used to greatly bother me, for I formerly was troubled in the same way, but of late years I have succeeded in making each colony produce nearly like results; that is, if one colony contains 40,000 bees and produces 60 pounds of section honey, I secure about that amount from every colony containing that number of bees; while one having but about 20,000 bees gives a yield of about 25 pounds, the rule being the more bees in a hive the better results they will give, according to their numbers. After carefully studying the matter I found that colonies which I pronounced "Exactly alike" on May 15th would not be so at the time the honey harvest was at its best. The trouble was that I did not have a thorough knowledge regarding the working force of the bees at all times, nor of the interior of the hives. For instance, the colony which I would call best on May 15th might become one of the poorest by June 25th, at which time the honey harvest was about to arrive. This, as a rule, would be owing to a failing queen, as I have often noticed that a colony which wintered extremely well and goes to breeding rapidly in early spring, does not equal one that wintered only fairly well, but commences brood rearing in earnest on May 1st. The reason is that by about May 25th to June 1st the queen in the stronger one ceases to be as prolific as the other, and this allows the bees to put the first honey coming in into the brood combs, rather than forcing it into the sections, as does the other through her extra prolificness later on. I have often noticed that if the bees are allowed to get the start of the queen so as to store much honey in the brood chamber during the first

of the honey harvest, that colony will be an unprofitable one. The remedy is to give each colony only as many combs as the queen will keep occupied with brood, and when a colony is found having a failing queen, either give another queen or remove a part of the brood combs. Again, the giving of a colony a large amount of surplus room to start with has a tendency to make that colony an unprofitable one. As it has not a force of bees large enough to occupy the whole of the surplus department at once they seem to become discouraged, and instead of taking possession of a part of it, they will often cluster outside the hive, and crowd the brood out with honey, sometimes never entering the sections at all. I usually give only room in the surplus apartment to the amount of 20 pounds, and a part of this space has combs in it left over from the previous season, thereby coaxing the bees into the sections with their first loads of new honey. In a week, more room is given, and so on as I see each colony needs, as all colonies are looked after once a week at this time of year, if possible. By thus working I find my bees give me the best results, and the most of them give me about the same results according to the number of bees in each hive.

Borodino, N. Y.

BEE-KEEPING FOR A LIVE- LIHOOD.

—
LITTLE BEE.

SHOULD the reader be a beginner, I advise him or her to read carefully and consider all points, as it may prevent many a stumbling-block which set me to thinking when I first began keeping bees.

My first instructions in apiculture I received from the editor of the PROGRESSIVE, Mr. R. B. Leahy, in the year 1881 I believe. I was at that time clerking. Mr. Leahy kindly loaned me such works on apiculture as Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, A B C in Bee Culture, Cook's Manual of the Apiary; then Gleanings and the American Bee Journal, until at last I began to feel a little sick, and finally I took what is known as the bee fever.

The doctor could prescribe no medicine to cure me, so I undertook to cure myself. But, lo! I have the bee fever yet. At that time I did not think so far as to write to Dr. C. C. Miller at Marengo, Ills. To be sure he might have cured me then, while the fever was in its first stage, but I don't know. My head was full of bees—bees every day and part of the night. The medicine I took was very simple. I was sick, sick of clerking, and I thought such work as is connected with apiculture would be beneficial to me, physically, morally and financially.

The proprietor was surprised when I notified him. He proposed to raise my salary; but, no! I was sick! sick of being boxed up behind the counter, and trying to please so many cranky customers from early in the morning till late at night, and I had my mind made up. I would be a bee-keeper and enjoy out of door employment. I had but one excuse; I well remember it: I told the proprietor I did not like counter-hopping, and had set my mind to turn my attention to the keeping of bees, which occupation I thought would be more beneficial, pleasant and interesting to me. Many of my friends were surprised at my change of mind. This was at Belleville, Ills., my home.

After I had quit clerking, I informed Mr. Leahy, and he was soon on hand to assist me further. The very next time he visited me, he proposed to introduce me to Mr. E. T. Flanagan, of that same city, living about one mile south of my home. Mr. F. is well known to the bee-keeping fraternity, and is at present a contributor to the PROGRESSIVE.

But before calling on Mr. Flanagan, we visited an old German friend, a florist by occupation, and a well read gentleman. He spoke the English language rather brokenly, but his company was very interesting to us. Instead of saying bees, he would say "beens." We called on him quite often

after our supper, and had a small bee convention of our own. It was "beens, beens, beens;" "beens" all the time. Sometimes we would be talking and reading about bees till after midnight. That old gentleman also turned out a full-fledged bee-keeper, and when I called on him at New Athens, Ills., three years ago, his apiary counted thirty colonies, and he was doing well. Mr. Leahy will well remember our early days in bee-keeping, and our first experience in transferring, when a rain poured down on us just as we finished the job. The work was done successfully, and we were proud of our success.

Well, we called on Mr. Flanagan, and were disappointed to learn that he was in Louisiana at that time, gathering an early crop of honey. Mr. F. was at that time practicing migratory bee-keeping along the Mississippi river. He was not to be at home until March. He had left his home apiary and the supply trade in the care of a Mr. D. F. Savage, a practical apiarist, whom he secured through Mr. A. I. Root, who recommended him highly.

The supply season was at hand, and Mr. S. had more to do than he could attend to by himself, and I soon secured a situation. I soon noticed that Mr. Savage was quite particular in all his work, and also taught me to be so, which I was, and we got along very well. The fact is, I believe it is a very important point for an apiarist to be particular, for I have noticed since that negligence is a great drawback in any business, and especially in bee-keeping. In fact, I have been told that I am too particular, but I don't know. I sometimes think yet that I am not particular enough, and the more I get around and see how some bee-keepers are about their apiaries, the more particular I get, as I cannot bear to see an apiary that is left in weeds, hives almost rotted, full of cracks, and the colony itself in bad

shape, with crooked combs, simply because they used no foundation; hives leaning to the side; in fact, no system in the apiary at all.

Now that is negligence or ignorance. The fact is, last year I stopped with a family that is well known to the bee-keeping fraternity. I expected to find everything practical and systematic in their apiary, for I had read their articles in the American Bee Journal, with a great deal of pleasure. Yes, they say, we are a family raised in the bee yard. Surely I expected to find the apiary in first class condition, but I must say I really was surprised when I stepped into their apiaries. The head of the family, the father, boasts of twenty years of experience in apiculture, and boasts of knowing, well I don't exactly know how much, about bees. At first sight of the apiary, I thought to myself, This is either ignorance or negligence. I thought he was a good blower, for I had been reading his articles for some time, and now I saw him practically. I had no respect for him as an apiarist, as the apiary was in such shape as to disgust me. Old hives, covers, bottoms, wire cloth, and other trash all over the apiary, so that a person would stumble over it with the best care. I came to the conclusion that there was a great deal of negligence. This same party would raise queens, and state all about the business, and how he kept them, and how he could warrant pure mating, etc. I saw at his home apiary, where he was raising five-banders, three-banders, Carniolans, and I believe would raise any strain of bees. I also saw many of the little black fellows, too, in the same apiary. I was also surprised to see that they did not even know how to nail up the Hoffman frame. In fact, they were away behind in apiculture, that is, practically. Theoretically, they were at the front, and always ready to criticise. I was

greatly surprised to see this party, who is so well known to bee-keepers who read the bee journals, to be so neglectful in and about his apiary.

It is very important to be particular in apiculture. Have everything practically and systematically arranged; keep your hives well painted; be particular in nailing up your frames, hives, etc. In fact, try and be particular in all your work in the apiary, and keep it clean and trim.

Well, Mr. Savage was a practical apiarist and understood his occupation. Through him I received a great deal of practical knowledge in bee-keeping. The first work that he put me to was making foundation; that is, first to dip the sheets of wax, and then making the impression of the cell with the Given press. Being that I was particular, I soon had the hang of it. Since that time the improved foundation mills have come into use, and it is believed by a great many bee-keepers that foundation made on the roller mills is preferable. Now then, working wax or making foundation is very particular work. Everything about it must be just so or it will not work.

Cliff, New Mexico.

(To be continued).

WILL THE GOOD YEARS COME AGAIN?

C. H. DIBBERN.

No doubt during the last few years of disappointment and failure, many have become discouraged, and not a few will give up the apparently hopeless contest. And if the present conditions were to continue indefinitely, it would be worse than folly to continue to give all our time to a business that does not pay. Twenty years ago we could look for a good

honey year, just as surely as we could for a good corn year, and the failures were the exceptions. Now, however, in this locality—and the same conditions seem to prevail quite generally over the central states, that four years out of five may as well be called failures. Then, too, we were beginning to pride ourselves that invention had made such progress that the up to date bee-keeper would soon be able to double the honey crop of our grandfather's day. I do not undervalue the great value of recent inventions; but the fact is, nothing will take the place of an abundant yield from the flowers—not even the sugar barrel, if we could get it for nothing. In times past we depended mainly on white clover, supplemented by basswood, goldenrod, hearts-ease and other flowers, and they seemed to yield all that could be desired, and we never dreamed that these sources would ever fail, any more than that the time would come when our rivers would dry up. But our parching, hot, dry summers, and snowless, cold winters, have about used up the white clover, and other wild flowers are also much less abundant than formerly. Somehow, too, they do not seem to yield the nectar they formerly did—even the basswood. But, says someone, we know all this from recent experience; what we want to know is, how can we reverse this order of things?

Now, if we could order the weather to our liking, this question might be solved easily enough, but of course that can not be done. Our wishing does not help matters, for how often did we not hear during the past summer that someone wished it would rain, but the hot burning days kept right along. Of course, when normal years, with a sufficiency of rainfall come again, we may expect old-fashioned yields of honey, but should the dry years continue, can we not do some-

thing to make the apiary pay? I think the cause a lack of honey yielding flowers, is apparent to all, and in the restoration or supplanting of such flowers would seem to be in the right direction. But I fear many of us, and I acknowledge myself among the number, have more bees than our localities will support; in fact, we are over-stocked in these years of floral dearth. It is quite likely that with one-half the bees we would have got some surplus, instead of being obliged to feed sugar for winter stores.

The question now seems to be, what can we do to increase the honey yielding flowers in our vicinity, and what flowers will it do to depend on? I am satisfied that many farmers can be induced to sow honey plants that are also valuable for other farming purposes, if the matter is properly presented to them. A few years ago I mailed many alsike clover circulars, and several good sized fields of clover in reach of my bees was the result. In suitable localities many could be induced to sow alfalfa that would bless both farmer and bee-keeper. Rape is another crop that may prove a success. But while recommending, don't forget sweet clover, that king of honey-plants and best friend (though unappreciated) of the farmer. If farmers who are also bee-keepers, would take hold of this, and show what a valuable plant it is, aside from bee-keeping, to other farmers, many would be induced to sow whole fields of it. Of course much can be done to sow it in waste places, where it will not interfere with anyone. It will all help, and should the good years come again soon, we would be "right in the swim" sure. But should the dry seasons continue, we can still do a good deal to help matters by reducing the number of colonies, if over-stocked, and increasing our floral area.

Milan, Ills.

SOME PLAIN FACTS.

—
JAMES CORMAC.
—

THE activities in the apiaries of the season of 1895 have now passed into history. Perhaps a few can review the past year with pleasureable emotions consequent upon a fair yield of honey and of its disposal at a compensatory price, and congratulate themselves upon their skilful management which tended to obtain favorable results. Others, less favorably rewarded with the same management that proved remunerative to some, contemplate their efforts and results with far different emotions. Excepting in few localities, apiarists have failed to reap rewards commensurate with time and labor expended. With all the improved appliances at hand, and skill in their use, and thorough knowledge of prevailing methods of managing, we say to ourselves if failures occur: Well, no one can get honey if the flowers do not secrete it. But may it not be a fact after all that in some localities a fair surplus might have been obtained if a different mode of manipulation had been practiced, especially where fruit, berries, and basswood offered a good flow although of short duration, building up our colonies early and strengthening them by addition of surplus cases over the brood nest that the queen may have plenty of room in the early springtime?

But some will say, the strength of a colony is no criterion as to honey gathering qualities; only its capabilities under stimulus. Granted. But unless your colonies are strong, the stimulus to gather rapidly will not present itself. You may ask what is this stimulus that affects a colony to store rapidly and build comb with celerity in sections when nectar is secreted and obtainable from tree and plant bloom?

My answer is, swarming. Whilst much has been written about breeding out swarming, if you "seek the meat of the nut" that non-swarmlers have been trying to crack, excepting those who produce altogether extracted honey or make that their principal production, and have colonies enough, you will find that the greatest objection to swarming among comb honey producers is on account of the time spent in securing and caring for swarms and the loss of section storing during the time passing, that the swarm is fixing up a new home, and the consequent consumption of honey used in secreting wax scales to build new combs, and that in a short flow, as from basswood, sections are only partly filled or built up to receive honey. Many feel that having swarms enough, this multiplying they do not want; therefore they may wish for a non-swarmling bee, and say if bees never swarmed we could increase by division if we needed. True, you could. But have you studied this matter in all its bearings? Have you ever thought that is as necessary to the greatest activity of the bee as egg laying is to their preservation? Although I might favor non-swarmling if we were assured of a steady and continued flow of nectar, but under conditions prevailing here for the past ten years, as well as elsewhere, with an occasional favored spot—an oasis as it were in the desert of bloom, my bees give most pleasure when they swarm, for then I am assured that honey is being obtained. I am prepared to put them in a condition more favorable to securing the largest share, and that in the sections, and in obtaining such a result I ignore the prevailing method of caring for swarms, because it places them in an abnormal condition wherein a great loss is sustained. In order to obviate this, the bees are returned to the same hive they came from if swarming occurs. In managing the bees on this plan, and

to save labor and time in securing swarms that go out, clip all queens, and this may be accomplished as soon as they are actively engaged in storing early in the season before any brood is hatched, as the trouble in finding queens is much less. Prepare a few cages—round ones are the easiest made—a piece of wire cloth four inches square, cut from the edge of the cloth called the selridge; then no ravellings will be liable to pierce her when catching. Wind this around an inch-round plug, or, what is better, a piece of corn cob, using a piece of the same to close the open end. Several swarms may come out at the same time, and you will want several cages. If you have surplus cases on and the prospect for swarming appears as not as the time approaches for the main honey flow, place your escapes on and clear the surplus case. Remove it and place on super and sections. The bees being strong in number, swarming will soon occur when the flow commences. While the swarm issues, cage the queen and lay cage near the entrance. Open the hive and remove all combs containing capped queen cells. Bruise all others. Set the combs with cells with adhering bees back of the hive, or, better, in a comb box; push together the remaining combs; push division boards up to combs; fill the vacant space with boards or any material to prevent comb building behind division board. Put back super. By the time you do this the bees may be coming back. If they alight and cluster, let the queen remain in cage till they commence returning, then release her. All this may occupy the time of five minutes. The conditions are now favorable for work in sections; almost the entire force are left at home. The combs left filled with honey, brood, pollen, etc., this condition is a normal one, and what honey is uncapped in the combs, if the

queen requires more room to deposit eggs, will be removed into the sections and all comb building will be done there. The wax scales secreted to build a new home with, by the swarm, will be used to your advantage to prepare storage for the honey of incoming field bees, and enough saved to fill a super of sections that would be wasted in making comb for a new home if you hived the swarm in an empty hive with frames and foundation.

The frames left out you can place in a nucleus hive, or, having none, in any hive. By closing up with a division board, and frames with foundation furnished as fast as needed, after the young bees mature and go afield, by fall you will have as many colonies as if you hived the swarm by the usual method, and a far greater surplus. Sometimes after a day or two some may swarm again, but not more than usually swarm out after hiving, as usually practiced. This method saves time, and swarms never mix, for all go back where they came from, except a few drones may stray. Never a queen has been killed by the bees by thus returning swarms. By this method you not only obtain the advantage of the Heddon hive, but you practice contraction, deriving all the benefits of both. If the flow is of short duration, you get all the benefits, and if continuous and more cells are formed, you can destroy them as usual. Many times by returning swarms, cells are torn down by the bees as they would be by a young queen.

Should you not wish to increase the number of colonies, you can easily and safely unite after the main flow ceases by covering the brood hive with a piece of wire screen and setting the nucleus above it for a day or two, and then removing the wire cloth and placing an escape board on. Should the young queen prove to be purely fertilized, you can use her to replace poorer

ones. Being raised to capping of cell in a full colony, she will undoubtedly be first-class, unless the weather should turn very cold and too much room given in the nucleus. The only difference I ever discovered in such a case, the queen will be darker in color than one hatched in a greater temperature. This is the case with all bees.

Des Moines, Iowa.

Notes from Nebraska.

Mrs. A. L. Hallenbeck.

BREAD. An uninteresting subject to bee-keepers, you say—but wait! What bee-keeper can get along altogether without bread? And what do we live and work for from year to year but our bread and butter (and honey, too, if we can get it)? What forms a more important item in our daily food than bread, unnoticed and unthought of, if good, and lying at the bottom of much of the ill-will and unhappiness that are ever about us, if bad or indigestible?

If you never have poor bread and do not care for economy, it would be just as well to skip this, for it contains nothing grand, and, perhaps, nothing new—only old principles put together in a way that seems to me to be a saving of time, money and temper.

First, good flour and good yeast; then good bread. I'll not quarrel with the flour—the yeast is where I wish to begin. Compressed yeast is good if you live where you can get it. Dry hop yeast, which comes in cheap little packages, is all right, provided it is fresh and you did not forget to send for it in time for the baking. Potato yeast, always ready, always reliable,

and never just gone when needed, is made thus:

Two cups full very finely-mashed potatoes; one-half cupfull sugar or honey; one tablespoon salt; enough water in which potatoes were cooked to moisten the mixture; one cake of yeast dissolved in warm water the first time yeast is made to start it. Set in a warm place to rise; when light, put one cupful away for next time and use remainder as any yeast you have been in the habit of using. After the first time nothing is needed except potatoes, sugar and salt and the yeast saved the time before. Use no flour in yeast or it will sour. Of course it must not be frozen or scalded. If you do not use it already, try it, and you will have good bread if there is not something wrong with your flour.

Now, having good bread, we next want good butter. Many bee-keepers keep also one or more cows to eat the clover that furnishes the bees with honey, and supply the milk and butter for their families. The science of butter making each one must learn for himself, would he make it a success, but taking it for granted that everyone who keeps a cow knows how to properly feed and care for her that she may produce good milk, that the milk is rightly handled to make it yield good cream, and the cream has been churned to butter: When the butter is salted, add a little sugar or honey, about half a tea-cup full to five or six pounds, and see what a nice flavor it gives to the butter.

Now put on the honey, and prepare for a feast good enough for any king or queen of home—bread, butter and honey.

We are having fine weather for winter. Only a few days of severe cold yet, and no snow. The roads are, and have been all winter, the equal and superior of any pavement made by man—smooth, hard and dry. For the last

week or two we have had much warm, pleasant weather. Our bees were brought out for a fly January 7th. Appeared to be in fine condition, with very few dead bees. They have been in the cellar since early in November. There have been several days since warm enough for them to fly, but having had one flight, we have not disturbed them again, lest they, like the people who claim to know more than they, should get the "grippe" from being too free with the deceitful bright winter days.

I just must say I think the PROGRESSIVE for January, 1896, takes the top round on the ladder of apicultural journalism, and tender its editor my very best wishes at this season of kind greetings generally.

Millard, Neb.

EDDIE KULE'S LETTER.

NOT long since, a friend of mine came to me with a large family of smiles on his face, and said:

"Ed, this life of ours is 'one grand, sweet song'."

"Well, I do not know," said I. "but I do know the life of the honey bee is a 'grand, sweet song'. If you do not believe it, go up to that hive, covered white with snow, and hold your ear to the entrance, and if you do not hear a song which is sweet, to say nothing of the grandness, then our life is not even a little, bitter song."

My friend then placed his ear to the entrance, and exclaimed:

"Ed, I would rather listen to this than the reproductive music of Edison's phonograph." And so would I.

By the way, if at any time in the winter you wish to know how many colonies you have alive, all you have to do is to place your ear to the entrance, and if you hear their 'grand, sweet

song' they are alive. If not, they have sung out.

Some bees may not have gone into winter with enough honey to last them much longer than the present. Such may be supplied by filling a frame of empty comb with warm diluted extracted honey, and inserting it beside the cluster by removing one of the empty side combs and shifting some of the others slightly. Do not keep them uncovered more than a minute or so, as they may get chilled. Almost every month has days that bees can be fed in this manner without danger.

Do not allow your hives to become clogged with dead bees, ice or snow. Take a crooked wire and clear the entrance frequently, lest the bees will begin to feel warm, caused by the air not circulating, and their life will be too much of a 'grand, sweet song' for the time of the year, and will commence brood rearing and other spring work in the winter time, which will result in dysentery and spring dwindles.

Peace, health, happiness,

These three

Go to make the honey bee.

I asked Neighbor Little, who always winters his bees on summer stands without protection, why he did not use some sort of protection for his bees in winter. He said he was just like the old farmer whom the Arkansas traveller encountered on a rainy day in a roofless house. The traveller asked:

"Why do you not roof your house?"

To which the farmer replied: "You fool, don't you see it rains?"

The traveller then said: "You can roof it when it don't rain."

But the farmer remarked: "It don't need roofing then."

He said this was the way with him: In the winter it was too cold to cushion them, and in the fall they did not need it. Sometimes I am inclined to think that this man Little knows about as

much about wintering bees as his name signifies, for his percentage of loss is always greater than ours.

If at any time your bees do not make you any honey, try this, which a friend gave me: 1½ pints water; heat to boiling point; put in pulverized alum, about ½ ounce, and when dissolved add 4 pounds of white sugar; stir, to keep from burning, until dissolved; then boil steady 4 minutes. Take ½ pint of pure alcohol; add to this 5 or 6 drops of oil of rose; take only two teaspoonsful of this mixture, and stir in the syrup while hot. EDDIE KULE.

Bogville, Ark.

IN-AND-IN-BREEDING.

EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

IN-AND-IN-BREEDING, however I maintain causes the insect to degenerate all round. Years of it brings about a dwindling in size, the energy of the bee becomes less, its activity decreases, and it becomes a source of producing and disseminating all forms of disease."—British Bee Journal.

"If we were sure that both parentages were alike, there might be some chance of making our bees weak by in-and-in-breeding."—Doolittle, in American Bee Journal.

I have not selected these quotations to criticise them, nor to especially commend them, but rather, preacher-like, as an introductory text to some things I want to say on in-and-in-breeding. A great many seem to have the idea that the breeding together of near relations in the apiary, or among any of the animal kingdom, is sure to result in degeneracy. This seems to me to be a serious mistake, and one which is not sustained by the facts in the case. I am inclined to think that our ideas have been materially affected by the

moral question which is involved when we think of this in connection with the human family; and so we have been influenced more by this than we have by the real facts, as they appear in the history of the animal kingdom.

What are the facts as relates to all pure bred animals? Is it not true that every valuable breed we have today is the result of this very in-and-in-breeding, which, on general principles, we condemn? Not only this, some of them have been brought to their present high grade of perfection by what may be called "incestuous", or very close breeding, to say the least. Take for illustration what are known as the "American Holderness" cattle. They were originated by A. Cole, of Solsville, N. Y. He imported what was known as a "Holderness" cow about six years ago. She was in calf by a male of the same breed. Her offspring was a male and when he was a yearling he was bred to his mother. The result was a heifer calf, which was afterwards bred to the same male. Mr. Cole has continued to breed in this way, never introducing a drop of outside blood, until he now has a fine herd of pure bred cattle, which instead of degenerating has steadily improved, and the type has become fixed.


We are told that Mr. Hugh Watson, of Scotland, who did as much or more than any other man to develop the Aberdeen-Angus cattle, began in 1808 by breeding the "best and blackest" that could be found, and by continual in-and-in-breeding, putting the "best to the best", without regard to relationship, and carefully weeding out all of the poorest, he succeeded in building up a very fine herd of pure bred cattle.

Other illustrations might be given of the same course pursued by breeders of horses, sheep, swine, poultry, dogs, etc., but it is not necessary, as the reader will see the point I make. The truth of the matter is that popular

opinion, influenced by the theory of the ultra-Darwinians, has laid entirely too much stress on the evils of what is known as in-and-in-breeding.

The essential thing to be guarded against in breeding is the transmission of undesirable points, weakness, and predisposition to disease. This can be done by breeding the "best to the best" without any regard to relationship. The breeder, however, should not lose sight of the fact that one characteristic of pure bred stock is their ability to transmit to their progeny their traits of character, markings and other peculiarities, and that they will transmit weakness and undesirable traits with the same certainty that they will any others; hence the importance of selecting the best.

St. Joseph, Mo.



MARKETING HONEY.

E. W. MOORE.

WD. FRENCH, says in American Bee Journal, November 21st that bee-keepers need co-operation in marketing honey, and that the bee-keepers of the Pacific coast are subjected to a combination of blood sucking thieves; and that it affects to a considerable extent our eastern brothers. Bro. French is correct, but then I am confident that the fault lays with the bee-keepers of the east for letting our commission merchants place the price on our products, and shall try and give my reasons for believing so. What I have done in the way of marketing honey and of getting prices for my labor, anyone can do.

My first work is to get the honey from the bees, scraping and cleaning the sections of all propolis, then I pack my honey in 12-pound shipping cases, for 12-pound cases look neater and will sell better than 24-pound cases, as you

can very often sell small cases to private families, where if you used a larger shipping case you would be able to sell only a few pounds, if any. Now after the honey is all in and packed ready for market, I either call on or write all of my old customers and find out their wants, and after filling their orders, I commence peddling the remainder. I always enjoy this work, for with 800 or 1000 pounds of honey in a farm wagon, with a good team attached, I commence hunting for customers. Let me say, that anyone who is not afraid to talk, can sell a load like this in two days.

I always stop every farmer that I meet on the road, and at every farm house, and if I am told that they don't wish any honey, I do not let this discourage me in the least, but try and get them interested in a conversation, and after a few minutes talk, I open a case of nice white honey and show it to the family, telling them, that every farmer ought to keep bees enough to furnish his family in honey; and I seldom fail to sell a few pounds of honey before leaving, and very often a whole case. I also visit all the small towns and sell to the merchants, providing they pay me my price, but if they don't I make a canvass from door to door, always finding ready sale for my honey and sometimes making good friends, as well as customers. I find that extracted honey does not sell as well as comb honey, as every one seems to think it is manufactured from sugar or glucose.

If the bee-keepers would all try and find a home market for their honey they could have reasonable pay for their labor, and if the middle men didn't want to pay a fair price for our sweets, we could have an extra nice time all through October, calling on our farmer friends that do want our honey, and that are willing to pay us living prices for it.

I want to say to anyone not getting good prices for their honey, try my plan once, and I am confident that you will always know where to dispose of your crop hereafter, let it be large or small; and by fair dealings, and good quality of honey, you can soon build up a trade for all the honey you can produce.

Griffin, Ind.

Cherry Grove Apiary.

I have 300 stands of 3-banded Italian bees for sale, and can give you satisfaction in prices and bees. Write for prices on full colonies in eight-frame dovetailed hive. One, two, and three-frame nucleus. Italian queens. In answering this advertisement, mention "Progressive."



E. W. MOORE,
GRIFFIN, POSEY CO., IND.

Please mention the "Progressive."

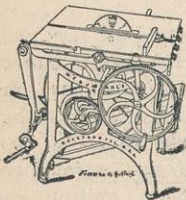
25 CTS.

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

A book especially for beginners. Address

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

TOBACCO in from 5 to 15 days by the use of **Colli's Tobacco Antidote.** Strictly vegetable and leaves no bad effect. Price per box or enough to cure you for \$1.00. Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of price. Address, **COLLI COMPANY,** 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. & JOHN BARNES CO.,
914 Ruby St. **ROCKFORD, ILLS**

Please mention the "Progressive."

Golden Queens! From Texas.

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

Please mention the "Progressive."

PATENTS

Promptly secured. Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Labels registered. Twenty-five years experience. We report whether patent can be secured or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is allowed. **32 page Book Free.** **H. B. WILLSON & CO.,** Attorneys at Law, Opp. U. S. Pat. Office. **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Please mention the "Progressive."

B. T. Canterbury,

Breeder of

Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, Black Minorcas, and Golden Wyandottes. Fifty fine young males for sale. Eggs in season \$1.50 per fifteen. A few Silver Wyandottes and black-breasted Red Games, fifteen hens and three males, at a bargain.

Higginsville, Mo.

Please mention the "Progressive."

S. T. FISH & CO.,
139 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."

"A LITTLE DAISY."

Leahy Mfg. Co.:

Gentlemen—I received my typewriter a few hours ago, and I must say it is much better than I expected. In fact, it is a little daisy.

Respectfully,

FRANK N. BLANK.

Prairie Home, Mo., Dec. 25, 1895.

to horticulture, apiculture, etc. Mrs. Edith Miller is the editor.

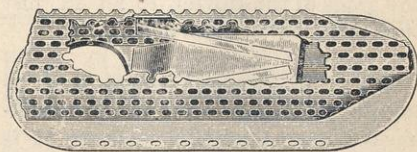
THE honey adulterants get a good "scoring" from Somnambulist in this issue.

THE bee-keeper who didn't prepare for winter beforehand is surely in for it now.

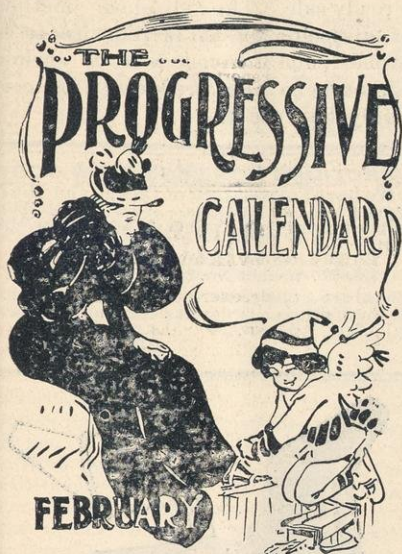
MUD! Did you say mud? We have had mud on our boots, all over our good clothes, and an oil man fell down in the mud the other day while coming over to the factory from the depot. He said, "Great Cæsar! ain't it muddy?" To which the office boy replied, "Yep." Now, Sommy, don't throw any mud at us. We have had enough mud for once.

BEE-KEEPERS have been accused of forming an innumerable number of mutual admiration societies, but if this is the worst charge laid at their door, they need not murmur. Someone has forcibly said, "A kind word goes a good way after all," and kind words are indeed the flowers which bloom along the weary pilgrim's way toward yonder world to which we all are hastening.

A PRACTICAL bee escape to place on the windows of honey houses is something that has long been needed at "honey gathering" time. Such an escape has been invented by R. & E. C.



Porter, of Lewistown, Ills. The accompanying cut fully explains the device.



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER.

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

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

THE RURAL KANSAN comes to us this month in a new dress and form, and is full of interesting news relative

E. W. MOORE has a very practical article on page 55 in regard to the marketing of honey. He is in favor of building up the home market, and opposes the enriching of a middle man who comes in for the greater share of the profits.

DURING these long winter evenings the progressive apiarist is putting in a good deal of his leisure time in reading articles and works pertaining to his calling, in order that when the time comes for active operation he may be found in the front ranks.

J. H. MARTIN in the Scientific American, asks for a cheap, neat and attractive package in which extracted honey can be retailed. He thinks some kind of a large capsule would be practicable, but I am afraid if they were made of the material he suggests, (gelatine) they would have to be shipped like eggs. At present I cannot see anything better for small packages than tin.

I HAVE just finished reading the January Review, and I do not remember to have seen anything in any of the bee journals that interested me more than Mr. Pringle's article on how to live. There seems to be so much common-sense in this, the truth of which we see in the face of suffering humanity; grim death, brought on from the lack of knowledge of what to eat, when to sleep, and how to breathe. I am glad that Bro. Hutchinson has opened the gates of the Review to let in just such practical articles as this.

TOO MUCH cannot be said respecting the placing of neat and clean packages of honey upon the market. It is as J. H. Martin has pertinently said, "The present slipshod method of marketing honey is largely to blame for the low prices." A little care and at-

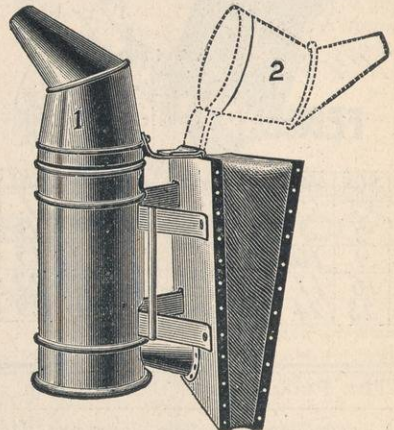
tention along this line would be beneficial not alone to the individual producer, but to the fraternity at large. If a little painstaking will advance the low prices, wouldn't it be worth while to exercise at least a modicum of it? Negligence is responsible for the death of many enterprises, and the bee-keeper who neglects to place his honey before the consumer in a desirable shape, need not be surprised if it doesn't find a ready sale. The "slipshod" method of disposing of it is likewise to be avoided, and if anyone is to be enriched, let it be the producer. He certainly deserves it.

SECTIONS FOR LESS THAN COST.

We have an overstock of Cream and No. 2 $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ 7-to-foot Sections. We will sell them at the following low prices to clean up this lot:

150,000 7-to-foot Cream at \$1.25 per 1000.
125,000 7-to-foot No. 2 at 1.00 per 1000.

These are a choice lot, and will not last long at these prices. Order at once, and say special offer. Address, LEAHY MFG. CO. Higginsville, Mo.



THE "HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER."

☞ A Good Smoker for a Little Money.

THE HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER A DANDY.

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

Price 75c; by mail, \$1.00. Address, LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

Canadian Bee Journal.

A first class journal published in the interests of bee keepers exclusively. Monthly. Enlarged and improved. Sample copy free. Address,

GOULD, SHAPLEY, & MUIR CO.,

R. F. HOLTERMANN,) Publishers,
Editor. (Brantford, Ont. Can

Please mention the "Progressive."

TWO YEARS

FOR THE PRICE OF ONE.

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

W. Z. HUTCHINSON; FLINT, MICH.

Please mention the "Progressive."

WANTED!

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

LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

2 POPULAR MAGAZINES FOR THE HOME.



FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY

Contains each Month: Original Water Color Frontispiece; 128 Quarto Pages of Reading Matter; 100 New and High-class Illustrations; More Literary Matter and Illustrations than any other Magazine in America. 25 cts.; \$3 a Year.

Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Bright, Wholesome, Juvenile Monthly. Fully illustrated. The best writers for young people contribute to it. 10 cts.; \$1 a year.

SEND ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO

THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, Higginsville, Mo.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly and the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER both for one year, for \$3.25.

Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours for Boys and Girls, and the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, both for one year for \$1.35.

Undoubtedly the Best Club Offers

Send to Frank Leslie's Publishing House, N.Y., for New Illustrated Premium List, Free.

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."

RIPANS TABULES.

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected, increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous

*If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE,
DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION,*

TAKE

Ripans Tabules.

*If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or
have a DISORDERED LIVER,*

TAKE

Ripans Tabules.

*If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or
you suffer DISTRESS AFTER EATING,*

TAKE

Ripans Tabules.

*For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL
DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH,*

TAKE

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly on the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABLE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial, Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious, and are an economical remedy.

One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cents, by

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,

10 SPRUCE STREET.

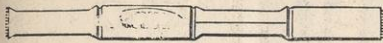
NEW YORK.

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

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

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 order. on short notice. Write for Price-List,

J. FORNCROOK,

WATERTOWN Jeff. Co. Wis., January 1896

Please mention the "Progressive."

The publisher of the Kansas Bee Journal has decided to change the name of his paper, and call it

RURAL KANSAN



It will contain enough about Bees for the average bee keeper, and will also interest him in other subjects, as Poultry, Horticulture, Agriculture, Live Stock, The Home, Etc. 30c a year, monthly. Sample copy free. And you will also want his catalogue of Bee Keepers's Supplies. Address

HENRY L. MILLER,

TOPEKA, KAS.

Please mention the "Progressive."

OUR SPECIALTY.

The NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPER...

A monthly journal devoted to scientific care of bees, the rearing of queens, and the production of honey. We have no pet hobbies to ride, and try to teach as we practice in our own apiary. Subscription price, 50c per year. Sample copies free.

Stilson & Sons, York, Neb.

Please mention the "Progressive."

FOR SALE.

2500 pounds A No. 1 Amber Fall Honey for sale in 60-pound cans. Two cans in a case. Price, eight cents per pound for less than 120 pounds. Seven cents per pound on all over 120 pounds. Send 2c stamp for sample. Address,



E. T. FLANAGAN,

BELLEVILLE, ILLS.

POSTOFFICE BOX 783.

Please mention the "Progressive."

WANTED!

10,000 pounds of BEESWAX, for Cash.

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

Ho! For Kansas!

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

P. J. THOMAS, Fredonia, Kas.

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

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement

Four Months' Trial Trip—Jan'y—Feb'y—March—April—Only 25c

If you have never seen a copy of the weekly AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL send your address for a Free Sample; or better, for 25c. a "good taste," -17 numbers, 4 months—will be sent you. Why not try this trial trip? be found ALL that is really new and valuable in the other bee-papers. This is the bee-paper.



It is better than ever! Dr. C. C. Miller has a dept., "Questions and Answers," for begin'rs, and nearly all of best bee-keepers in America write for its columns. Among the Bee-Papers is a dept. wherein will

Address, GEO. W. YORK & CO., 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

DO YOU USE TOBACCO?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Smithville, Mo., May 20, 1895.

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

Very respectfully,

J. M. AKER.

Chicago, Ills., December 7, 1894.

Colli Company, Higginsville, Mo.: Gentlemen—I had Mr. Vermillion, the agent of the Chicago & Alton railroad at your place, to procure for me a box of your "Colli's Tobacco Antidote," and have taken it with wonderful success. I have some friends here that want to use it. I have tried several of the leading drug stores here, and can't find it. If it is on sale here, let me know where as soon as possible

Yours truly,

W S GRAY

(Room 27, Dearborn Station)

Conductor C & G T R R, Chicago, Ill

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

COLLI COMPANY, Higginsville, Mo.



The...

Simplex Typewriter.

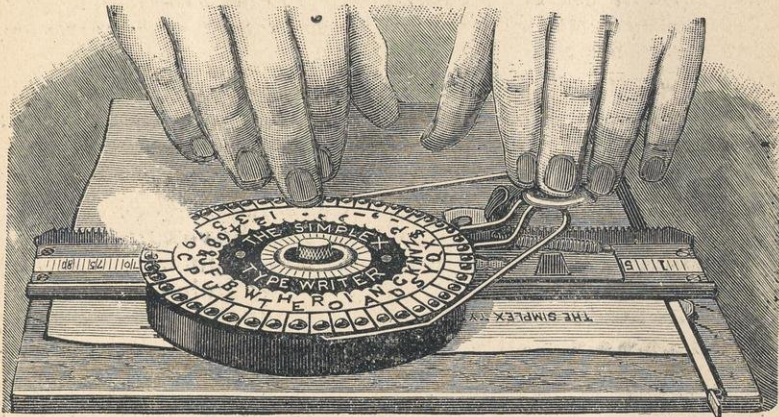


The Simplest Thing in the World.

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

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

PRICE \$2.50.



Sci. Am. N.Y.

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

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

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

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

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

EXTRA POINTS,

The alignment of the "Simplex" is equal to the very highest priced machine.

It is positive in action, and each letter is locked by an automatic movement when the stroke is made.

It has no ribbon to soil the fingers.

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

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

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

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

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

Address.

LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, Mo.

— 1896. —

NEW CATALOGUE.
PRICES.

QUEEN BEES IN SEASON.

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.

— ADDRESS —

E. T. FLANAGAN,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

BELLEVILLE, ILLS.

ROOT'S COMB FOUNDATION.

— *New Product, New Process, A Big Success.* —

We are pleased to announce that, having secured control of the new "Weed" process of manufacturing foundation for the United States, we are prepared to furnish *Foundation by the new Process*, for 1896. Samples will be mailed free on application, and will speak for themselves.

OUR SANDED AND POLISHED SECTIONS, well, they will speak for themselves also.

OUR 1896 CATALOG will be ready for distribution now in a few days. Send in your name at once for catalog, samples of the new foundation and those superb sections, and while you are about it, ask for late copy of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*.

The A. I. Root Co.,

MEDINA, OHIO.

56 5th Avenue, Chicago, Ill
1024 Mississippi St.,
St. Paul, Minn
Syracuse, N. Y.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

Latest
Improved

HIVES

AND
ALL
KIND
OF

EVERYTHING CHEAP.

Send 25c for the

AMATEUR BEE KEEPER.

It will tell you how to begin, and how to succeed in bee keeping.

Bees
and
Queens.

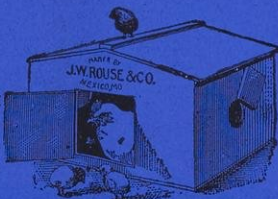


Apiarian Supplies.

The Model Coop.

RAT, CAT and VARMINT PROOF.

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



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