# The progressive bee-keeper. Vol. VIII, No. 12 Dec. 1, 1898 

Higginsville, Mo.: Leahy Manufacturing Company, Dec. 1, 1898

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## Bee Books

No bee keeper can afford to be without a ii brary of bee books. A book costing from fifty cents to one dollar is worth many hundreds of dollars to one who would succeed. Every beginnershould have a book suitable for begin ners, (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 mailat the following prices:
The Amateur Bee Keeper, (a gem for beginners), by Prof Rouse, price, 28 c .
Advanced Bee Culture, -by iw. \%. Hutchinson; price, 50e.
Manual of the Apiary,-By Prof. A. J (Jook; price, \$1.25.
The A, B, C of Bee Cultura, by A. I. Root; price, \$1 25.
A Treatise on Foul Brood, by Dr. Howard; price. 25e. Address,

LEAHY MFG. CO.,
Higginsville, Mo.


## American Bee Journal.

Established in 1861. Issued weekly. All devoted to bees. Has a review of all the other bee papers each week: Best bee-keepers write for it. Send for free sample copy. Address. GEO. W. YORK \& CO.,
2-12
118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ills.

## Second-Hand Foundation Mills.

We have the following good second-hand Foundation Mill which we have taken in exchange for bee-keepers' supplies:
One ten-inch Root Mill, with dipping tank. all complete. This mill, for all practical purposes, is as good as new, and the price of it new, with tanks, would be $\$ 27$. To dispose of it quick, we will take $\$ 13$ for the outfit.
leahy mfg. Co., Higginsville, mo.

Thave used Ripans Tabules with so much satisfaction that I can cheerfully recommend them. Have been troubled for about three years with what I called billous attacks coming on regularly once a week. Was told by different physicians that it was caused by bad teeth, of which I had several. I had the teeth extracted, but the attacks continued. I had seen advertisements of Ripans Tabules in all, he papers but had no faith in them, but about six weeks since a friend induced me to try them. Have taken but two of the shall 5 -cent boxes of the Tabules and have had no recurrence of the attecks. Have never given a testimonial for anything before, but the great amouit of good which I believe has been cone me by Ripans Tabules induces me to add mine to the many testimonials you doubtless have in your possession now.

I have deen a great sufferer from constipation for over fi e years. Nut.ing gave me any relief. My feet a:dd legs and abdomen were bloated so I could not wear shoes on my feet and only a loose dress. I saw Ripans Tabules advertised in our daily paper, boucht some and took them as directed. Have taken them about three weeks and there is such a change! I am not constipated any more and I ow, it all to Ripans Tabules. Iam thirty seven years old, have no occupation, only my household duties a: d nu:sing my sick husband. He has had the dropsy and I am trying Ripans Tabules for him. He feels some better but it will take some time, he has been sick solong. Xou may use my letter and name as you like.

Mrs. Mary Gorman Clarke,
I have been suffering from headaches ever since I was a little girl. I could never ride in a car or go into a crowded place without getting a

I want to inform you, in words of hizhest praise, of the b.neflit I have derived from Ripans Tabules. I am a professional nurse and in this profession a clear head is alw:ys needed. Ripans Tabules does it. After one of my cases I found myself completely run down. Acting on the advice of Mr. Geo. Bower, Ph. G., 588 Newark Ave., Jersey City, I took Ripans Tabules with grand results.
Miss Begaie Wiedman.

Mother was troubled with heartburn and sleeplessness, caused by indigestion, for a good many years. One day she sasp a testimonial in the paper indorsing Ripans Tabules. She determined to give them a trial, was greatly relleved by their use and now takes the Tabules regularly. She keeps a few cartons Ripans Tabules in the house and says she will not be with. out them. The heartburn and sleeplessness have disappeared with the indigestion which was formerly so great a burden for her. Our whole family take the Tabules recularly, especially after a hearty meal. My mother is fifty years of age and is enjoying the bestof health and spi its; also eats hearty meals, an impossibility hefore she took Ripans Tabules.
 headache and sick at my
stomach. I heard about Ripans Tabules from an aunt of mine who was taking them for catarrh of the stomach. She had found such relief from their use she advised me to take them too, and I have been doing so since last October, and will say they have completely cured my headaches. I am twenty-nine years old. You are welcome to use this testimonial.

Mrs. J. BROOKMYRE.

My seven-year-old boy suffered with pains in his head, constipation and complained of his stomach. He could not eat like children of his age do and what he did eat did not agree with him. He was thin and of a saffron color. Reading some of the testimonials in favor of Ripans Tabules, I tried them. Ripans Tabules not oniy relieved but actually cured my youngster, the headaclies have disappeared, bowels are in good condition and ho never complains of his stomach. He is now a red, chubby-faced boy. This wonderful chance I attribute to Ripans Tabules. I am satisfied that they will benefit any one (from the cradie to old age) if taken according to directions.
E. W. Parce

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# Prices of Bingham Perfect 

 are an AMAZING Coiled steel wire handles．These SHIELDS and HANDLES fingers．The Plain and Little Wonder have narrow shields and wire handles．All Bingham Smokers have all the new improvements，viz：Direct Draft， Movable Bent Cap，Wire Handles，Inverted Bellows，and are ABSOLUTELY PERFECT．Fer Fifteen years for a dollar．One－half a cent a month．
Cuba，Kansas，Jan．27th， 1597.
Dear Sir：－I have used the Conquerer 15 years．I was always well pleased with its workings．but thinking I would need a new one this summer I write for circular．I do not think the four inch＂Smoke Engine＂too large．Yours．

W．H．Eagerty．
Corning，Cal．，July 14th， 1896.
I have used Bingham Smokers ever since they first came out．Working from three to seven hundred colonies twelve months in the year．I ought tc know what is required in a smoker．The Doctor $31 / 2$ inch just received fills the bill．Respectfully，

O．W．Osborn． Mt．Pleasant，Mich．，Aug，Fth． 1896.
Dear Sir－Smokers came O．K．They are the best I have ever seen；sell like hot cakes． Respectfully，$\quad \mathrm{Wm}$. BAmbu．
With a Bingham Smoker that will hold a quart of sound maple wood，the bee－keepers＇ trials are all over for a long time．Who ever heard of a Bingham Smoker that was too large or did not give perfect satisfaction．The world＇s most scientific and largest comb honey producers use Bingham Smokers and Knives．The same is true of the world＇s largest pro－ ducers of extracted honey．Before buying a smoker or knife hunt up its record and pedigree．

Please mention the＂Progressive．＂
T．F．BINGHAM，Farwell，Mich．

# The Progressive Bee-Keeper. 

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey, and Kindied Industries $\because 50$ Cents a Year $\cong$ ?<br>Published Monthly bv Leahy Manufacturing Company.

Vol. VIII.
HIGGINSVILLE, MO., DEC. . I, 1898.
No. 12.

## A WIFE FROM CUBA.

He's brought a wife from Cuba. When he went away in June,
He was pledged to Mary Jenkins, now he's married to a coon.
O, they say she's worth a million, or at least her weight in gold;
Well, I feel for Mary, dreadful, hut of course she must be told.
She's back in Boston now they say, a-makin' up her clothes.
Or somewhere else, exactly where, nobody hardly knows.
She'll never need her trousseau now, though splendid as a queen's;
I always knew he was a scamp. Poor girl! In New Orleans?
You saw her there? And Arthur. too? No! Yes? And Arthur's wife
From Cuba, too was with 'em? Well, I never, in my life!
What! Mary nursed the wounded there, and she is Arthur's bride?
He's brought a wife from Cuba-well, I've always took his side.
-Will Ward Mitchell.

## ON THE BATTLE-GROUND AT LEXINGTON.

We stood upon the mighty height, And far below the river lay,
Its waters mirroring the light Of an autumnal Sabbath day.
Where seven and thirty years ago, Had fought the dauntless blue and gray,
Each an intrepid, noble foeWe stood, in peace, that autumn day.
The very air was rife with peace. The earth was swooning in the light,
And over all the sweet surcease
From cares of day approached with night.
Upon the old, historic ground,
The battle-field of Lexington,
I stood with reverence profound Beside me Edwin, Hal and John.
And we were silent. 'Twas a time For thought and memory. I know Across the pregnant years sublime, I seemed to live the long ago.
To march again upon the height With comrades badged in honored gray,
To meet the blue in gallant fight, That all too well remembered fray.
The war is done; serene they keep The "silent bivouac of the dead;" The rival slain untronbled sleep, God's white stars watching overhead.
They war no more; their comrades few Are nearing fast life's latest day,
Where, in His peace, the loyal blue Shall meet the all as loyal gray.
-Will Ward Mitchell.

## channumbunury wayside fragments. Somnambulist. AAAAAAAAAMAAMAAAAA

THERE is one of the races inhabiting the Philippines which will be a welcome addition to American citizenship, and immigrants of this tribe will be given every facility to go into business in this coun-try."-Farme:'s Voice.

Apis dorsata by name, or giant bee of India, the largest of the family, is said to live in the Philippines, (and is said to be much more industrious than even the Italian. What do you think?) and is a source of great profit. "Tis thought their introduction would "sure" wake up the bee-keeping industry.

As well out of the world as out of fashion, and as criticism seems quite the fad among the leading bee journals just now, permit me to fall into line. Of errors, grammatical, rhetorical and typographical, I shall steer clear, believing, as I do, those living in glass houses should never throw stones. As no man is perfect, so is the production of no one perfect. The good Book says, "Seek, and ye shall find," and who is there to say this truth does not hold good in the matter of imperfections in bee journals? Supremely stupid must be he or she who has altogether failed to make discoveries along this line, and I might have said, uninvitingly made said discoveries. Editor York thinks "what is needed, is criticism offered in a kindiy, considerate, Christian spirit.

It should require no 'pluck' to offer that kind, and it should be received in the same spirit as given." Editor Hutchinson thinks "one can be positive and outspoken, and yet courteous." Granted that both are right, it remains none the less selfevident that considerable feeling has been aroused through the medium of the Review's "Department of Criticism," ably conducted by that scholarly, as well as practical, bee-keeper, R. L. Taylor. R. L., are you really more than mortal, that you "do not usually value compliments very highly"? or have you lost faith in mankind? If so, why so?

As you claim compliments give but little comfort, we can be chary of them, be they ever so well deserved. The man who wrote, "Taylor's articles would please me better if he would criticise ideas rather than the language in which they are expressed," will not be lonesome. Crowds of bee-keepers flock to his standard. Personally speaking, were it not for a certain fear and trembling as regards my fate, should he ever condescend to stoop to notice such nonenities, I enjoy this department, except for a ghostly fear that arises within me, and will not down-namely, that many of our most practical bee-keepers may be deterred from giving valuable information by them possessed, realizing, as they do, their great want of the necessary educational facilities for correct and intelligent expression of thought. If close criticism of style, diction, etc., cost us practical ideas, I greatly fear the majority of bee-keepers will think that they've "paid too dear for the whistle." All the readers of the Review thoroughly understand that no new, practical idea that has ever seen the light of day, is permitted to escape unheeded, but this fear of
mine concerns the 'might have beens."

All who have ever attended conventions know how difficult it is to draw this class of people out. How many times ye editors have, on the aside, as it were, gleaned valuable information, gladly given, from the modest bee-keeper, that the combined forces of the whole convention had failed to publicly bring into light. Such people may be oversensitive in regard to self-deficiencies, but the fact remains the same. They entirely overlook the possibility of making a mark in the world, without learning, if one only has knowledge. If the Department of Criticism fails of doing injury in this direction, it will accomplish good on some other lines. May the results of the undertaking meet the highest ambitions of its promoters.

But I started out to criticise quite another thing than this and fell to musing by the way. What I really wished to attack with might and main. was the careless habit of recommending the use of DANGEROUS drugs for so small a thing as a stivg. Those to whom a sting amounts to anything serious, should desist from coming into contact with bees. Never, Never revert to the use of toxic drugs. Are there not hundreds of thousands of slaves fèttered in relentless bondage to drugs that inebriate? I am aware that whiskey is also recommended. However, most people understand its effect, while few realize the lurking danger in the use of drugs. Temperance men and women, whole societies of them, hurl their combined forces against the monster rum, but seem to be totally ignorant of the triumphal, wrecking march of drugs.

Can I ever forget the retort of one of these lost ones? "Too late! too late! Had your appeal
only reached me, while alcohol alone was responsible-! But now, the fiends have me, soul and body. The fiends have me!" was wildly shrieked into my ears, as though the attempt to make me understand was utterly futile. Truly, "tall oaks from little acorns grow," and many a mass of mental and physical wreckage might date the beginning of their enslaved condition from the nursery, when the thoughtless mother fed her prattling babe soothing syrups, sleeping drops, paregoric, etc., etc.

Later in life these are followed by stimulative tonics, appetizers, bitters, balsams, any or all of which assist in developing an abnormal appetite that refuses to be appeased. Nor are patent medicines alone to blame for the alarming increase of drug habitues. The regular practitioner, finding himself at sea, frequently resorts to their use for a sufficient length of time to create a demand, and their victims are henceforth slaves to a relentless master.

Does any bee journal have a longing ambition to share in such responsibilities? God forbid! is the sincere prayer of your humble Sommy.

Naptown, Dreamland.

## GLENDON GLEANINGS.

O. P. MILLER.

wE have had two bad seasons for honey, both last year and this. Unfavorable weather all the time, either too hot or too cold, too dry or too wet. Flowers in abundance and lots of bees, but they could do nothing. My bees only swarmed once during the past summer, and twice last summer. We got perhaps 300 pounds of poor comb honey this year, from fifty
colonies, and last year a little more. We put our bees in winter quarters November 27. A heavy snow fell about the 22 d , and the thermometer ran down to zero, and has remained there most of the time for a week past. It commenced with rain, which froze as fast as it fell, making a glaze of ice on everything, and the bee hives were so icy we thought to let it thaw off of them, but yesterday it snowed again, so we concluded to carry them in with the ice on them.

Bee-keeping here has been a failure, so far as honey is concerned, with all who do not use what Mr. Doolittle calls bait sections. I used them in the center of the section box, and sometimes these were all they would fill, and some would build out almost to the outside of the section box. A great many beekeepers didn't get a pound of honey this past summer.

Our bees went into winter quarters with enough stores for winter use, and if we live, and they come out all right, we'll try it again. We have been in the bee business ever since the close of the rebellion, when I traded my old Springfield rifle for a "swarm" of bees as they were then called. Our experience has been like that of most bee-keepers, first down, then up; then down twice, and up once, then some, sometimes. We have one Texas queen. She and her bees are beauties, but for business, the threebanded ones beat her all to smash; but I shall try her another year, if nothing happens.

The drawn comb just got as far as we supposed it would. The theory seemed all right, but a practical application would not work.

Did you ever notice that in putting starters into the sections, the bees only build their comb onto the starter? They never draw out the
starter any. Mine don't, anyway. I never, to my certain knowledge, saw a piece of foundation drawn out. I expect that all the fraternity will take the opposite to this question, but I cannot help it.

I did hope to get to go to Omaha, to the exposition, and see some of the dignitaries in bee-keeping, but had to build a new barn, so could not go. But I was glad even to know that I was so close to some of our solons. Some of them passed within five miles of my place. My! wouldn't I have liked to have had Doolittle, Miller, Root, Leahy, or any of the good bee-keepers to call on me? Brethren, the latch-string is always out to bee-keepers, especially old soldiers; in fact, anybody but peddlers and agents.

Perhaps the best thing I can say next is that I will quit for this time. May the Lord bless you all.

Glendon, Iowa.

## $\$ 50.00$ FOR A BEE STORY

The Prcgressive Bee-Keeper wants a good bee story. The story should not he less than 15,000 nor more than 20,000 words, and we will pay $\$ 5000 \mathrm{in}$ cash, as first prize for such a story. There will also be second and third prizes. No one financially interested in the company will be allowed to compete, or act as judges, and we guarantee that none but competent and impartial parties will decide the contest. For further particulars, address

LEAHY MFG. COMPANY.

## METHODS AND MANAGEMENT OF A NEIGHBOR.

F. L. THOMPSON.

!HOUGH my old bicycle hardly hangs together now, it has been a source of much solid comfort, and is yet. Not only is it a great convenience for the out-apiary, but the little runs thus taken freshen and invigorate the mind during the stress of urgent toil more effectually than with other vehicles, with their unavoidable annoyances. And especially when the season's work is over, and the
tensity relaxes, while the weather is still pleasant, before winter winds begin, it makes still more attractive the little trips that one feels constantly he ought to take to neighboring bee-keepers to exchange experiences; and this added attraction may make all the difference between realization and indefinite postponement.

When I started out to a few days ago on one of these visits, after doing up the immediate work of the season, the fields, trees and hills were seen with new eyes, and the air felt with a keener sense, as when one returns home after a long absence.

> "Only a little sunshine and sweet air, The sunshine and the air of the old days; Only to be a feather on the stream, A thistle-plume upon the changing wind Hither and thither; to go to and fro And up and down the joyance of the world, The happy world, and be a part of all.,
> (-Sydncy Dobell.)

Thus rolling, or rather soaring, (for it was down grade), past orchards and alfalfa tields, or barren stretches occupied only by the thorny shrubs of chico, with the great blue barrier of grand mesa ahead, the many-colored outposts of the Rocky range close on the right, the purple amphitheatre of the Uncompahgre Mountains far behind, indefinite vistas of plateaus away to the west, and a clear sky above, I arrived after a three miles course at the edge of the mesa on which I tend bees, which occupies a large portion of the Uncompahgre Valley opposite Montrose. Here in Spring Creek Valley I met by appointment Mr. John S. Bruce, at an apiary of 141 colonies which he had just bought; and after commenting on its looks, and discussing its pasturage, we (for he was also equipped with a wheel, and I have no doubt fully agreed with me on the bicycle proposition) started across the creek valley to the next mesa. On the way we traversed long stretches of
greenish gray adobe soil, so barren and dry that not even chico grows; but I noted everywhere an abundance of the withered stalks of sweet alyssum, just as on the pink, fruitproducing soil of the mesas. This adobe soil sheds rain, merely getting slicky on top, but evidently that very useful spring honey plant found enough moisture during the cool period in which it grows. The next valley, Coal Creek, is wide and long, occupied chiefly by cattle-men. From the mesa we had uninterrupted views of miles upon miles of alfalfa in the creek valley, and grain, orchards and alfalfa in the river valley; and as we went along, Mr. Bruce pointed out the situation of apiaries, and told of their numbers and the apicultural characteristics of their proprietors, not a few of whom put on supers and take them off-and that is all there is to it. After a precipitous drop of 80 or 100 feet at the end of this mesa, (a characteristic of water-sheds in this county, ) we landed on still another mesa, and after a couple of miles more meandering, arrived at an outapiary belonging to Mr. E. D. Nichols, the county assessor, which Mr. Bruce is working. Here we ate peaches off the trees, and took dinner with the proprietor of the orchard; and here I must digress a litthe in order to slyly poke those who think animals have no reasoning power. While swapping adventures with rattlesnakes, blacksnakes and cottonmouths, our host told us of a bird in Texas, called the chapparal hen, which when it sees a snake in the neighborhood of its nest, forthwith deposits all around the nest pieces of a variety of cactus, which grows in knobs loosely connected with one another and easily broken off. To resume: Mr. Bruce showed me the remains of a conglomeration of combs of consid-
erable size, attached to several willow branches in the open air, where a swarm had once lived, worked, and thrived all summer, but had been finally robbed by one of those bee-keepers who don't make their own bees pay. Then we went back up the river, passing through the hamlet and railroad station, Olathe, and arrived at Mr. Nichol's farm, and home apiary, after a five miles' run. Here Mr. Brace lives and works in a cabin and capacious honey house respectively, and here we talked bees, sociology, and many other things.

Mr. Nichols, who formerly attended to his own bees, has made quite an ingenious arrangement for cleaning separators, by simply drawing them through between two knives made of files, held pretty firmly together by springs and a treadle, so that both sides are scraped at once. Mr. Nichols had also bought a Philo section folder while it was being advertised some years ago, and by substituting iron pieces for some of the wooden ones, has made a very practical machine out of it, which for swiftness he thinks can't be beat. He puts in nearly fifty sections at once, and keeps turning a crank, and out they drop one by one, neatly folded, into a large box to one edge of which the machine is attached.

Mr. Bruce has also turned his hand to a helpful device in the shape of a section cleaner. Unluckily the attachment of the treadle was broken when I was there; but he assures me it does its work perfectly, and is vastly superior to sand-paper, which he has tried. The framework is the same as that of Mr. Aspinwall's, but the roller, about two inches or over in diameeter, consists essentially of a rasp made by punching holes in a sheet of tin with a $\frac{1}{4}$-inch fine chisel. The
center is a core of wood, and between the wood and the tin rasp are T tins, forming a number of little alleys into which the propolis falls, and is punched out occasionally with a wire. The superfluous roughness is taken off the rasp by turning it with a file until it has acquired just the right degree of cutting surface to remove propolis and do smooth work. On the same level with the roller is a knife made of an old file, which, when the section is passed along to the rasping roller, first cuts away any large-sized chunks of propolis or wax. It is so near to the rasp that one end of the section is passing over the rasp before the other has left the knife; and on the other side of the rasp is another roller, covered with emery cloth over felt, also quite close to the rasp. All being on the same level, the section passes over the knife, the rasp, and the emery cloth at one operation and one sweep. The edges are cleaned just like the sides, strips between and on each side of the rollers forming a table above the level of which the rollers slightly project. Mr. Bruce has discarded any special arrangement for the bee-ways, as what little propolis may be at the ends of the bee-ways is nearly always jerked off, and whatever stain may be left is trifling. He has found that a high rate of speed is not essential.

Mr. Bruce, like myself, is a bachelor; and while we diverged slightly on whether boarding or baching was preferable, he taking the former ground and I the latter, we agreed so fervently on topics which married men so rarely have any time for, such as literature, futility of socialism, and the like, that I rather suspect both of us have had the same feeling, viz., that the first duty of man is to provide for that employment and exercise of the mind
for which he is best fitted, instead of running the risk of forever losing his one chance of doing the most good possible, by the premature assumption of absorbing cares, which in youth are apt to dull the keenness of the pursuit of truth. The general, unqualified, slipshod advice we so often read in BEE journals on this topic is reason enough for devoting one paragraph to the questioning of the same. Both sides, both sides, gentlemen! even in those little touches which do not relate to bees.

Mr. Bruce also aroused my heartfelt sympathy by the expression of his sentiments on specialty. Farmers have been after him to get him to take care of their bees; well, if farmers should keep bees, why can they not take care of them? The plain fact is, the farmer is already distracted with too many petty cares. One especially careful farmer, who is prosperous just because he always does what he thinks is best, and who has made money out of his bees in past years, nevertheless told Mr. Bruce it was too much for him to take care of bees in addition to his other work.

Mr. Bruce says when the work is not rushing, his favorite place in the morning is a seat on a hive, watching the bees. Now, that is the hall-mark of the man who is filling his place in life. Contemplation ("the cherub Contemplation," as Milton calls it, ) is not to be found among the acts of the man who wants to get away from his work, and have a little fun, as he calls it. If he doesn't get the best part of his fun out of the work itself, and resort to other recreation simply to keep himself from living in a rut, something is wrong.

And I do like to hear a man say he occasionally likes to do what most call doing nothing.

The eye it cannot choose but see; We cannot bid the air be still: Our bodies feel, where'er they be, Against or with our will.

Nor less I deem that there are powers Which of themselves our minds impress; That we can feed this mind of ours In a wise passiveness*

Then ask not wherefore here alone, Conversing as I may.
I sit upon this old gray stone. And dreammy time away.-[ [Wordsworth. 1
But in another place, Wordsworth has answered the question here put aside:
"To lie and listen, till o'er-drows-ed sense Sinks hardly conscious of the influence, To the soft murmur of the vagrant bee, A slender sound; yet hoary time
Doth to the soul exalt it with the chime Of all his years, every awful note in unison With that faint utterance, which tells Of treasure sucked from buds and bells For the pure keeping of those waxen cells."

All knowledge is related. Once put your whole soul in a thing, and you have put your soul in the universe.

Very little space left-so I must leave the kinks we discussed until next time.

Meanwhile, a little criticism. There is a certain multitudinous individual, who keeps bees from Maine to California, and edits several bee papers, who makes a business of running amuck of F . Thompson's pet ideas. Now, it is principles, not persons, that we are supposed to criticise; hence I shall put him in a lump, christen him John Smith, and give him a few whacks from time to time.

Of late, this J. Smith has been promulgating the most fallaceous ideas on facing honey-actually refers to facing houses, as if that was any parallel. It is with great difficulty that I hold myself in - I have promised myself not to argue on this subject in this article, yet when it comes to misrepresentation, I must explode. Whoever said I advocated putting the worst outside is -he-well, he read my remarks very carelessly. There now!

John Smith advertises "Absolutely Pure Bees' Honey," and lately at some show, over his exhibit, the legend, "John Smith's Pure Bees' Honey," was conspicuous. See here. John, what do you mean by giving anyone the faintest excuse for inferring that bee-keepers sell adulterated honey often enough to make it a subject of remark? What's that!-you didn't say or imply any such thing? Come, that's evasion. You know as well as I do that hon-ey-buyers are the most illogical set of people on the face of the earth. And "bees' honey"! Why, that is abject surrender to the enemy. The oxiy honey is bees' honey.

Mr. Smith lately cautioned us to make allowances for locality, and I agree with him in that. But it seems that when locality is alleged to have an influence on the size of hives, he will none of it; it is not to be considered; it has no more to do with hive capacity than with the fact that bees everywhere gather nectar, and not mud; Quinby laid down the law once for all on that point, and the fact that Quinby only kept bees in one state, having totally different conditions from those which obtain in Colorado, doesn't count at all; and he (Smith) isn't even obliged to give any proofs of this position-all he wants to do, to convince anyone with a thimbleful of brains, is to give his own experience in his own locality, point out that it agrees with Quinby's, and sit down-that settles it. If I have misrepresented Mr. Smith, let him arise and show how.

John Smith, in his capacity of editor, lately took up valuable space in puffing the Ladies Home Journal, by calling attention to one article by Gen. Greeley, and another concerning Wagner. By the closest attention I could not discover beiween the lines any connection be-
tween these paragraphs and apiculture. Yet it was not so long ago that he criticised another editor (thereby acknowledging the subjection of his editorial self to criticism if he went astray on the subject) for introducing supply dealers' matter to the editorial column. Evidently, Mr. Smith, we contributors may be also allowed to introduce some extraneous matter in our bee talk. Will you kindly lay down some general principles for our guidance?

Denver, Colo., Oct. 10, 1898.

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## - WW...W. EXPERIENCE AND ITS LESSONS. R. C. Aikin. AMAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

(Continued from Nov. Progressive.) CHAPTER XIV.

## THE HIVE.

its size, form, maniputation.

IIN this article we were to discuss getting the colony ready for the flow, and making the best use of it during the flow.

Spring having arrived, the great end to be sought first is to get strong colonies ready for the flow.

The wintering has much to do with this. If the colony has come out with many bees, and gets brood well started so that the birth rate exceeds that of the death rate before the colony has diminished so that it cannot cover at least a full $\frac{1}{2}$ of an L comb, then you stand a chance to make a colony of it, but if they are reduced to any less than this, it will surely take careful nursing to make such pull through. Having reached the lowest point and started upward again, do not disturb too much, and keep plenty of honey, and warm.

In April or May-much depends on latitude and the character of the season, look over all colonies and cut off burr combs, and trim up generally. This trimming is to facilitate the manipulation of combs or hive parts. These trimmings saved and rendered will well nigh make the apiarist wages for the time required, and the future manipulation of the combs thereafter till the flow comes, will be very much more expeditiously accomplished and less danger of killing a queen or exciting robbers. Also at such time clip queens.

Keep a record of some kind. If kept in a book, you can refer to it at any time day or night. A very simple way is to use a scrap of section kept on top of the inner cover, cloth, board, or whatever it may be-if your hive has no inner cover, it should have-and on this little board make record in brief. I have used both, and each has its merits, though the book seems to me the most business-like. I confess I am now using the pieces of sections, and have for 4 or 5 years. If I look into a hive April 5th, and there are bees enough to cover 2 combs, and brood enough to fill $1 \frac{1}{2}$ combs, and enough honey to make five full combs, I write it thus: " $4-5,2-1 \frac{1}{2}$ -5." Translated that means,

April 5, two combs of bees, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ combs of brood, and five combs of honey. At the first examination in the spring, if I see the queen, and she is already clipped, I record after the numerals the abbreviations, " 0 . Q. cpd." As I clip only in spring, I know when I find a clipped queen that she is most likely one year old or over. Finding her clipped is positive proof that she has served since April or May the year before, most likely would be two years old by June or July following. If she be not clipped, I know she is less than one year old, and a look at the previous year's record tells whether she is the result of a division, swarming or supersedure.

Having these records I am able to tell almost what to expect of the colony. Having examined once, and recorded the condition, subsequent examination quickly reveals whether the colony is keeping up brooding as they should. While other causes affect the queen's laying, I am nevertheless able to determine with reasonable certainty whether the queen is a failing one. My records are thus carried through the season up till the honey flow comes, recording first after the date the number of combs there are bees to cover, the number of combs of brood, and the number of combs of honey. When the flow comes, I drop the honey record, so the next will probably read like this: : " $6-15$, $12-7$ " showing bees enough to cover 12 combs, and of course can go into a super. It is interesting to note how the number of combs of brood increase and the combs of honey decrease.

I forgot to say in its proper place that when I find a queen and she is not clipped, I clip her, and simply mark after the numerals, "cpd.", Thus "O. Q.," or "O. Q. cpd.," tells she is more than a year old,
while "cpd." that she is less than a year old. Also that the numerals represent, not the number of combs containing brood, but the actual full comb amount. Thus two combs may each be half full, but the record must read 1.

As previously explained, I reverse combs, putting brood to back and honey forward, or if the hive can be so used, just turn the brood chamber a half turn, bringing the back end to the entrance, thus accomplishing the same result by hive manipulation, and thereby causing the bees to handle the honey and so stimulate brood-rearing, and also get the combs filled from end to end with brood. I try to get the hive as full of brood and bees as possible. I help weaker ones to get started by adding young bees from the stronger colonies, sometimes by shaking the young bees off at the entrance, sometimes by bringing bees from another yard, and hiving in. The mixing of bees when the colony is weak should be done only with very young ones, or if older, they should be full of honey, or chilled or smoked, so as to be subdued, or so anxious for a queen that they will not harm the queen of the colony where put. Considerable care and judgment are required in thus adding bees to weak colonies, and it is almost useless to add, in the same apiary, any but young bees, for the older ones go home again. I prefer to let them get along of themselves if they can in reasonable time, but if they are not getting started sufficiently to keep the queen laying freely, so as to make a strong colony by the time of the honey flow, it is well to add bees. I want every queen doing her best, and a weak colony holds her back.

Just when the honey flow opens, it is very desirable to have the
brood chamber packed full of brood. It is partly with this in view that I reverse my L. frames to get them solid full. I find that in this way I have about six to eight full combs of brood instead of the same in nine or ten combs, which my hive holds. If the colony needs crowding or contracting to urge or force them to the supers, I remove the combs not filled with brood, and substitute dummies-frames filled with boards.

To contract the shallow frame or sectional hive, I use a queen-excluding honey-board placed between sections of the hive. In this way the queen may be confined to any portion of the hive, perpendicularly, that is, to the top or bottom part and in either one or two sections, as I choose. The use of a queenexcluder with a sectional brood chamber gives me the most absolute control with the least labor and time expended, of any method I have ever used, and I have used many methods.

My plan is to allow the colony in winter and spring three sections of the hive. One section makes a very small hive, two a medium, and three a large one. As before explained, the brooding in early spring begins in the central or top section. As the colony grows, the brood spreads, so that by the time they are strong enough to occupy the hive from side to side, and are safe-both because of the strength of colony and the advancement of the season-to spread brood, then it is time to put in the excluder. It may be placed just above the lower section, confining the queen to the two upper ones, or she may be confined to the two lower ones. If to the upper ones, the surplus strength of the colony will cluster below, yet if any honey is gathered, by preference it is placed in the outer upper combs so long as there
is room there, the lower remaining empty. As here there is no surplus at any time preceding the main flow, but, on the contrary, the stores already there are being rapidly consumed, and being substituted with brood, the queen is not crowded.

The lower section being free of brood and practically free of honey, is a capital place for idle bees to cluster, and more, the empty comb between the brood and entrance discourages or holds back swarming. This thought will be enlarged upon later. The colony can remain thus till the flow opens, and in addition to this surplus room below, a super should be added on top if the colony is strong.

When the flow has set in, immediately the lower chamber should be removed, with the excluder, thus at once shoving the surplus bees that have been resting there, into the super. If no increase is desired, the extra section is kept in the honey house, or on weak colonies, till the close of the flow, when it is again put under. But you will ask why put it under? If put atop, and there is enough honey comes to fill it, all right; you could not possibly do any better. You may put it there anyway till the close of the summer, then if it is well filled, just leave it there. What we want is the top of the hive full of honey. In case it is not filled, you see the bulk of honey is in the middle or lower section, and in the spring the cluster is very apt to be at the top on empty combs, and the last cold snaps in the spring will cause their starvation with abundance of stores below. Just last spring, and the spring before, too, I lost several colonies just that way, in February and March.

If increase is wanted, I would leave the lower section right in its place on the bottom board, and in-
stead remove either the middle or top section to make a new colony, taking which best serves the ends in view considering the amount of brood and stores, preferably taking for the new the part having the most hatching bees. Sometimes I take away all the brood, and put the queen in the one empty section, the excluder on this, and supers above. That is contraction with a vengeance, and having no brood, no swarming will result, but it gets just about all the honey in sections. I sometimes so contract weak colonies except that they are left with their brood, to compel them to work in supers.

Friends, just look at it. With these sectional hives the apiarist can make increase or not as he pleases, can make any and all colonies work supers, can cause all (nearly) of the honey to go into supers, can at any time make the size of the hive conform to the needs of the case, whether increase or honey is wanted. You can contract and squeeze white honey to the surplus, and then enlarge and get the dark for winter stores.

There are two ways to simply prevent swarming, vis.: Hive the queen and bees in one section of the hive just as the flow comes on, making a new or strengthening weak ones with the brood, or by excluding the queen from part of the hive ten days prior to the flow; then at the beginning of the flow, take the queen and unsealed brood to a new stand, and give the bees and sealed brood on the old stand a ripe cell or virgin queen.

This discussion will be continued in the next article, and will deal more directly with the superstructure and manipulation in getting the surplus.

[^1]
## Recapitulation by G. M. Doolittle.

Those Burr Combs.-Wonder what kind of frame Bro. A. uses that be can secure enough trimmings of bure combs from his frames to pay him for his trouble in securing them, when they are rendered into wax? Aud I wonder if this does not, in a measure, account for his ideas on divisible hives? It would look as though he was using a top bar of theold-fashion $\frac{1}{4}$-ineh thick kind, instead of one from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ thick, as is now used by most apiarists, else he would have no such amount of burr comb as he would make us think we would get in this "trimming" up process. I am well aware that different strains of bees will give little or much burr comb, and I have bad an eye to this matter in breeding during the past, but I never had a strain of bees that were so prone to put bits of wax all over things that the accumulation of one honey flow, or season, would give enough to pay me for getting it off, unless the thin narrow top bars were used. I know that these thin narrow "nuisances" were pushed for years by a certain supply house, and that many of them were pushed off onto an innocent public, but I did not suppose Friend A. was a man who would tolerate such a top bar any length of time, much less still continue to use it. My top bars to the frames are $1_{16}^{\frac{1}{6}}$ wide by scant $\frac{1}{2}$-inch thick, and in many of my hives not a burr comb appears from one season's end to another, while other colonies have from three to ten little places of wax projections between or on top of the frames. If any colony shows a disposition to give much more burr comb than this, off goes the head to the queen, and one not having the burr comb craze in "her head" takes her place. But with the thin narrow top bars, this burr comb nuisance is almost sure to appear, no matter what
strain of bees we may have. Yes, and with narrow ends to our frames, we shall find the combs run out past them, and attached to the sides of the hive to an extent often sufficient to make the name, "movable frames," a misnomer. But, of course, if we are to use a divisible brood chamber hive, wide, thick top bars to our frames would be a nuisance there, and we would bave to put up with the burr combs, or else abandon such a hive; the latter being the thing to do, according to the opinion of the writer.

## Two Combs of Bees and One and One=Half Combs of Brood,

 is what Bro. A. finds on the 5th of Anril, and which he allows us to infer he would call a good colony in spring. when he opens his hises for the first time: no matter whether the date is exactly April 5th, or two weeks earlier, or two weeks later; according to the season, or the locality. Again I find myself wondering what kind of a climate they have out in Colorado, that bees "enough to cover two combs" can hold successfully one and one-balf combs of brood at that time of the year. Here, in Central New York, if I look at a good colony at about the date given, (early in the morning), by either raising the cover or looking in at the bottom, I find bees clustered between from five to seven ranges of comb, they nearly touching the sides, bottom and top of the hive with the center ranges, and covering a surface as large as the hand, in the outside ranges, so that it can be called that they occupy from four to six combs on a cool morning the fore part of April. And this was the rule given or adopted as to what should constitute a "colony" of bees during early spring, by the New York Bee-Keepers' Association, sume fifteen or twenty years ago. Now if we open such a colony during the middle of the day, we will usually find brood in fromthree to four combs, the amount varying from one to two frames of brood, as reckoned by Bro. A. But later on in the season, say during June, it is no uncommon thing to find "hees enough to cover two comhs" holding and caring for $1 \frac{1}{2}$ combs of brood, successfully. Yea, at this season of the year I have seen 100 bees caring for 1000 in the brood form, or, to be more correct, 2,000 bees rearing 20,010 of brood, and bringing it to perfection, in fully as good style as 20.000 bees would perfect 5,000 of brood the fore part of A pril.

Strengthening Weak Colonies with Bees.-Bro. A. tells us that he strengthens weak colonies by giving them young bees, and very hastily tells some of the plans he uses, and then says as much, as to tell us, that the novice better let such things alone, because "considerable care and judgment are required" in doing this, else we will get our queens killed, or the bees will all go hack home again, unless very young, if taken from the same apiary. Well, if he will get out a box having four sides, which will hold from four to eight quarts, according to the number of bees he wishes to take, and to the two remaining sides tack on wire cloth, so as to make the box complete; then bore a hole in the top so as to take a funnel, such as was used some years ago in putting up hees by the pound, and armed with this, go out and get his bees, he will have something which any novice can use in strengthening weak colonies with bees, whether taken from an out yard, or at home. That the reader can understand about the workings of this plan, I will say that, in addition to the box as ahove descr:bed, you will want a wide, thin "button," or slide of some kind, so you can quickly and securely fasten up the hole which the funnel goes into, after you have the amount of bees in the box yon wish. This funnel is to be made
large enough so the frame you use in your hive will lower well into it, and the outlet should be at least two inches. ntherwise when you shake your frame of bees in the funnel, the bees will clog in the lower end, instead of rattling down into the box below, as they should do. Having the box and funnel made and ready, go to one of your strong colonies and select one, two. or three frames, having plenty of young bees on them, (be SURE YOU DON'T GET THE QUEEN.) and set them outside of the hive, jarring each a little, so as to cause the bees to FILL themsel ves with honey, and as soon as filled, shake the frame in the funnel, when the bees will roll down into the box below, in a way that will make you smile. if you never did it before. Having what bees you wish in the box, set the same down suddenly on the ground. so the bees will all go to the bottom of the box, when you can remove the funnel and close the hole, without any bees running out to bother you or get lost. I generally do this taking process about ten to twelve o'clock a. m., when the old bees are very largely in the field, for the younger the boes the longer they will hold out, and not die of old age just when we get a large quantity of brood started in the formerly weak colony. The box of bees is now set in some cool shady place in the shop or honey house; or down cellar, if not too much trouble, and the cellar is not cold enough to chill them till a little after sunset, when it is brought out, carried to the weak colony, the covering to the weak colony removed, and a piece of cloth of the right size to cover the top of the hive, having a hole in it at the right place, substituted, when the box is placed top of the cloth, with the bole corresponding to the hole in the cloth, when the slide is removed or partially so, the whole covered up secure from rain or cold, and left till morning, when all will be united with-
out danger from any source, in such a way that it will fairly make that weak colony "jump" ahead to a strong one in three or four weeks, for this has prepared the bees given, so they will stay where put, and not only that, but fixed them so they will feed the queen and coax all the brood to perfection possible to be obtained, according to the amount of bees given. I keep on hand eight or ten of these boxes for forming nuclei and strengthening weak colonies, and there is nothing about the apiary which gives me more pleasure, or a more complete control of the bees than these do.

## Brooding Sticks and Empty

 Space.-Bro. A. has hinted a little more as to the use of his " 15 to 5 " hive in this, but still not enough so that we can fully understand just how he proposes to use it; but as this is the last I will be able to say in the Progressive during the year 1898, I wish to ask him and the readers if they think it will pay to have our bees brooding sticks and empty space, during the spring, instead of queen's eggs, larva and pupa bees? Just sit down and figure how much of that kind of a thing must be done when two sections of his wonderful (?) hive are placed together for a brood chamber. Do you see that row of bottom bars clear across the hive? Then all that vacant space between them and the top bars, necessary for a bee space? Next all of those top bars? Thousands of bees could be raised were this COMB, with the same economy of heat, etc. Then allow me to whisper that the queen is very loth to go from one section of the hive to the other, hence the bees are thrown out of their natural "sphere," and this causes a loss of thousands of other bees that would be in time for the harvest. It is well to think of these things before we leave the good way we have been travelling in.Borodino, N, Y. G. M. Doolittile.


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## -WWWWWWWWHWWW STRAWS FROM THE APIARY. Fred S. Thorington. -aAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

The October snows with a robe of white. Uovered the dry leaves o'er,
While school-children with gay delight, Cried, "'Tis winter here once more."

THIS last fall while taking off crates of honey, a circumstance occurred which I had had no previous experience of during more than 20 years of bee-keeping. My brother had removed from hives some ten crates, after getting out what bees he could, and had carried them to the honey room that the remaining bees could go out at leisure through the escapes, and piled the most of them one above the other so I could not return queen to her proper place, should I find any, (where bees are in them when removed from hive, I usually number
the crate with a piece of chalk the same number of the hive it was taken from, before it is taken to the honey room, and each crate is set separate in room so if there are any queens carried in in them I could return them to the hive they were taken from). The most of the bees left the pile of crates readily enough, but some remained in a crate at the top. They were brought in late one Thursday night, and the crates that were free from bees were soon emptied and disposed of. The one containing the bees was not in it, but the bees were. And I, too, for the weather turned to cooler with much rain, which lasted most of the time for two weeks, so but little was done with the crate of bees for some days more. Then Mother was anxions the bees would leave the crate and go home. She tried smoking them out. They would not go to the window, but returned to crate as soon as smoking was over. I told her they had a queen with them and I disliked to lose her, not knowing to what hive she belonged, to returu her. On Tuesday, after they were taken from hive on Thursday, in the afternoon, I made up my mind the bees must go out of the crate, and I would try a plan I had thought of. (I shonld have said above that the crate was once taken out of doors, and the bees given a vigorous smoking, but only a portion of them went out. I took the boxes out, a few at a time, and when I came to the ones containing the bees, I kept a sharp lookout for the queen. I soon spied her, but she had left the cluster and was on the side of box near by my work, which was on a table. While trying to replace her with the cluster, she gave a jump and fly together, and landed on the floor at end of table, between some boxes sitting
there, and was lost sight of. As it was getting late, in the afternoon, I told my folks if we would let her go, the bees would find her, or else she would find them, which would be just as well. The next morning the bees were found clustered between two boxes under the table. They were put in a little box, and carried out doors, and placed in a tray which had been placed on top of an empty bee hive which had been previously prepared and set close to door and window, so I could see their operotions. They stayed all that day, following the sun's rays as it journeyed to the west until they had gone out of the tray and down on end of hive, and were covered over with a blanket at sunset. The blanket was removed next morning and watch continued. This was on Thursday morning just a week after the crates were taken from the hive. The day before had been rather windy, with but little sunshine. Thursday the wind was quite still, with sunshine, and weather warmer. During both days the bees were out, a few of them were flying from and to the cluster much of the time. About noon on the last day mentioned they commenced to swarm in a natural way, as if issuing from a hive, and after some moment's flight, they entered in a body one of the last hives the crates had been taken from one week before. They were very cordially received, and seemed safe at home at last, and I think they were, by the peculiar strain and shape [length] of the bees, which I well knew, and which was the same as the colony into which they entered, and other circumstances mentioned above taken in connection and considered. At least should opportunity occur, which I hope will not, I will try and save a valued queen by placing bees in the open air without food
near their home, allowing them to go bome alone, and I think the time, the sooner after they are taken from the hive the better.

Where no escapes are used when taking supers or crates from the hives, I find it a good rule where the nights are cool enough to avoid robbing, before crates are carried in in the morning, to lean them against the front of the hive they were taken from. Usually the bees will go out of crate during the night. Crates must be carried away early the next morning, and they should be taken off of hive late in evening when no bees are flying.
As this is my last article to the Progressive this year, I will wish the editors, writers and readers, each and all, a merry Christmas and happy New Year. May you all enjoy prosperity, together with the dear Progressive, is the wish of the writer.

I enjoyed reading Friend Sallie Bevins' article in the September Progressive, and hope you will come into the circle often with your rocking chair and pleasing style of writing, and help to make the Progressive a truly pleasant and progressive journal, as its name indicates. There is room for all who will come with their counsel, and write in an instructive way. I sometimes feel as though the space my articles occupy in the ProgressIVE could be be better occupied by some more able and proficient writer, and would at any time be more than willing to give such a one my place.

The first snows of the season fell here on October 17 and 25.

Chillicothe, Mo.

[^2]Now is the time to subscribe for the "Progressive." A whole year for 50 cents.


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## ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE NA= TIONAL UNION.

MR. J. C. KUBIAS, of Redlands, Cal., has been sued by Mr. W. F. Whittier for damages, and he prays for an injunction restraining Mr. Kubias from keeping bees within one mile of his land, claiming that the bees befoul the water used for irrigating and domestic purposes, and also sting men who work in the fields adjoining the apiary. Mr. Kubias' apiary was there before Mr . Whittier planted his orchard, and should have prior right to the location-if there is to be any preference.

The National Bee-Keepers' Union assisted the defendant with 'points of law" and money to help defray the expenses of a law-suit. When
it was known that the Union was interested in the defense, the plaintiffs weakened, and bought the defendant's homestead. Mr. Kubias returned the money to the Union, and wrote thus:
"Whittier acknowledges, through his attorneys. the correctness of our position, and lought my right to the homestead entry on which my bees are located The fact that the National Bee-Keepers' Union was back of me, was the most potent factor in not allowing the case to come to trial. J. C. Kubias."

As soon as the enemies of the pursuit of bee-keeping understand that the National Bee-Keepers' Union is interested in the defense, they generally waste no time in either trying to settle the matter by compromise, or letting it drop entirely. This shows the value of organization among bee-keepers in demanding their rights and maintaining their privileges. "In union there is strength." Bee-keepers should remember this, and lose no time in becoming members of the National Bee-Keepers's Union.

Thos. G. Newman, Gen. Mgr.

SECURING A GOOD CROP OF HONEY.
J. W. ROUSE.

DEAR AUNTSALLIE BEVINS: I noticed your kind mention of myself, with others, in the September Progressive, and it made me feel a little proud that someone had missed me, as I have not been in the Progressive circle (of writers) for some time. Well, Aunt Sallie, I will impart just a very small amount of what I know about bee-keeping, for your delectation, as well as the rest of the Progressive readers.

In reading in some of the back numbers of the Progressive, I could not but wonder at the remarkable coincidence what, I think it
was Friend Doolittle, said, in regard to securing a good crop of honey. (It may be just possible that Friend D. found this out before I did).

I work mostly for extracted honey, so I have a set of combs for each colony, and just as soon as I find the bees renewing the cells along the top bars of the frames in the brood chamber, I put on the extracting frames, and to induce the bees to go up and occupy them quickly, I draw one or two frames from the brood nest, replacing them with other empty ones, and place these above in with the extracting frames. These frames so placed above should have some young brood in them-sealed if possible-otherwise, I take unsealed. Either will answer, but if sealed brood is used, the queen is not quite so apt to go above. As I do not use queen excluders, the queen of course could go above, if she so desired, but I do not find them to go up very often. If they do so, when I get to extracting, I can find a place for the extra brood, or open the lower brood chamber and place the extra brood below, after removing combs of honey. I can generally govern this without much trouble. I find to work thus with my bees induces them to go to storing honey at the beginning of the honey flow, instead of getting ready to, and go to swarming. As I have so little trouble with swarming, I am well pleased with this method as a prevention of swarming, as I seldom or never have any swarms until the white clover honey flow is almost through, and do not have many swarms then, and what I do have are rousing large ones. This is one reason of my securing such large returns, per colony, of honey. If I was working for comb honey, I would save every "bait section," or section containing any comb from the previous
season, and if I did not have all the bait sections I needed, I would cut out some combs from some strong colony, and cut them up so that I could place them in sections, and put these bait sections in the supers to induce the bees to go to work as soon as possible. It of course is no use to do anything on this line until the regular honey flow commences, and one can see when the bees begin to need more room than they have in the brood nest.

Bees cannot be governed quite so well on comb honey as they can for extracted, but if the bee-keeper will do this work, it will pay him immense returns over the "let alone" plan, besides stopping so much increase where not desired. If increase is desired, it is easy to secure that, and if I did not get all the increase I wished, I would divide after the white clover honey flow was over, and then get my bees in shape for the fall flow.

These plans given are for my locality, where the principal honey flows are white clover and Spanish needle. There is quite a lot of other nectar-bearing bloom around here, but the above-named give us our principal honey flows. If I were located where the flows were different, I would govern my management accordingly. I use a $10-\mathrm{fr}$. hive, would do so even if working for comb honey, as I can diminish extra room, if too much, with follower boards. But one good large colony is worth more than two or three small ones in a honey flow.

Mexico, Mo.


Instructions by mali, adapted to every one. Methode Instructions by mali, adap
approved by leading educators. Experienced and
competent instructors. Takes spare time only. Threecourses-Preparatory, busiuess, college. An opportunity to better your condition and pros-/ pects. Students and Fight years of success Full particulars FREE. A 618 Telephone Building, DETROIT, MCH.

## THE HYDE-SCHOLL SEPARATORS.

H. H. HYDE \& L. SCHOLL.

SINCE writing our last article, we have made a new cut on our separator, which adapts it to the plain section, as shown on
with little pieces glued on the top and bottom of separator. Those on top are 1 inch long and a little over, which leaves ${ }_{12}^{2}$ on each side, the exact space on fence separators, and ${ }_{12}^{12}$ thick. They are saw-kerfed back $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and slipped on separator. This leaves $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above


THE HYDE-SCHOLL SEPARATORS.
right of illustration, (on left of it is shown the separator described in a previous issue of the Progressive, for use with the old-style supers now in use). It is made like the old one,
separator, which is just right. The pieces on bottom edge are $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and saw-kerfed $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; this leaves $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below edge of separator, as the patiern slat is $\frac{3}{8}$ thick.

This leaves $\frac{3}{8}$ space above bottom of section. The bottom of this super is shown on top of hive in cut.

The super and separator just described and shown is of the ideal kind. This arrangement is of course adaptable to the $4 \frac{1}{4}$ just the same. Six separators are to go in this super, with one follower. The follower on one side has little $1^{2} 2$ inch pieces glued on at just the right place to correspond with those on separator. The other side is plain to allow use of wedge. We almost forgot to state that the end cleats on separators are just like those used on the fence separator. With either of our arrangements, free communication is the object sought, which we believe we have accomplished, for a bee can pass from the different sections in each row to those in the next row; also from one section to another in the same row; also diagonally opposite; in fact, in every direction a bee could wish to pass.

We wish these arrangements to receive the careful consideration of every bee-keeper, believing they will solve the problem of bee communication more effectively than the fence separators do, as they surely do remember there is no patent fraud behind them, and every bee-keeper is at liberty to use the Hyde-Scholl separators. They can be secured of any of the manufacturers. If you desire any further information, address either of us as follows: H. H. Hyde, Hutto, Tex., or L. Scholl, Hunter, Tex. We will gladly give any information desired

Hutto, and Hunter, Tex.

WANTED-dgents for "History of the Span-ish-American War," by Hon. Henry Watterson. A complete. authentic history, illustrated with over 76 full-page half-tones, and many richly colored pictures Large royal octavo volume, superb outfit, postpaid. for only 50 cents (stamps taken). Most liberal terms given. The greatest opportunity of the year Address: The Werner Company, Akron. Ohio, 11-6

## 1899.



I am now ready to receive orders for May delivery, 1899. 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, 75 c ; 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,

Box 103.
Grayvilie, Ills.
Piense mention the "Progressive."

## A Christmas Eve Supper.

Here is a menutaken from the December Ladies Home Journal for a Christmas Eve supper which may be prepared with the aid of a chafing-dish:

Caviar or Tongue Sand wiches. Deviled Oysters.
Creamed Sweetbreads.
Chickeu in Brown Sauce.
Lettuce Salad with French Dressing. Wafers.

Cheese.
Coffee.

## The Companion's First Subscriber.

The Youth's Companion is probably the only periodical in the world seventy-two years of aye, whose first subscriber is still living and still a constant reader of the paper. The subscriber who enjoys this unique distinction is Mrs. Hannah M. Parsons, of Brooklyn. New York, now in her 85th year. She was the little sister of a friend of Nathaniel Willis, father of N. P. Willis, the poet. When Mr. Willis had resolved upon publishing a new paper for young people, his friend had him put down his sister's namre as the first subscriber. The Companiou's first issue was dated April 16, 1827 , and for more than 70 years this first subscriber has continued to read and enjoy it. The volume for 1899 will be the best the Companion has ever published. The most popular writers will give the best work of their best hours to the entertainment of the hundreds of thousands of households in which the Youth's Companion is every week a welcome guest. New subscribers will receive all the remaining issues of 1898 free from the time of subscription, and the beautiful Companion Calendar for 1899-the most beautiful one ever given to Companion readers-in addition to the Companion for 52 weeks, a full year, to January, 1900 .
'THE YOUTH'S CFMPANION,
211 Columbus Avenue.
Boston, Mass.

## The First Celebration of Christmas.

Christmas was first celabrated in the year 98 , but it was forty years later before it was officially adapted as a Christian festival; nor was it till about the fifth century that the day of its celebration became permanently fixed on the twenty-fifth of December.-December Ladies' Home Journal.

## The Amateur Bee-Keeper.

sEND 25 cents, and get a copy of the Amateur Bee-Keeper, a book especially for beginners, by Prof. J. W. Rouse. By mail, 28c.
Address, LEAHY MFG. CO.,
Higginsvi1le, - - Missouri.

## OUR LETTER BOX.

## A FINE HONEY FLOW.

I never saw such a fine honey flow. I have taken 5,214 pounds up to date. The labels you sent me are nice. and sure help the sale of my honey. F. J. R. Davenport.

## CAN'T AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

Have just recived a sample copy of the Progressive Bee-Keeper. No one can afford to be without it. That is, allowing ME to be judge. I like it better than some magazines which cost twice as much. Enclosed please find fifty cents for a year's subscription, and be sure to send me the November issue.

Yours truly, E. W. Agard.
Fiskdale, Mass.

## LITTLE OR NO HONEY.

I received the smoker sent in place of the one sent in for repairs, and I thank you for it. I have several testimonials that it is the best smoker on the market, and personally I think the saine. I have a pile of letters saying that there will be little or no honey made in the vicinity of the writers, and my private opinion is that the price of honey will advance along with the advance of everything else. So may it be. Yours truly,

Belleville, Ills. E. T. Flanagan.

## A GOOD WORD FROM MR. NEWMAN.

## Friend Leahy:

When I got the Progressive BeeKeeper for November, I concluded to write you immediately. Your paper presents not only an attractive appearance, but it is well filled with interesting matter to bee-keepers generally, and I hope that it is prospering commensurate with its value. I notice with pleasure that you inserted my article relative to "another victory for
the union," in the case of Mr. Buchheim. I enclose a short account of our latest victory in the case of Mr. Kubias, which I have no doubt you will insert in the Progressive, for the benefit of bee-keepers generally.

Fraternally yours,
Thos. G. Newman.
San Francisco, Cal.
[See notice referred to by Mr. Newman elsewhere.-Ed].


## PUZZLES FOR OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

NO. 2.-WORD SQUARE.
A flower. A girl's name. A river in Africa. A horse. Part of a railroad.

No. 3.-Numerical Enigma.
My whole, composed of 21 letters, is a hero of the late war.
My 13, 11, 5, 9, 19, 17, 7, is also a like hero.
My 16, $6,15,17,1$, is a hobby of the Spanish ?)
My $4,10,12,18$, is a plant or vegetable.
My 3,2,8, is the first name of a Uastilian hero.
My 5, 20, 14, 21, is a planet.
No. 4.-Diamond.
A consonant. A large body of water. A well known bee mav. An exclamation. A vowel.

Answers next month.
Address answers to Will Ward Mitchell. Higginsville, Mo.
We received a number of answers to last month's puzzle, but we can't all win, you know. But l'm glad you tried. And I appreciated your letters ever so much. This month will be given to the lst correct answer to all the puzzles in this issue a book suitable for the solver.

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTH's PUZZLE.
No. 1-Progressive Bee-Keeper.
Among those solving this enigma were:
Bertha Conser, Odessa, Mo.
Pansy Thorington, Chillicothe, Mo.
Vivian Adford, Parkerville, Kas.
Edward T. Flanagan, Jr., Belleville, Ills.
Valeria Genn, Cramer IIill, N. J.
George Wiskey, Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Ethel Walker, Kansas City, Mo.
Allie Moore, Memphis, Tenn.
Jennie Latimer, Galesburg, Lowa.
Robert Allen, Seattle, Wash.

## EDITORIAL.

## THE - PROGRESSIVE - BEE-KEEPER.

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kin dred Industries.

Terms: Fifty cents per year, in advance.
R. B. Leahy,
G. M. Doolittle, $\}$ — - Editors

Snow, snow, snow! That's what we are having a great plenty of just now; but the best boney crop I ever secured ( 7000 tbs from 43 colonies, spring count) was after a real cold winter when the ground had been covered by snow almost continuously. Let her snow.

On pages $348-349$ will be found an illustration of the improved separator manufactured by H. H. Hyde, and his friend, Mr. Scholl; also a description of it written by Mr. Hyde. While I am not an enthusiast on these expensive ventilated separators, I admire Messrs. Hyde \& Scholl's effort in trying to get something better than the "fence," as it is of less pieces. Now if they will find someone who is prepared to manufacture them cheap, we think there will be quite a demand for them.

A little controversy is going on at present between some of the bee journals, a bout barrels vs. cans for extracted honey. Wo buy considerable extracted honey every year. We used to buy in barrels and kegs, but with us the loss of honey by use of barrels would more than pay for cans; in fact, we were often compelled to empty contents of barrels into cans, after we received the shipment. We have no home consumers who will take a barrel of honey, nor yet a half barrel; but we have many who buy a 5 -gallon can from us every jear. A can can be set in a warm place, and the honey be kept liquid, while a barrel or a keg cannot. 5c will furnish a nice 2 -inch honey-gate, that you can give to a eustomer to draw the honey from a can with, while it would take 25 or 50 c for a faucet with
which to draw the honey from a barrel or keg. Our experience has been that panel cans will not crack while being roughly handled, and as they cost no more than cans with straight sides, we advise the use of cans, and panel cans at that. If you have any honey in barrels to sell, please don't let us know anything about it, but we want some good alfalfa honey in cans.

This number of the Progressive is the last one for the year 1898. We mail it with a feeling of pride and joy, as it closes one of the most successful years in the history of the Progressive Bee-Keeper. We realize we owe this success to our subscribers, and we thank you one and all. I know it is easier to promise than it is to fulfill promises, but I am going to take the risk anyway. I am going to promise to make the Progressive more interesting and valuable during the year 1899. Now won't you continue with us? I hope so. Now a word to those that are in arrears, and have not paid up for a long time: Won't you, too, stay with us-that is, pay up arrears, and continue to subscribe? I know many of you have promised to pay up, and intended to do so, but somehow you have fogotten it. Please pay up, before you forget it again. The good old Scotchwoman truly said, "Many a mickle makes a muckle," and it is these many 50 c subscriptions (which are the "mickles") which swell the subscription to the journal, make the editor's beart glad, and he goes forth into the fields to search for something bright and new sy, which brings sunlight to its pages. Now, friends, I hope you will all send in your subscriptions; but whether you do or not, we are very thankful for your assistance thus far, and may your lot be a very merry Christmas, and a happy, happy new year.

We have been thinking that trade might not be as good the coming year as it was the past, but we have changed
our mind now. We are having more inquiries for supplies than ever before at this season of the year. We already have orders for nine large carloads, which must be delivered before March 1 , and then there are numerous smaller orders of half carloads and less. Hence we have practically 18 carloads of supplies, to make between now and the 1st of March, besides what will come in between now and that date. Our new factory is at last running on full time, and everything seems to be working nicely, unless it is that our engine and boiles are a little overloaded. Our wood-working department now consists of two rooms, one $36 \times 125$ feet, and one $36 \times 100$. Our wax-working room is 25 x 36 feet-twice as large as the old one. We have also added some very costly machinery, some of which we have had made specially to suit our own ideas. The most important addition to ou: new machinery, is a Graham \& Co. $\$ 700$ double surfacer and matcher: a lightning Greenlee cut-off saw, an automatic re-saw, a power-feed rip-saw, and a fine new dovetailing machine which will dovetail from 15 to 20 plank at a time, and do the work accurate and smooth; and should we be compelled to run nights this year, we have the advantage of having good light, having put in a plant of the latest pattern of $100-$ light capacity. All in all, we have spent about $\$ 5600$ for improvements, and expect to turn out far superior goods to any we have ever made. We expect, too, to take care of the trade, but of this we are not so sure.

The following from Mr. G. M. Doolittle, came in about two months ago, when I was not at home, and was mislaid:

A Peculiar Season.-Under this head, I spoke of the season as it had been up to the 12th of July, as given in the August number. About that time we had a freeze, so much so that it froze water that stood in drops on the tin covers to my bee hives as big as the end of the finger. This was something never known here before the middle of July, and that right when the basswood was in bloom. But it warmed up right away after that, when we had day af ter day with the mercury playing around in the nineties. This caused the basswood to secrete nectar, and the few laborers that were in the hives
made as good time as was possible, "improving each shining hour," and often working long before the shining hour commenced, and still at it after said "shining hour" had gone to sleep in the west. Hardly one basswood tree in ten had any blossoms on it, and many of the blossoms on those which did bloom were eaten off by bugs and worms while they were yet in the bud form: so taking the fewness of bees and the lightness of bloom, the prospect for any surplus honey was the poorest I ever knew. But in spite of the poor show, I have secured an average of nearly twenty-five pouuds to the colony of nice white comb honey in the home apiary, and a trifle over sixty pounds at the out apiary, where, as I noted last month, the bees were in much better condition than here. Never in all my apicultural experience did proper manipulation count so far as this year. When the yield was on. a tendency to swarm developed at the out apiary, and an immediate caging of all queens was the result. They were kept caged for ten days, when they were removed, and a young laying queen placed in the same cage, in the same position, with a plug filled with queen candy put in the place of the solid stopper used up to this time; the queen-cells being cut when the young queen was given. The amount of candy was so gauged that the bees would eat it out in about two days, thus setting the queen at liberty. This effectually prevented all swarming, gave renewed vigor to the work in the sections, and supplied all of the colonies with queens, which will be at their prime during next year's brooding season. Owing to the extreme wet spring, many farmers could not put in their usual crops of grain in time, so that much buckwheat was sown, which gave promise of a bountiful harvest from this source. But alas for the expectations of man. The wet weather of spring returned just when the buck wheat began to yield honey, and the bees have scarcely been able to work on it at all. on account of rain, cloudiness and high winds. But I am extremely thankful for the cropabove reported, together with a fair supply of stores for winter.

## Threatening Bee-Keepers Most.

-In an August bee paper I find this statemert: "Adulteration of honey is the great evil threatening bee-keepers most." After reading thnse words I fell to wondering if the author stopped
to look all around the matter when he wrote them. Is adulteration the cause of the low prices of boney? I have heard that it was. But allow me to say, that, from all I can hear, read and see in the matter, there is not nearly the proportionate adulteration of honey today that there was in the seventies, when honey brought from 20 to 30 cents per pound. Glucose and sugar cost very much more in proportion to the price of boney now than they did then, and the man that can make adulteration pay at present prices of sugar, glucose and honey must work a lively trade. Wonder if the writer of that "threatening" statement ever stopped to think that a man cannot purchase honey, which is a iuxury, when he does not receive enough for his services to even buy the necessities of life? In almost every paper I pick up, I see where machinery is made to take the place of men on the farm, in the mine, in the shop, everywhere, and the men are thrown out of employment, and out of wages. Here is a sample: The Detroit Journal says that in one of the factories in that city, a machine, operated by a boy of 15 , is now doing the work which formerly required six men working by hand. The boy gets $\$ 4$ a week, while the skilled mechanics, required before, received $\$ 9$ a week. That is, the firm now pays only $\$ 4$ for the work that used to cost $\$ \overline{5} 4$. If machines do the work of men, and the men are turned away without wages, to whom will the products of the apiary be sold? Can men without work and wages buy honey? They had the work and the wages in the seventics, and they bought the honer, and all of the adulteration which was going on, and its name was legion, could not keep the prices down. Labor saving machinery ought to shorten the workingman's hours without lessening his pay, instead of constantly turning men away to increase the army of unemployed, if the bee-keeper is to be prosperous in his calling. All talk
about "adulteration of honey" being the GREATEST evil which threatens bee-keepers, or of a greater consumption of boney at a higher price, when the masses of people are banging on to any kind of life by the ragged edge, un certain of even the scanty crust they receive, $b$ ut certain that, if a chance to produce is given them, two-thirds of what they produce will be exploited, is to try to build a beautifnl garden on the thin crust over a volcano. We might as well face the matter first as last: the masses cannot buy honey unless they have more means than enough for a scanty existence, and to work toward the securing of their rights to the masses, is of more importance to the bee fraternity than any other one thing now in sight. A condition under which about 25,000 men own and control over one-half the property of $70,000,000$ people, and are continually exploiting them more and more, leaves little hope for the masses, along the line of luxuries, adulteration or no adulteration of those luxuries. There are not enough of the 25,000 to consume any great amount of boney at a HIGHER price, even could that higher price be brought about, which cannot be done, till the masses have something more than enough for a bare existence!

Borodino, N, Y. G. M. Doolittle.

## HONEY JARS.

## 

A good small package for retailing honey in is the square husey jar shown in the cuts. They are the cheapest and most popular small package we know of. We handle the Pouder Jar, which is made in three sizes, and packed 100 in a package. The prices are as follows:
1 oz jar, 25 c for 10: 82.00 per 100; weight 30 lbs 8 -oz ". 30 c for 10; 2.60 per 100; "" 45 lbs $5-\mathrm{lb}$ " 40 c for 10 ; 3.40 per 100; " 75 lbs

Corks always included. Neck labels for these jars 25 c per hundred; 50075 c .

Leahy MFG Co., Higginsville, Mo.


## Ho, for Omaha!

AS we have many customers in the northwest, and believing they will appreciate the low freight rates obtained by purchasing goods from a railroad center nearer to them than we are, gettius a direct through freight rate, thus cutting the freight in half. we have established a branch house at 1730 South 13th St, maha, Neb, where we will keep a complete line of all Apiarian Supplies, the same as we do at Higginsville, Mo: With the quality of our goods, we believe most beekeepers in the west are already acquainted, but to those who are not, we will say that our goods are par excellent. Polished, snowy-white sections beautiful, straw-colored, transparent foundation, improved smokers and honey extractors, and all other first-class goods, are what we sell. Kind and courteous treatment and honorable dealing. our motto. On these bases, we solicit an order, feeling sure that if we sell you one bill of goods sou will be our customer in the future
"Progressive Bee Keeper, 00 c per year. "Amateur Bee-Keeper," 2ăc. Both for 65c, postpaid. Sample copy of the Progressive free, and a beautiful catalogue for the asking. Address, \&eahy Manufacturing Gompany, Higginsville, Mo., or 1730 south :3th St. Omaha, Neb,

## WE MAKE A <br> swospicaltu or SE.CTIONS,

Being located in the great BASSWOOD timber belt of Wisconsin; admitted by all to be the best for making sections.

## A GENERAL LINE OF BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

In stock, and at prices with the times.
Write for Catalogue and prices, Free.
MARSHFIELD MFG. CO., Marshield, Wisconsin.

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FOR FRUUIT MEN ONLY.
The Exclusive Fruit Paper of Amorica is a 32 -page paper. the reading matter of which pertains to nothing but fruit. It is indispensable to any one engaged in fruit growing. Is a great fruit section, (Portland, Oregon). and costs 50 cents per year. We want every one of our readers to have it on their table and will therefore club it with the Progressive BEe-KEEPER, both for one year for 60 cents, toall our subscribers who will send their back subscription and one year in advance. or to new subscribers who will pay one year in advance. This offer is good for but a short time.

Please mention the "Progressive."


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.


## TEXAS QUEENS.

$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\bullet}\langle\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\infty}$

## Golden Italians, Adel or Albino Queens.

Dr. Gallup of California, writes Oct. 6, 1836: "The queens received of you are decidedly the very best honey gatherers I have in a lot of 30 stocks, and I have received queens from ten different parties this season." Price of Untested Queens, \$1.00.
J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Texas.

## The Simplex Tupewriter.

## THE SIMPIEST THING IN THE WORID

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.


THE LATEST OF THE BEST TYPEWRITERS. THE CLIMAX OF IMPROVEMETS. T.IE MINIMUM OF PRICE. DESTINED TO REVOLUTIONIZE WRITING, ASTHE SEW-ING-MACHINE REVOLUTIONIZED SEWING.
The "SIMPLEX" is the product of experienced typewriter manufacturers, and is a PBACTJCAL TYPEWRITER in every sense of the word, and AS SUCH, WE GUARANTEE IT.

FOR Business Men.-Fvery man, whatever his business, has need of the "SIMPLEX," LA WYERS 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 bors and Girls.-The "SIMPLEX" will be hailed with delight by BOYS AND GlRLS. 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 JNCHES LONG, and admit any size letter paper. The printing is always in sight. A USEFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING NOVELTY, AT THE PRICE OF I TOY.

Nothing is of $\underline{\text { reater importance than cortect forms of correspondence, The "SIMPLEX" }}$ encourages practice and practice makes perfect. Writing with this machine will be such jolly funfor your koys and girls that they will write letters by the dezen. This may cost yousomething for postage stamps, but the improvement in their correspondence will repay you

## EXTRA FOINTS,

The alignment of the Simplex" is equal to the very highest priced machine.
it is positive in action, and each letter is locked dy an automatic movement when th stroke is made.

It has no ribkon to soil the fingers.
The "Simplex' is mounted on ahard-wood base, and put up in a handsome box, with bottle of ink, and full instructions for using.

T 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.' 13. F. Bishop, Morsey, Mo.
"I received the typewriter one hour ago. You can judge my progress by this letter. It much better than I expected, and with practice I think I will be able to write very fast with it."-E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ill.

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

## 1898 | New

 QUEEN BEES IN SEASON.Three-frame Nuclei and Fall Colonies a Specialty.


## AND all кino or APIARIAN SUPPLIES


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BELLEVILLE, ILLS.



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THE MODEL COOP
RAT, CAT AND VARMINT PROOF One nailed, and five packed inside. making six coops; (ship at low rates. Price, 3350 .

Illustrated circular free.

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



you wonld like to see a picture and description of the finest: honey plant in the world, get the Bee-Keepers' Review for July and September. you would like to know. where to find the best honey location. to see it described with pen and picture, read the September Review. you are interested in knowing the methods of our best queen breeders, and would enjoy seeing some fine engravings upon the subject of queen rearing, one of them a double-page picture, get the Review for August. you would like to learn how to so group and arrange your hives that they will occupy but little space, and yet give to each hive a distinctive location, see the article and diagram on this subject in the August Review. you are interested in knowing what is going on among beekeepers across the ocean, read "Notes from Foreign Bee Journals," in the Bee-Keepers' Review.
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W. Z. HUTCHINSON, FLINT, MIGH.



[^0]:    A new style packet containing ten ripans tabules packed in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale st some drug stores FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons ( 120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the Rrpass Chragoan Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York-or a single carton (ten tabules) will be sent for five cente. Rupars Tabules may also be had of some grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at some Hguor moras and barber shops. They basish pain, induce sleep and prolong life. Oue gives relief.

[^1]:    (To be continued in our next.)

[^2]:    Distracted Papa-Why do you let that child cry so, Bridget? He's howling all the time.
    Bridget-Shure, sir; it's the only way I kin kape him still. - Truth.

