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## **The progressive bee-keeper. Vol. VII, No. 9 Sep. 1, 1897**

Higginsville, Mo.: Leahy Mfg. Co., Sep. 1, 1897

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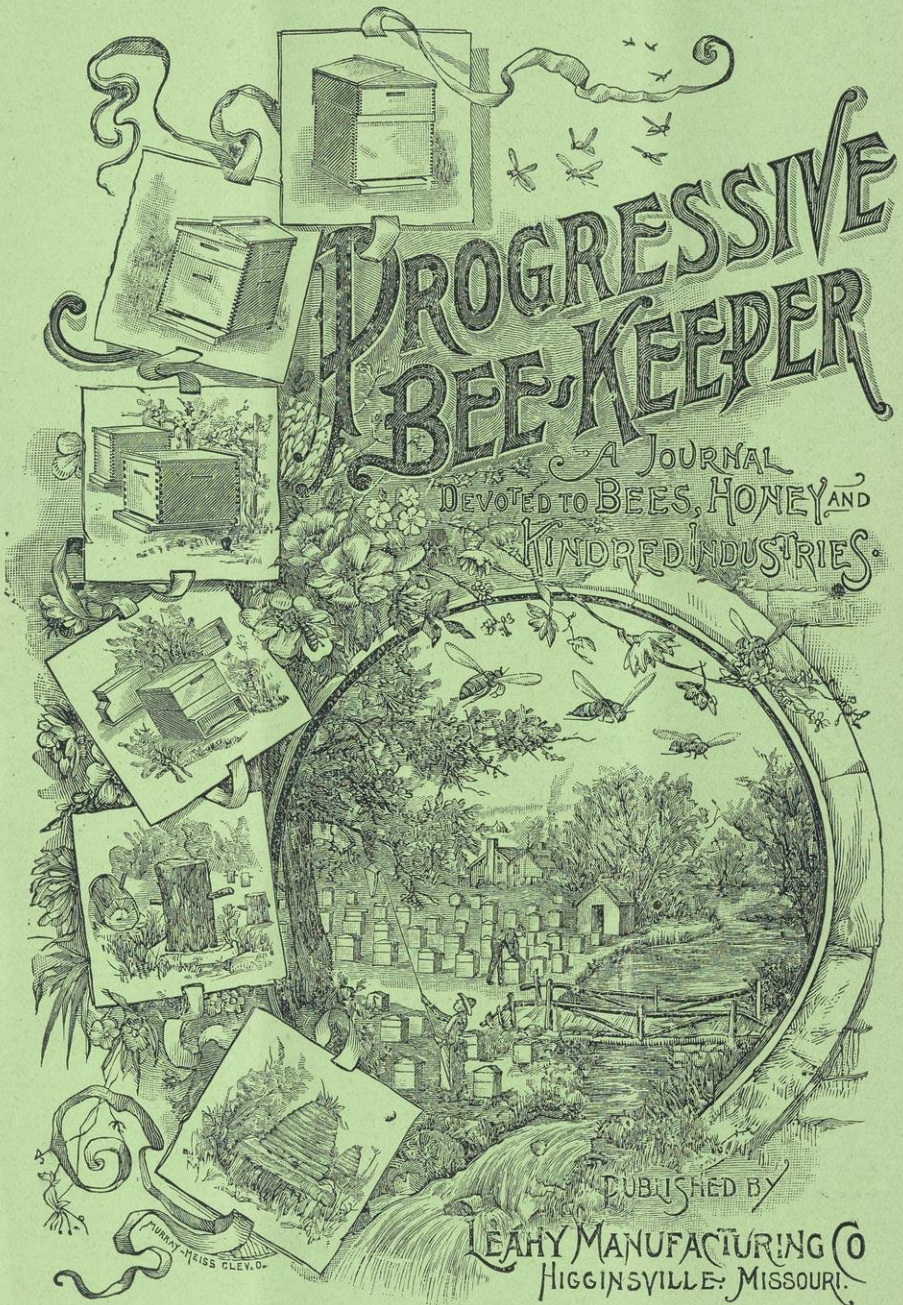
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SEPTMBER 1, 1897.



# THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL  
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND  
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

PUBLISHED BY

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO  
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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



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50 YEARS'  
EXPERIENCE.

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### SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

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MUNN & CO.,  
361 Broadway, New York.

## 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.....	1 00.....	1 35
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

## BEE BOOKS.

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, \$1.25.

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

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

Address,

*Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.*

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

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

**THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER**, (monthly, now in its 7th year.) 33 pages, 50c a year. **Sample free.** Address,

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

## A Tested Queen For 50c.

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

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

**W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.**

As usual, I am requesting my apiary this spring with young queens selling the tested



# Texas Queens!

Golden Italians, Adel or Albino Queens.

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

J. D. Givens, Lisbon, Tex.

Please mention the "Progressive."

## S. T. FISH & CO.,

189 SOUTH WATER ST..

### CHICAGO.

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

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

Your banker can see our rating.

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

Our facilities for selling unsurpassed.  
Reserve our address for future reference.

Please mention the "Progressive."



### 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"

# The Amateur Bee Keeper....

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

A 70-Page Book for Beginners.

—BY—



J. W. ROUSE.



SECOND EDITION JUST OUT.

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

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

# WARRANTED

THREE

AND FIVE-BANDED QUEENS

By return mail, at

50c.



GEO. W. COOK, Spring Hill, Kas.

## Those Golden Beauties and Three Banded Italians Ready

The golden strain can not be beaten for business and beauty. Three banders bred from imported mothers. Also have the Cyprians, but they are mated to Italian drones.

1 L. Frame Nuclei with warranted Queen,	\$1.75
2 " " " " " "	2.25
3 " " " " " "	2.75
Untested Queen, 75c; three for	2.00
Tested " "	1.00
Fine Breeder,	2.50

Safe delivery guaranteed.

A-5-t

P. J. THOMAS,

Fredonia, Kans.

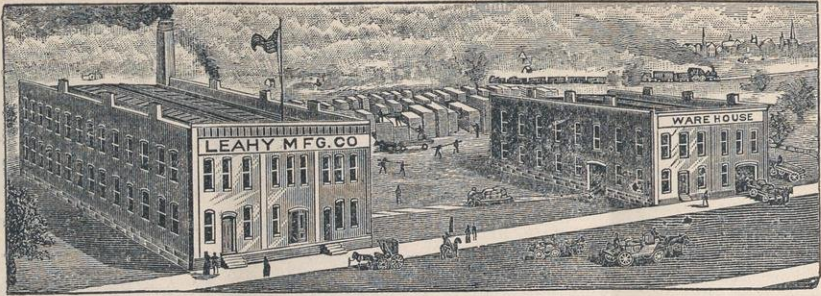
Please mention the "Progressive."

## Northwestern Stock Raising and Agriculture.

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

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





# TONS OF HONEY

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

LEAHY MFG. COMPANY, Higginsville, Mo.:

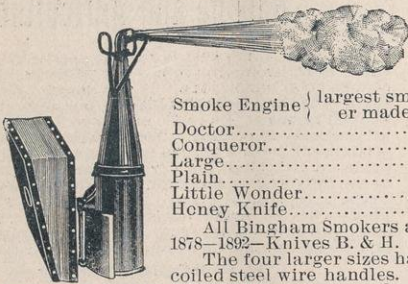
PENROSE, CALIF., May 3, 1897.

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

Very truly yours, J. C. BALCH.

☞ Catalogue free. Address,

## Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.



### PRICES OF Bingham Perfect Bee-Smokers and Honey Knives,

	largest smoker made.	per doz.	each.
Smoke Engine	3 1/2	\$13.00—Mail,	\$1.50
Doctor	3	" "	1.10
Conqueror	3	" "	1.00
Large	2 1/2	" "	.90
Plain	2	" "	.70
Little Wonder	2	wt 10 oz	.60
Honey Knife		6.00	.80

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

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

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

Cuba, Kansas, Jan. 27th, 1897.  
Dear Sir.—I have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always well pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer I write for circular. I do not think the four inch "Smoke Engine" too large. Yours,

W. H. EAGERTY.  
Corning, Cal., July 14th, 1896.

I have used Bingham Smokers ever since they first came out. Working from three to seven hundred colonies twelve months in the year. I ought to know what is required in a smoker. The Doctor 3 1/2 inch just received fills the bill. Respectfully,

O. W. OSBORN.  
Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Aug. 7th, 1896.  
Dear Sir—Smokers came O. K. They are the best I have ever seen; sell like hot cakes. Respectfully,  
W. M. BAMBU.

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

Please mention the 'Progressive.'

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich,





# THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY LEAHY MFG. CO.

VOL. VII.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., SEP. 1, 1897.

NO. 9.

## SUSAN JANE.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

The evening comes, and one by one.  
The cows are strolling up the lane  
Toward the lot. The sinking sun  
Far down the blue begins to wane.  
Beside the well a noisy cock  
Crows lustily; some foolish fowls  
Are cackling noisily. The stock  
Are waiting, while a watchdog howls.

The oak trees in the peaceful glow  
Of dying day throw shadows still  
Across the gleams which dimmer grow  
Around the cottage on the hill.  
A peace serene seems to reign  
Beneath the spreading oaken boughs,  
And charm the heart, when Susan Jane  
Goes out to milk the waiting cows.

The farmer's daughter, sweet and good,  
Not over beautiful, nor fair.  
Just budding into womanhood.  
Winh laughing eyes and silken hair:  
The very air is kind to Jane,  
The gentle kine a welcome "low"  
For while her face is rather plain,  
She has a heart of gold they know.

The white dogfennel thickly blooms  
About the lot, and "Jimsons", too.  
Their beauty passing their perfumes.  
Make beautiful the ground they strew.  
The horses whinny by the gate.  
Till amply fed with corn and hay.  
And Susan when the hour is late.  
And milking done, is gone away.

Her brothers and her parents talk  
Out in the porch a while tonight,  
But Susan takes a little walk  
Across the moonlit meadow bright.  
She is not frightened. Hardly—no.  
She's not alone—in fact is with  
Her noble-hearted country beau,  
Who bears the cognomen, John Smith.

And as she leans upon his arm.  
She listens with a happy pain,  
A fairyland is this old farm  
To her yeleft John and Susan Jane.  
And when he asks the old folks, "Can  
I have your Jane? I love her so."  
Her father (stony-hearted man)  
Says teasingly, "Well, I dunno."

## WAYSIDE FRAGMENTS.

SOMNAMBULIST.

OVER-STOCKING is likely to prove an interesting theme to many during the next year. Just as we were settling back in apparent security, owing to Doolittle's soothing assurances, along comes E. R. Root, telling of his over-stocked yard, 300 colonies and nuclei, and adding that a neighbor only half a mile away, with colonies of equal strength, secured three times the honey per hive that he did. Over-stocking with a vengeance.

But that isn't all of it. He also concludes that "bees do not usually fly much over half a mile in quest of stores," but is wise enough to advise keeping out-apiaries at least two miles apart.

So glad to learn of his conversion to clipping. So restful to read Gleanings since its change of costume.

L. A. Aspinwall, in Review, reports "no loafing colonies in his yard," and ascribes his success along this line to the use of dummies and the equalization of colonies during May. Claims we are today upon a better basis, as regards profits, than when honey commanded twenty-five cents per pound," being able to "produce three times the quantity with factory made supplies, at a cost not exceeding the percentage of former years."

In "Notes from Foreign Bee Journals, we find: "My experience is that it is a decided advantage to have the entrance as much in the sun as possible. Those with shady entrances. I find, cluster around the entrance a



great deal more than if exposed to the sun's rays."—G. H. Arkinstall.

In the same number of the Review, ye editor expresses himself in this wise: "In an apple orchard where the trees are so large and the branches so long that the twigs can shake hands with one another, is an ideal spot for an apiary." Truly, "Many roads lead to Rome."

The victims to the breaking down of combs seem to have been many, plainly indicating the season to have been a trying one in this respect. One could scarcely handle the combs in the heat of the day, even in the shade.

This decision of W. Z. Hutchinson is further fortified by his friend, Koepen, who claims that bees standing in the shade of trees have done better than those standing in the sun; and by the editor of Gleanings, who has this to say on the subject:

"For myself, at least, I have decided that the ideal place for an apiary is in an orchard where there are low, spreading trees. Grape vines do tolerably well, but they do not protect the apiarist; and at this time of year, when the shade is most needed, they are sending out shoots and branches that interfere with the handling of the hive; and grape vines do require an excessive amount of trimming, just at the time bees need the most attention."

This not only smacks of the practical, but *is assuredly practical*, as the Roots have undoubtedly long ere this investigated every *known* and many a generally unknown quirk and curl connected with bee-keeping. In my youthful, highly enthusiastic bee-keeping experience, when I spent much time poring o'er the pages of "A B C", how my heart did long, yea, yearn, for a duplicate apiary of that neat and ornamental one therein illustrated, with its tastily trimmed grape vines, and regular ornamental arrangement of neatly painted hives, the ornate appearance of the whole highly embel-

lishing the surrounding landscape.

[Sommy, one rarely ever forgets a pretty picture, and had you seen the real apiary of the "Home of the Honey Bees," I doubt if you would have written as you have above. During the month of August, I called on the Root Company, but failed to find the apiary illustrated as described in the front pages of the A B C book. It is true they have an apiary, and quite a large one; but, O, my! In place of nicely painted hives, the green, close-cut grass, and neatly trimmed grape vines trailed uniformly over painted trellises, there seemed to be demoralization, neglect and decay. Why, one cannot pick out the rows of hives, and as for "all nicely painted," why, some of the hives looked as though they had never been introduced to paint at all. The scene reminded me a good deal of an experience I had in Illinois some years ago when I called on a friend. As I came near the place, I noticed things did not look natural any more. It seemed that all the farm and household possessions had been brought into the house lot. There were a number of old and new boxes of all sizes and descriptions. All seemed disorder and confusion. I inquired if there had been a cyclone over night. To this, a little boy replied, "Nope; Pop's goin' to Kansas." From the look of the Root apiary, one might judge that "Pop", and the whole family, were "goin' to Kansas." No, Sommy, you have no need to be jealous of the apiary at the "Home of the Honey-Bees," as in appearance it does not look as well as yours.—Ed].

Surely, I could not be charged with being devoid of æsthetic aspirations, but at the same time the practical within me would keep jumping to the front, similar to a puppet, for its share of consideration. In other words, theoretically, it all seemed beautiful, to behold, but *there* the particular usefulness of all this extra care not only came



to an end, but partly clashed, in my mind, with the practical. In one sense it was self-evident that the grape vines would develop into a nuisance, though I scarcely dared, even to myself, antagonize an opinion originating from so high an authority. Of course it gives my self-conceit, of which no doubt you think I've already more than my share, quite a lift to have him come out publicly after all these long years they've been publishing the A B C, and confirm me in my opinion.

While the dilettante can scarcely resist against a weakness toward the honey bee and its active work, he must not sacrifice the practical if he would secure financial success as a bee-keeper. However, that alluring little picture served me many a good turn, when introduced as evidence against the widely prevailing sentiment concerning the partial or total destruction of grapes by the honey bee.

And these thoughts remind me of the raisin grower, (see May 1st Gleanings), who was also a bee-keeper, producing the former by the car-load, and honey by the ton. His experience was almost identical with that of the Dad-ants, wine-growers and bee-keepers, namely, that clouds of bees would follow the freshly picked grapes even to their final destination, were that possible, to secure the oozing juice, which tearing from the stem had started, but as soon as that was cleaned away, their work was fruitless, and being so, the grapes were abandoned.

No bee-keeper possesses a higher regard for the various "authorities" in bee-keeping than does your humble servant, but what is one to do when coming face to face with such paragraphs as are to be found in Hasty's "Review of current bee writings," a few of which allow me to dish up:

"Mr. Axtell says—"

Now, Bro. Hasty, unless my memory serves me wrong, 'twas Mrs. A. What

kind of a man are you, anyway, that you're not willing to give due credit where it belongs, and to a woman, too? Are you of those who believe "no good can come out of Nazareth?" or so much of a bachelor that you disdain to recognize a woman? Permit me, now that I am started, to call your attention to another item: Some time past you had occasion to speak of Americans, or the great American nation, and did it with a small 'a'. Presumably, this was a typographical error—"s'pect" that's what you will want to claim, at any rate, but I wanted to get at you right then. But to return to the remainder of the paragraph:

"—Have on the supers, even before they are needed, to keep the swarming fever down." To which he (Hasty) replies: "Plausible, and sometimes works, no doubt, but the opposite tactics are more frequently correct I think—make them swarm as soon as possible, and have it over with."

Again, "Dr. Miller rejoices that so strong a support as R. C. Aikin endorses bottom starters, and is glad what he did when he invented them. Baa! None of 'em for me, and the least possible of any other kind, (italics mine) 'cept when I can have starters of nice clean comb."

And here's the way he goes for another friend, to me unknown: "I. N. Beckwith thinks it a practical way to dispose of combs of candied honey, to uncap them, and hang in a very warm and damp place for a few days, after which the entire contents of the cells can be thrown out by the extractor."—American Bee Journal, page 163. "Eating is the proof of that kind of pudding; if it works, all right."

Merciless Hasty! As merciless as my bees, which kept the steam up continuously this summer for weeks, as though to give notice that no faltering by the wayside was allowable. And all through this strain, I kept promis-



ing myself a "lay-off" when a lull came; and sure enough, I snatched a chance. The little visit to a neighboring county was all right, but judge of my regret and chagrin when informed that in my absence I had had a visitor, and that visitor no less a personage than R. B. Leahy. Sorry, several times repeated would fall far short of expressing my feelings. Did you get that bicycle, R. B.? If so, try it again, for I can promise you to stay at home, inasmuch as circumstances will control me for some time to come, and I will be unable to get away. By all means, try it again. I'll be here.

Naptown, Dreamland.

[Yes, Sommy, I have that bicycle, but I have never learned to ride it. Haven't had time, you know. I did not have time to eat and sleep as much as I ought, until the time that I left here for the far east. It is true I should like to have seen you very much; but yet when I heard that you had gone away on a two weeks' vacation among friends, I believe there was a feeling of gladness came over me. I could realize how you needed rest, after toiling with the bees and honey. I knew that you were enjoying a well-earned vacation, and I was glad. I said, "Here is Sommy's apiary, with all his traps and 'fixin's', so I'll make the most of them." I counted your bees, and found that you had 158 colonies in the home yard, and learned that you had some seventy-five or more at an out-apiary. I looked through your honey house, and figured up what the stores of beautiful honey therein would probably bring you when marketed, and realized that the reward of the bee-keeper is none too great. Next I ran on to the solar wax extractor. I never look at a solar wax extractor in an apiary, but what I always think: How slow the process! Drop by drop, drop by drop, the wax is gathered in the pan below. Yet this constant gathering of beeswax by this

slow process the world over, has given us mountains of wax. Drop by drop, the bees gather the nectar, and store it in the hives, and yet when all is gathered in, we have, so to speak, oceans of honey. All this reminds us of the old poem:

"Little drops of water,  
Little grains of sand,  
Make the mighty ocean.  
And the pleasant land.  
Little deeds of kindness,  
Little words of love,  
Make this world an Eden,  
Like the heaven above."

If we would put in practice the last two lines quoted, what a grand old earth this would be. The springtime of happiness would be perpetual, and the winter of discontent would never come. After wandering around in Sommy's apiary (which is located on a hillside) until I was tired, I sat me down on one of the bee hives, and watched the setting sun's golden rays fade away. The birds had ceased their song, and the dying day breathed out her last. From the dim woods on either bank, the gray shadows, night's ghostly army, creep out with noiseless tread to chase away the laughing rear-guard of the light, and pass with noiseless, unseen feet above the waving river grass. The river playing along the shore, prattling strange old tales and secrets, sings low the old child's song that it has sung so many years, will sing so many thousand years to come, while it murmurs to the sea. And then to bed, in one of Sommy's best beds. Lulled by the lapping waters and the rustling trees, I fall asleep beneath the stars of Dreamland, and dream that the world is young again, young and fair as she used to be ere the centuries of care had furrowed her fair face, ere the wiles of painted civilization had lured us away from her fond arms, and the poisoned sneers of artificiality had made us ashamed of the simple life we used to lead with



her. Next morning, after a good breakfast of fried chicken, delicious honey, toast and milk, prepared by Aunt Huldah, I prepared to start on my journey once more. The old auntie asked me if she should tell "Nangelis" that I would call again. Yes, Sommy, I surely will call again, but *when*, I cannot just now say.—Ed].

The belief that ants store up during the summer food for the winter months is so ancient that its origin cannot be determined. It is mentioned in the earliest Indian writings and in Chinese literature of 2000 to 3000 years before Christ, while allusions are made to it in Egyptian poems which probably antedate the Chinese records. A mention is made of it in Solomon's Proverbs, where the sluggard is encouraged to take example from the ant, "which, having no guide, overseer nor ruler, provideth her meat in the summer and gathereth her food in the harvest." The superstition received general credence until the lynx-eyed naturalists of the last thirty years began to turn their attention to the habits of these industrious creatures, when it was discovered they do not lay up food for the winter, nor indeed at all, living from hand to mouth like all other insects, and indeed lower animals of every kind. The ants have no storehouses, nor do they need any, for during the cold weather, like many other creatures of low organization, they are in a torpid condition.—Globe-Democrat.

## THE BEE-KEEPERS' UNION ONCE MORE

### An Interesting and Valuable Article.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

Gleanings in Bee Culture.

I AM reluctant to speak further upon the above subject; but

Mr. Newman's letter in July 1st Gleanings, and the importance of the subject, impel me to a further word.

I am very sorry if I misquoted Mr. Newman, and even more sorry if I misrepresented him. I have had high appreciation of his services, and have had only the kindest feelings regarding him.

I am sure I need not say that any thought of antagonism to him has never been in my mind.

### History.

In the last vote, I believed (and I think many others did) that we were voting only on the question of amalgamation. I voted no—not that I was opposed to amalgamation *per se*, but only because I felt that many of the members were, and that we should not force the change upon them. It seems to me today that this was a correct position.

Others thought the Union should not be tied to the National Association, or at least that such a marriage would not be wise, and hence the large vote against amalgamation. I did not suppose the failure to amalgamate would result in the formation of two Unions, but, the rather, if the marriage was not consummated, the old Union would lock horns with adulteration—would hitch on its whole force to aid co-operation, and would eagerly grasp any lever that would help to raise bee-keeping to a higher plane of success.

### The Status Today.

Amalgamation was lost. We have two organizations, kindred in their general plan and make-up, requiring the same machinery for their work—the one tied, possibly by vote of its members, though I am not sure of that, but certainly by the views of its manager, to one limited, and, as it seems to me, rather unimportant line of work at the present time; the other, ready to



attack any evil that really threatens the life or welfare of our industry. What a chance the old Union is losing now in not marching against adulteration here in California where everything would favor success! We have a good law, manager on the ground, and public sentiment all on our side. We could almost certainly have won a grand success, and secured a precedent that would have been as powerful for good as the Arkansas court decision gained previously by the Union. It seems to me that, in case we could not constitutionally grapple with this foe at this opportune time, we should have taken steps at once to secure the right and power to do so.

#### The Future.

I fully believe that we can afford but one organization. This seems so axiomatic to me that I believe the bee-keepers generally will concur. As the new Union seems more broad in its scope, more alive to the need of bee-keepers, more ready to attack the enemy in whatever form he may take, I believe it wise to merge the old Union into the new. So far as I have heard expression, this seems the growing opinion.

I wish I could be at Buffalo to join in a calm, dispassionate consideration of the whole subject. Surely, the discussion should come, and the matter of a second submission to vote be carefully weighed. I presume a large number of the members, and a goodly proportion of the officers of the old Union, will be present, and I hope that they will make themselves heard.

#### Co-Operation.

Southern California is now struggling with the subject of a "Bee-Keepers' Exchange." The organization is on foot. A goodly number of bee-keepers have joined its ranks, and it has already done good service in securing to its members reduced prices on

their supplies. It now remains to be seen whether it will be able to secure a better market than could have been had it not been formed. We hope and believe it will succeed in this respect, and, what is quite as important, that it will be able to convince bee-keepers, whether in or out of the association, that it has done so. Apparent as well as real success is needed. The "Citrus Fruit Exchange" proves conclusively that co-operation is the greatest need of agriculturists in all lines. It is almost universally admitted that the "Fruit Exchange" has been a signal success, and a great boon to the pomology of Southern California; and yet this important organization has been handicapped because so many held aloof. Farmers are all unused to such methods; are suspicious of them, and will not easily be convinced that they are necessary, safe, and desirable. Will bee-keepers be any more ready to co-operate? I have had great hopes of the bee-keepers, as I think they are a very intelligent class: they nearly all read and think, and it would seem that most have had experience that would lead them to think favorably of co-operation. Such methods promise immense advantage, and so are sure to come in time. Just how soon, is a very important question. The success of the Fruit Exchange has resulted in far better grading and packing, at a reduced expense; has lessened cost of transportation; has secured better prices, and, perhaps, best of all, has developed new markets, and arranged such intelligent distribution that any single market is seldom glutted because of a rush of fruit into it. Such a rush into New York or Chicago is ruinous to prices the country over. I believe a good bee-keepers' exchange could accomplish as much. I hope and believe that the time will soon come when the bee men and fruit men will unite forces, for the agents east could



as well develop a market for both commodities as for one, and at the same time.

One of the chief objections to such a system is the fact that many are poor, and need ready money before the close of the season, and can realize on a prospective crop with a local dealer. The Bee-Keepers' Exchange has arranged, as we are informed, to partially remedy this evil this season; and it is certain that, to realize on a coming crop in the usual fashion, is always very expensive. Such loans are secured at an enormous interest. I believe we all ought to write, talk, and work for the exchange system. Such methods in rural pursuits are so new and strange that we must patiently await their development. Perfection cannot come at once. Mistakes must be made. The greatest difficulty is to find able, experienced business men who will work unselfishly and earnestly for the Exchange. The fruit men are succeeding in this, we think, and are winning a success that is fast gaining the confidence of the fruit growers. Their success will bring confidence to the bee-keepers as well. We believe that the bee-keepers here have been very fortunate in their choice of men to man the Exchange. We hope that the bee-keepers will rally more and more to its support.

#### Notes.

I was interested in the note in August 1st Gleanings regarding color of queens, drones and workers. We have selected simply for color in workers, and hence the want of uniformity in the color of queens and drones. If it is necessary, we can soon breed to uniformity in queen and drones; but is it? I have always believed that color in workers should be considered secondary in importance. The main thing is to develop a business bee, and color should be considered only to gratify a love of the beautiful, and to aid us to secure a proper label.

I agree with you regarding glucose. While possibly "vile stuff" may be too strong, yet an article that is often unwholesome, that is almost always used for evil purpose, and that actually injures many of our staple articles of commerce, should certainly be denounced. The editor of the Los Angeles Times, in today's issue, speaks of a new "glucose-factory," and adds that means more honey (?), pure (?) syrup, etc.

The real character and standing of glucose is everywhere well known. There is no need of our speaking its praise or defending its character.

The article of Mr. Sladen, on *Apis dorsata*, is excellent. I am surprised that its tongue is so little longer than that of the *A. mellifica*. Its size is certainly against it. The larger insects are always more logy and inactive. Our common bees are surely about typical in size among insects. It is more than likely that *A. dorsata* would be a failure with us. This is why I have always urged that government should import it. I do not think private parties should be asked to undertake such enterprises as may bring signal advantage, but usually result in no improvement. We must keep trying to secure the occasional prize, like the navel orange; but the trials should be made by government, not by any one man. If individuals wish to do such work, well and good; but it is often unwise for government to wait for them. The same logic holds for experimental research, which all the most civilized governments now foster.

I was specially glad to read Mr. Doolittle's article on clipping queens' wings. I can remember when I was almost alone in its advocacy. There is another advantage not mentioned by Mr. Doolittle. An apiarist can leave his apiary at swarming time in the care of wife or child, and go to other work. The one in charge has only to cage the queen and note the hive; and when the bee-keeper comes at noon or night, he can attend to the bees. I have often known farmers manage quite large apiaries in this way.

It is gratifying to note that common advice and legal enactments now say, "Never spray until the blossoms fall." Recent discoveries regarding egg-laying by the codling-moth, make the delayed spraying all the more reasonable. It is folly, aside from the bees, to spray before the blossoms have all fallen.

The article on page 493, regarding cane sugar, I think contains several errors. I wish it might be submitted to Dr. Wiley for a review. I think the cane sugar in the nectar, in the honey—on the table—everywhere—is the same, only in different form, just as the salt in the ocean and in the salt-dish are the same.

Long Beach, Cal., Aug. 5, 1897.



## STRAWS FROM THE APIARY.

FRED S. THORINGTON.

AUGUST has been hot and sultry so far, with but few cool days and nights. As an exception, on the night of Aug. 10 the weather turned cooler, and the delightful coolness next day reminded one of days in September when the bees are busy gathering and storing honey from fall flowers. The busy little things worked all day, as if aware of the time close at hand when they would enter into their well-earned rest, to remain in that quiescent state so needful to them during the long winter months.

Spanish needle and golden rod had commenced to bloom here August 10th. The summer flow had hardly ceased before the fall flow commenced. There is some white clover in bloom yet.

Has the honey season of 1897 been as good a one as bee-keepers anticipated in early spring? It has been in this locality, and the honey gathered up to date has been of the finest quality? Shall we realize a good price for it, or will it go begging for a customer? For one, I hope we can get a good price for it, but if I am obliged to take a low price for my honey, my friends and customers shall have the advantage of it before I will send it away to unknown parties, and there be offered as low or lower a price, and perhaps be cheated out of one-half or all of that, and pay the transportation charges beside. To send honey away in such a way would be something like the farmer that bought oats at twenty-five cents a bushel, and sold them at the same price. When asked if he made much out of the transaction, his answer was, "No, I don't make much; but, Lord, look at the business I am doing." I think the home market al-

ways the best where it can be established and maintained by fair means, even if at times we are obliged to take a little less per pound for our honey than we could get offered in distant towns or cities.

From the experience of past years, I find it best (as well as I can) to prepare my bees for the winter during the fall flow, by seeing that each colony intended to be placed in winter quarters has a prolific queen, twenty-five or more pounds of honey, plenty bees of all ages, (especially lots of young ones). I wish the bees and honey to occupy as few frames as possible, and if I can't put in but one division board, I place the frames toward the south side of the hive, and place the division board on the north side of the frames containing honey and bees. As my hives face the east, this protects them from the cold north wind. In looking over the colonies intended for winter, if some are found that have not enough honey that is well cured for winter use, I take from them such honey as not wanted, and replace them with sealed honey from those I have reserved during the summer months for that purpose. If I have not enough honey, I take it from colonies that can well spare it. I generally have plenty such honey in the extracting supers. This early preparation, I think, helps the bees to winter better, and they will build up faster in early spring, and go to work in their supers sooner, too. All colonies having no queen, if I cannot give them one, are united with one that has a queen, and colonies having an unprolific queen are treated in the same manner, if I can't give them a good one. Happily, I have but little honey or queens to give my winter colonies of late years. I aim to leave plenty of honey in the hive, so if the fall flow is cut short at any time, they will still have enough for winter use. I had much sooner take honey from



them at the close of the fall flow than be obliged to feed syrup (which should be done early, if it has to be done at all. I think fall feeding much better than winter or spring feeding. If the bees have plenty food for winter, we are not obliged to tear open the brood nest every few days to see what the bees need, or what they are doing. It is something like the man who grafted one of his fruit trees. After the tree was grafted, he would go every little while and pull the graft out just to see what it was doing, replacing it after each examination. The result was he had a dead graft for his trouble. Much tinkering with bees in winter is apt to result in the loss of the colony tinkered with. However, they should not be allowed to starve at any time for the need of attention. In fixing them for winter, don't neglect putting the cushions on over the brood nest, as it is very essential to safe wintering. This can be done at any time after the season's close and before cold weather.

On August 7, a few minutes before 5 o'clock p. m., I had a swarm come off, and they started I guess for the Klondyke gold fields by the direction they took. I captured them, and put them in a queenless colony. The next day they found a honey mine, and worked it for all there was in it, even if it was Sunday.

I see in the editorial, page 216, August PROGRESSIVE, that the editor will be glad to hear from our Idaho friend, in regard to the resources of that locality or state for the keeping of bees. Now will you refuse us the treat? I hope not.

August 14.—A much needed rain fell last night.

I wish the editor much pleasure and success in his trip abroad, and hope he will tell the readers of the PROGRESSIVE about it when he gets back.

Chillicothe, Mo.

## A CITY BEE-KEEPER.

EMM DEE.

GOOD MORNING, dear PROGRESSIVE. Charming weather we have. You greet me monthly with your bright and sprightly face, ever welcome.

I want to shake Sommy—by the hand, I mean—in recognition of his bright sayings. His articles both amuse and interest—a rare quality in a correspondent.

A very recent experience of mine makes Bro. Mellen's article on removing honey from the hive, of special interest to me. Shall I tell you about it? Well, you see. I'm a young bee-keeper, though old in years. I have four colonies in my garden that have been pretty busy of late. One had three supers, thirty-two sections each. I took off the top one in the morning, and saw another full one just below it. So in the evening I took the second one off, and to my surprise, noticed the third lower was also filled. So I took it off, too. Having never had a similar experience, I felt like the circus man with the white elephant—didn't know what to do with it. Why? Because the supers were so full of bees I couldn't take out the sections. Eh? Why, bless you I did smoke 'em, but they kept playing hide-and-seek with me. They'd go to the other side from the one I was smoking, and so on. Novices in bee lore ought to be told about such difficulties. I rushed off to find my chief source of information—Bro. York—but he was *non est*, as the lawyers say; not at home yet, in other words. So I came back to think the matter out. After a little more smoking, I concluded to leave the pesky things to their own stubbornness. The night air must have cooled off their ambition, because this morning I found



the supers deserted, and as nice filled sections—a full ninety pounds—of good honey as even Missouri can boast of.

I find it is the minor details of bee-keeping most beginners require, the very information that the experienced bee farmer seldom deigns to give us.

What the other colonies will do a little later on, is a matter of conjecture.

The honey flow has been pretty good this season in our immediate vicinity—eight miles from the center of Chicago—as you remember when here.

Chicago.

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### A LAND OF WONDERS.

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From "Missouri, Imperial Mistress of States."

MISSOURI is not only great in all that is essential to the happiness and comfort of mankind, where homes may be provided with both the necessities and luxuries of life, all produced within her own boundaries, but she offers attractions to travelers, tourists, and her own people, unsurpassed by the scenery on the Hudson, and unrivaled by many places to which the lovers of the beautiful have been directed.

The beautiful Osage River with its high cliffs and beautiful valleys, dense forests, and deep gulches, and lovely islands, is well worth a visit even by those familiar with what have been deemed the most picturesque spots on earth.

The Current River, pouring its sparkling waters through deep canons of solid rock—again leisurely wending its way through fertile valleys bordered by bluffs that nature has wrought into parks unsurpassed in magnificence of scenery, her forests of towering pines and sturdy oaks interspersed with evergreens shaped by nature's hand, her innumerable springs bursting from im-

prisonment behind walls of granite and mountains of marble, pouring out their crystal waters in such abundance as to indicate the existence of mighty subterranean streams walled in by ores of inestimable value, and that in the future must yield to Missouri fabulous wealth, is worthy of a visit, a study of the intelligent tourist, and to the pleasure seeker offers unbounded opportunities.

But nature, as if unable to place all the attractions designed for this imperial domain on the surface, has invaded the dark recesses of her mountains and given to Missouri caves of immense magnitude and wondrous beauty. Say to an American tourist that Switzerland had discovered a cave finished in glittering onyx, and millions of American money would be spent in visiting it, and volumes would be written on its fascinating beauty; yet in Missouri such caves, rivaling in magnificence and brilliancy the royal splendor of a Solomon's Temple, designed and finished under the direction of a Supreme Architect to evince the unlimited resources and wondrous skill of nature's God, are numerous, and in the profusion of our dazzling wonders attract but little attention.

Marble Cave in Stone county, Percy cave in Greene county, and a dozen others in the state, are unrivaled in beauty, and unsurpassed as great natural curiosities.

One room in the Percy Cave, perhaps 200 feet in diameter and 100 feet to the ceiling, which is studded with innumerable stalactites of various sizes, catching the rays from electric lights, and reflecting from a million scintillating points suspended in groups of immense size that have probably been a million years in formation, extend downward from the brilliant canopy above and unite with glittering stalagmites below, forming massive pillars of support of intricate and marvelous



design: the whole making a scene of such unusual beauty, grandeur, and fascinating loveliness, as to hold the visitor wrapt in astonishment and awe, entranced by scenery midst which angels might dwell in contentment.

Bee trees, although now rarely found there, were once so common in Southwest Missouri that the pioneers in that section, contracted honey in any desired quantity to the local merchants without ever going into the woods to locate the supply. It was no trouble to find a wild swarm of bees anywhere.—Kansas City Journal.

Mr. Gasaway—I shall never marry unless I find a young lady who is in all respects exactly my opposite.

Nellie Chaffie—In that case I don't understand why are not married already. There are any number of girls who are intelligent and handsome.—Post Dispatch.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

There is many a rest on the road of life,  
 Could we only stop to take it.  
 And many a turn from the better land,  
 If the querulous heart would make it.  
 To the sunny soul that is full of hope,  
 And whose beautiful trust never falleth.  
 The grass is green and the flowers are bright,  
 Though the wintry storm prevailth.

Better to hope though the clouds hang low,  
 And to keep the eyes still lifted,  
 For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,  
 When the ominous clouds are rifted.  
 There was never a night without a day,  
 Nor an evening without a morning;  
 And the darkest hour, the proverb goes,  
 Is just before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,  
 Which we pass in our idle pleasure,  
 That is richer far than the jeweled crown,  
 Or the miser's hoarded treasure.  
 It may be the love of a little child,  
 Or a mother's prayer to heaven,  
 Or only a beggar's grateful thanks  
 For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life  
 A bright and golden filling,  
 And to do God's will with a ready heart,  
 And hands that are swift and willing,  
 Than to snap the delicate silver threads  
 Of our curious lives asunder,  
 And then blame heaven for the tangled ends,  
 And sit to grieve and wonder.

—Selected.

Editorial.

The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

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

This world that we're a livin' in  
 Is purty hard to beat.  
 You get a thorn with every rose—  
 But ain't the roses sweet?  
 —Frank L. Stanton.

† † † †


September, forerunner of the beautiful autumn days, is here.

† † † †

Now in these days of the fast declining year, the progressive bee-keeper begins to prepare his bees for winter.

† † † †

The fields on every side are gilt with golden rod and Spanish needle, but



**2-Years**  
*were required to perfect our new*  
**"Vesta"**  
**Tubular**  
*Lantern which we now offer as something extraordinary*

*in the Lantern line. It has the Railroad Lantern's rugged constitution joined to the tubular system, and the result is a splendid light-giving, wear and abuse resister. We will, if desired, mail our special Circular of the "Vesta" Lantern; or, upon receipt of \$1.00, we will send you (freight prepaid) the very best Lantern for general service you ever saw. Why not "see it" on those terms?*

Our Illustrated Catalogue is Mailed Free.

**R. E. DIETZ CO.,**  
 60 Laight St., New York.  
 ESTABLISHED IN 1840.  
*Only good Lanterns are stamped "DIETZ."*



the weather is so hot and dry, they yield but little nectar.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

The officers of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union are, Geo. W. York, president, Chicago; W. Z. Hutchinson, vice-president, Flint, Mich.; Dr. A. B. Mason, secretary, Toledo, O.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

The PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER is somewhat late this time. I was going to say that I could not help it. I would better say I could have helped it if I had stayed at home. In place of staying at home, I have been wandering around over the eastern states, enjoying myself—enjoying life, so to speak, seeing sights, trying to learn something, you know; taking a vacation—some call it taking a rest, but it was one of the most tired rests I ever took in my life. I left here on the 17th of July, traveled through twenty-seven states, and visited several bee-keepers. Among them, J. W. Rouse, E. T. Flanagan; Chas. Muth, of Cincinnati; John Young, I. J. Stringham, and G. M. Doolittle, of New York; W. Z. Hutchinson, editor of the Bee-Keepers' Review, Flint, Mich.; Geo. W. York, of the American Bee Journal; B. F. DeTar and Henry Miller, of Kansas, and others, about all of which I will have something to say in the future.

I also visited manufacturers of bee-keepers' supplies, as follows: The W. T. Falconer Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; The A. I. Root Co., Medina, O., and the Page & Lyons Co., New London, Wis., of which the W. T. Falconer Co. is the largest, with the Roots a good second.

#### THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.

The W. T. Falconer Co. manufactures a large line of goods other than bee-keepers' supplies, such as school supplies, thermometers, and advertising novelties. They also manufacture the Empire washing machine. By the courtesy of the proprietors, I was per-

mitted to look through their establishment, which took the greater part of a day. I could not begin to enumerate all the articles manufactured by this company. There seemed to be hundreds, if not thousands, of different things, among which were checker boards, dominoes, thermometers, rules, slate pencil boxes, blackboard wipers, lunch boxes, penholders, fan handles, clothes-pins, toy blocks of all descriptions for children, and articles too numerous to mention. There were about 120 people working on full time. Mr. Falconer said that they were having a real rush of business—so much so that they could hardly keep up by working full time. Messrs. Falconer and Merrill, the proprietors, are what we westerners would call "wide open" people. They extended to me the free use of the street cars while in Jamestown, and also the free use of their factory, made me feel quite at home at their beautiful homes on Lakeview Avenue, and permitted me to ask all the questions I wanted to, to which they assured me they would be pleased to answer.

#### THE A. I. ROOT CO.

The A. I. Root Co. has a very extensive plant, and everything is of a substantial nature. Brick buildings and first-class machinery. One would think from observation that they intended to stay in business for a few hundred years; and no doubt the name of Root will be intermingled with some enterprising establishment selling bee supplies at Medina, Ohio, for generations to come. The founder of the A. I. Root Co., Mr. A. I. Root, has nearly retired from the bee department of this business, and conducts a little side issue of his own for his pleasure and pastime; that is, he deals in "green goods"—that is, he raises garden truck; and it was quite a treat to hear him talk strawberries, potatoes, etc., after I had heard so much about bees and bee supplies. The Root Co. also runs a department store and a



restaurant, and turns out a large line of boxes for manufacturers of different commodities. They report an elegant trade for the season. Mr. Ernest Root, the vice-president of the concern, was my escort most of the time while I was at Medina. We chewed pepsin gum together, exchanged ideas, and I appreciated his frank, honest, social disposition very much. The Roots claim they have made twelve million sections this season. Probably this is the largest amount ever turned out by one establishment in a single season.

Last but not least of the members of this company, is Mr. J. T. Calvert, secretary and business manager. Mr. Calvert is a Canadian by birth, but a naturalized American, and Mr. Root, Sr.'s, son-in-law. He is a thorough business man through and through, and much of the success of the Root Co. is attributable to him. About three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Calvert had the family carriage brought around, and took me over the town, and down to the graveyard. At any other time a visit to a graveyard would not have made the impression on me that it did that day, but I had been visiting the homes of my ancestors, and it so happened that at nearly every place in the east I went, I would visit the graveyard before I left. I had visited the grave of my mother, (I could not visit the grave of my father, for his grave was in the deep blue sea). I had visited graves of old friends, the friends of my childhood, and as a last tribute had placed flowers upon their graves. With all these melancholy scenes, with all this gloom and decay, there is a bright star that shines forth from man's mortality here below: It is the star that has guided so many, will guide, I hope, all of us, to a better world.

The printer tells me he has *enough* for this time, so I will continue my rambles in the next issue of the P. B. K.

**Feed for Bees.**—A correspondent wishes me to inform him through the columns of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, how to feed bees on sugar, as the honey crop this year has been short in his locality. There are two ways of feeding bees on sugar, one of which is to make the sugar into large cakes of candy, weighing from five to fifteen pounds, which are laid over the frames during winter for their winter stores. During winter, the moisture arising from the bees collects on the candy, which moistens it to such an extent that the bees can lick it up, thus giving them a supply of food. However, during a cold spell, it often happens that the bees fail to cluster on the candy, and the severe cold keeps them from leaving the cluster to reach it, and thus starvation often occurs, which is not satisfactory to the bee-keeper; hence this plan of feeding is not practiced, only as the bees have been neglected till cold weather prevents any other mode of feeding. When a colony has a few pounds of honey in the hive, to bridge over these cold spells, this way of feeding is sometimes quite satisfactory. The second plan, and the preferable one, is to make the sugar into a syrup, which is fed to the bees in feeders during the warm days of this month and October, so that they can store it in their combs, and cap it over the same as honey. Many think such stores better than honey, but if plenty of honey is in the hives, I should never extract it for the sake of feeding sugar in any form. To make the syrup, I find the following formula the best, after trying nearly all the different ways recommended: Put fifteen pounds of water in any tin vessel that will hold about twenty-four quarts, placing the same over the fire till the water boils. When boiling, pour in slowly, thirty pounds of granulated sugar, stirring as it is poured in, so it will mostly dissolve, instead of



settling to the bottom and burning. Now bring the whole to a boil again, and skim, if impurities arise, when it is to be set from the fire, and five pounds of extracted or liquid honey stirred in. This gives fifty pounds of feed of about the consistency of honey, and as soon as it is cooled, so that it is a little warmer than blood heat, it is ready for use. The honey is to prevent crystalization, and with me proves just the thing, far superior to cream of tartar, tartaric acid, vinegar, or anything of the kind.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

**Feeders.**—But this instruction would be incomplete, did I not say something of how to use this feed after made, for thousands upon thousands of bees have been drowned by no advice being given on this matter of feeding. Unless a float of some kind is provided, or a narrow feeder used, the bees will rush into the syrup till they are scores deep, and all of those which are crowded down into the syrup are soon drowned. Where a person has not the proper feeders, or the time to prepare them, I have found the best thing to use for such purpose is a common milk pan. Set this on top of the hive and fill it with syrup, after which pull up two or three handfuls of grass and scatter over the syrup for a float; or use shavings or corn-cobs, as is preferred. The trouble with these latter is that they soak up much of the syrup, while the former do not; and if used time after time, so as not to waste the syrup, then they will soon become soar, thus spoiling the syrup to a more or less extent for feeding. Set up a small piece of board or chip against the side of the pan, so the bees can easily climb over to the feed, when a small hole is to be opened to the hive below, by turning up one corner of the quilt, removing a slat in the honey board, or in some such way making it possible for the bees to get at the feed, while at

the same time you keep most of the heat generated by the bees below. Now scatter a few drops of feed down through the hole and over the strip, to start the bees toward their rations, and put on the cover, seeing that the joints are all tight so that no robber bees can get in. However, if you have a little time at your command, so that you can make feeders as follows, you will find them much more satisfactory: Get out two pieces of wood, which are of one-fourth inch lumber, if you can get such, having the same the size of your frames, lacking three-fourths of an inch, which should be short at the top for an entrance to the feeder. Nail these to each side of the frame, putting the nails in quite thickly, and fitting the joints together with white lead, so as to prevent leakage. If, after making, hot beeswax is poured in till the feeder is full, and allowed to stay a moment or two till it forces its way into the wood a little before it is turned out, there will be no possibility of that feeder ever leaking, and all soakage of the feed in the wood, so the same will become sour, is entirely prevented. Bore a hole through the top bar to the frame, which is now a feeder, for a funnel, through which to pour the syrup, and your feeder is ready, and, with proper usage, will last a lifetime. Hang it in the hive the same as a frame, and it can be so left, when not in use, if desired. To feed, cut a little slit, to correspond with the hole in the feeder, in the quilt, enameled cloth, or whatever you may use to cover the frames, through which the point of the funnel is to be inserted, and the feed poured in. When the funnel is removed, the slit in the quilt springs together again, thus closing up the place so that no bees can get out to annoy the operator. Where a wooden honey board is used, a hole can be bored through it to correspond with the hole in the feeder, and this hole closed with



a cork or wooden plug. As the feeder is only an inch wide, there is no need of a float, as the bees can easily reach either side, and crawl out, no matter whether they get under the syrup or not; and thus none stick fast in the syrup to drown.

Before closing, I wish to say that the month of September is the proper time to prepare bees for winter, and it should not be put off till cold weather arrives, as very many are prone to do. Where done later in the year, the bees cannot get their stores in place, all surrounding them, as they do during a good season, which is the best condition to insure good wintering, as all know. Then, if we do not feed till cool weather arrives, much of the stores remain unsealed when winter sets in, and as dampness collects all around the outside of the cluster, much of it is absorbed by this unsealed food, which soon begins to sour on this account, so that when the bees reach it in the most severe part of the winter, just when they want the very best of food, it is quite unfit for them, and the result generally is a diseased colony sufficiently so to cause spring dwindling during April and May, if they do not die outright. If you have not been in the habit of getting your bees ready for winter thus early, try it this time, and, my word for it, you will not delay till cold weather again.

**MASON FRUIT JARS FOR HONEY.**

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

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

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

Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.

**HONEY JARS.**



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

The prices are as follows:

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

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

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

**WANTED.**



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

**W. CARTWRIGHT,**

**Steamboat Rock, Iowa.**

8-2t

Please mention the "Progressive."

**ITALIAN QUEENS.**



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

**WM. H. BRIGHT, Mazeppa, Minn.**

Please mention the "Progressive."



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

Address,

Mention this paper.

**KRUSE KROSS KLEVIS CO.,**

**HIGGINSVILLE, MO.**

**WANTED!**

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

LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO



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



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

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

**The McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.**  
114, 116, 118 and 120 N. Market St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention the "Progressive"

## Italian Bees and Queens.

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

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

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

Please mention the "Progressive"

## "FRUITAGE"

FOR FRUIT MEN ONLY.

The Exclusive Fruit Paper of America

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

Please mention the "Progressive."

**Lone Star**  
**Queens.....** at \$1. for untested, and \$1.50 for tested. Try them if you want good queens.

5-3 **G. F. Davidson,**  
Fairview, Texas.

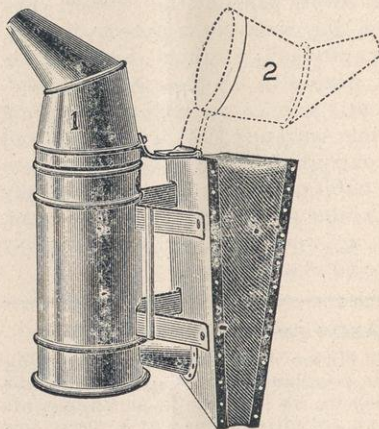


I am now ready to receive orders for May delivery, 1897. Full colonies of three-banded Italian bees in 8-frame dovetailed hives, \$5. Strong three-frame nucleus, with tested queen, \$2.75. Untested Italian queens, each, 75c; per doz., \$7.00. Tested Italian queens, each, \$1.00; per doz., \$10.00. Best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

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

**E. W. MOORE,**  
Bx. 103. GRAYVILLE, ILLS.

Please mention the "Progressive."



THE "HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER."

A Good Smoker for a Little Money.

THE HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER A DANDY.

I received the Higginville 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., Higginville, Mo



# 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.

Otto, Kas., Feb. 4, 1896.

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

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

---

**COLLI Co., Higginsville, Mo.**



# Dadant's Foundation **25 CTS.**

is acknowledged the best by all those who have tried it. Send your name and address for samples and circulars. Also bee veils, and Langstroth, Revised, and supplies in general.

Address,  
**CHAS. DADANT & SON.,**  
Hamilton, Illinois.

† † † †

Send 25c and get a copy of the  
**AMATEUR BEE KEEPER,**  
A book especially for beginners. Address  
Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo.

## 4 1-4 SECTIONS.



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

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

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

**MARSHFIELD MFG. CO., Marshfield, Wisconsin.**

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

## "Higginsville Supplies" AT Higginsville Prices.

Kansas people will save freight, by ordering their Bee Hives, Sections, Foundation, and everything needed in the Apiary, of

**Henry L. Miller,**  
315 MINNESOTA AVE.,  
**Kansas City, Kas.**

Write at once for his Illustrated Catalogue.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.





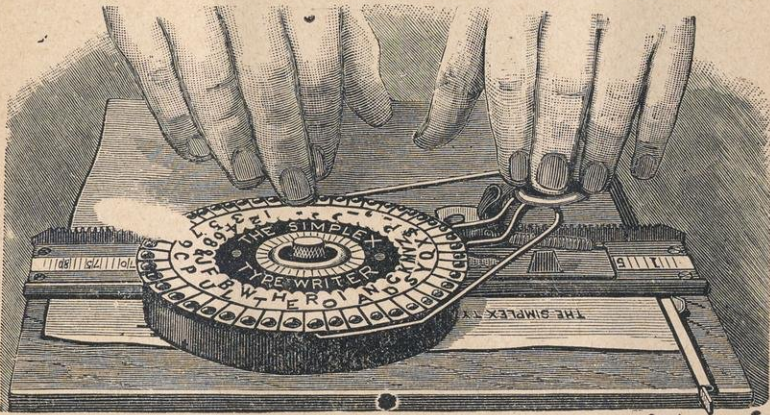
# The Simplex Typewriter.



— *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 SEW-  
ING-MACHINE REVOLUTIONIZED SEWING.

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

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—Every man, whatever his business, has need of the "SIMPLEX." LAWYERS find them indispensable. MERCHANTS acknowledge their great value. 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, Morse, Mo.

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

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

LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, MO



# 1897.

New 

## CATALOGUE, PRICES, GOODS.....

# 1897.

### QUEEN BEES IN SEASON.

Three-frame Nuclei and Fall Colonies a Specialty.

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

AND ALL KIND OF **APIARIAN SUPPLIES**

AT  
**BED ROCK.**

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

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

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

### E. T. FLANAGAN,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

BELLEVILLE, ILLS.

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

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

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

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

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

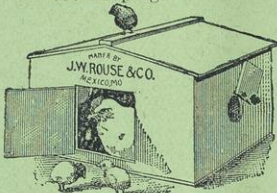
Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

Latest Improved Hives and all kind of

## Apiarian Supplies, Bees & Queens

Everything Cheap.

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



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

One nailed and five packed inside, making six in all, \$3.50. Eggs for hatching from S. L. Wyandotte, B. Langshans, \$1.50 per 13; 26, \$2.50. S. C. B. Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13; \$2 per 26. B. P. Rocks, \$1.50 per 13; 23, \$2.50.

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

**J. W. ROUSE & CO.,**

**MEXICO, MO.**