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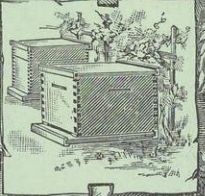
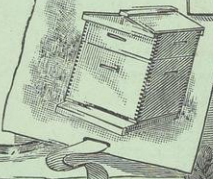
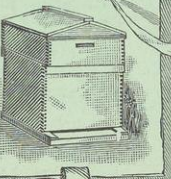
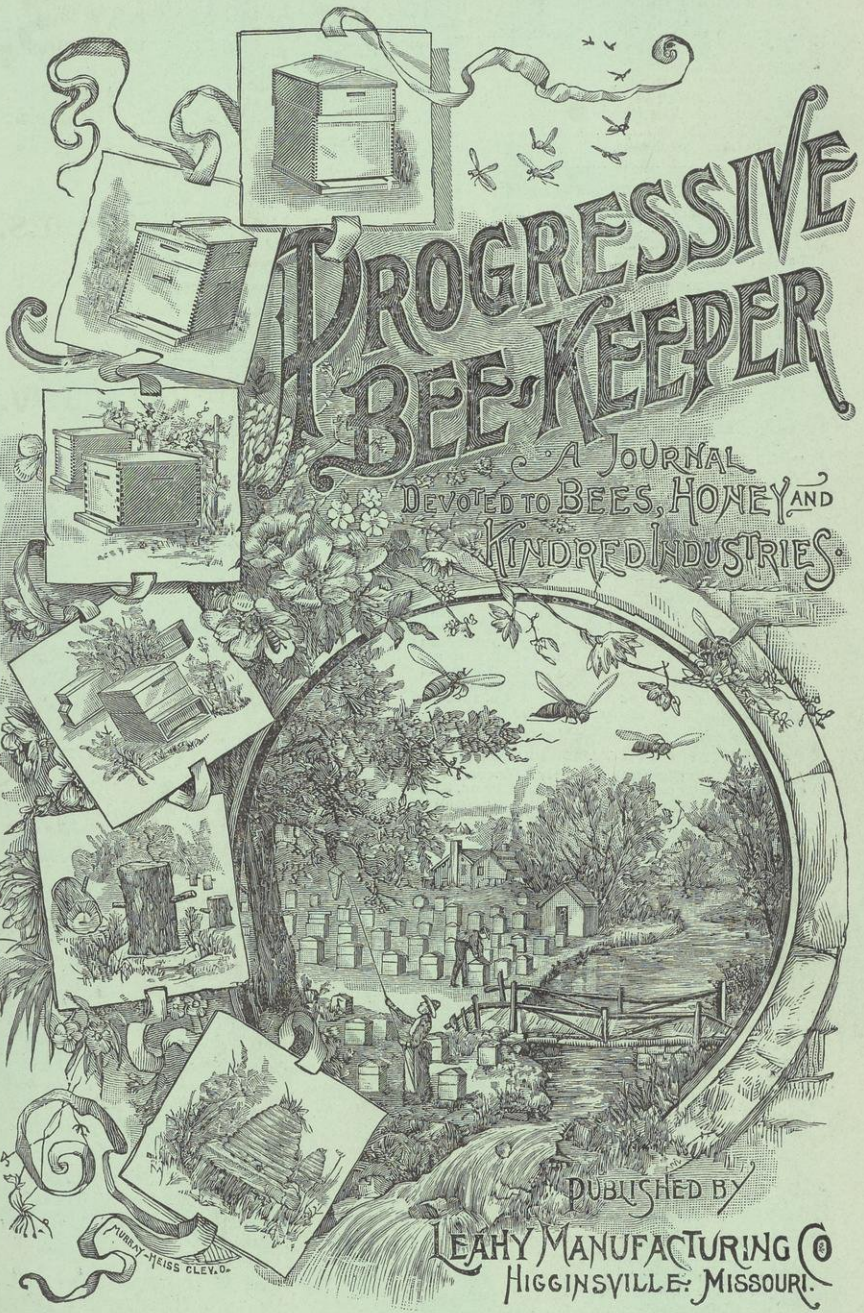
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JUNE, 1900.



PROGRESSIVE BEEKEEPER

A JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

MURRAY-HEISS CLEV. O.

PUBLISHED BY
LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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

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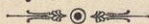
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made of sheet-brass, which does not rust or burn out, should last a lifetime. You need one, but they cost 25c more than tin of the same size. The little pen cut shows our brass hinge put on the three larger sizes. No wonder Bingham's 4-inch Smoke Engine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



Does Not Drop Inky Drops.

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

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

I have used Bingham smokers ever since they first came out. Working from three to seven hundred colonies twelve months in the year. I ought to know what is required in a smoke. The Doctor 3½ inch just received fills the bill. Respectfully,

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Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Aug. 7th, 1896.

Dear Sir—Smokers came O. K. They are the best I have ever seen; sell like hot cakes. Respectfully,

WM. BAMBY.

With a Bingham Smoker that will hold a quart of sound maple wood, the bee-keepers' trials are all over for a long time. Who ever heard of a Bingham Smoker that was too large or did not give perfect satisfaction. The world's most scientific and largest comb honey

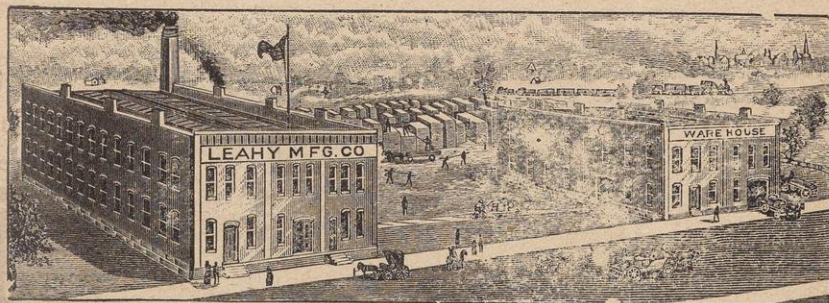


producers use Bingham Smokers and Knives. The same is true of the world's largest producers of extracted honey. Before buying a smoker or knife hunt up its record and pedigree.

Please mention the 'Progressive.'

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS THIS YEAR.



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

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.
East St. Louis, Ills.
Omaha, Neb.

"Higginsville" Bee Supplies at Kansas City.



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

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



407 Grand Ave.

C. E. Walker,
Kansas City, Mo.

A Grocer Once Said

when a bee-keeper took him some Fancy Comb Honey, "I suppose your honey is no *sweeter* than this," as he pointed to some cheap honey on his shelves. The bee-keeper admitted that it was probably no sweeter, but it would sell much quicker and at a much better price; and it was not long before the grocer wanted this man's honey all of the time. Why not provide your bees with the best fixtures to be had, so as to produce Fancy honey, instead of honey that will have to be sold at a reduced price? Read the experiences of bee-keepers all over the country who have used

Root's Plain Sections and Fences,

and other supplies. Shipments can be made from our principal agencies all over the United States. Write direct to our nearest agency, or to

The A. I. Root Co., Medina, O.

The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey, and Kindred Industries

50 Cents a Year.

Published Monthly by Leahy Manufacturing Company.

Vol. X.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., JUN. 1900.

No. 6.

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A Fragment.

May, lovely daughter of the queenly year,
Reigning but lately, now gives way to June,
Soft airs, blue skies, and all the world atunue
Crimson with roses, meet for angel sphere.
As clover bloom and cherries ripe appear;
All beautiful, each necklaced afternoon,
When sweet geraniums velvet-petalled swoon
And wooing skies breathe love in nature's ear.
Anon a rain cloud softly drops a tear, [strewn,
Where shade and shine are thickly inter-
Where leafy nooks make life a priceless boon
With brooklets singing, musical and clear,
While heaven to earth seems gloriously near,
Betimes with silvered raiment smiles the
moon,
As myriad midnight voices sound and croon.
O, the world is glad that June is here.
—Will Ward Mitchell.

Today.

Today for us the birds' song and the hum
Of honey-bees. Tomorrow—has not come.
—Will Ward Mitchell.

Potpourri.

F. L. THOMPSON.

Recently Mr. H. Rauchfuss bought an apiary 23 miles from his home yard. As he is a married man, and like most members of that class (poor creatures), is pretty closely confined at home, I have undertaken the job of running the apiary for him. Having two little apiaries of my own, of 20 and 23 colonies apiece, 18 miles apart, and the nearest one 6 miles from here, I am kept on the jump. Being a few hundred miles away from my location of the past three summers, and tending bees in three different places at once, brings in locality again, and I notice at once the great difference in propolis between my location east of Denver and here southwest of Denver. There, it is of the greenish-brown variety, and not much of it. That means white comb honey. Here, it is mostly red, and laid on thick, forecasting soiled combs unless one is careful. The pollen, too, differs greatly in amount, being abundant here, and scanty there, to judge by the appearance of the combs.

As there is plenty of foul brood here, preparations were made to meet it. One item was a dishpan with the bottom cut out and wire cloth soldered on instead. This, Mr. Rauchfuss explained, was to treat the slumgum obtained by boil-

ing up old combs. The slumgum was to be dumped into this deep sieve, and the latter flopped up and down over a lard can. In this way, he said, I could get as much wax as with a solar extractor, and the slumgum could then be stored away for future treatment with the wax-press. I have tried it in boiling up the contents of about ten hives, and find it a great improvement over squeezing out a sack, for the handles of the dishpan obviate the necessity of touching anything hot. As a concentrator of material for future treatment, it is all right, enabling one to get over quickly the essential parts of the job of rendering foul-broody combs. In this locality, however, I don't get any wax by it, and probably would not by the sack method either, for the great masses of pollen absorb it all. It is all there, but the press alone will take it out.

Being a mechanic, Mr. Rauchfuss has several other devices that would not occur to most of us. That for wetting sections employs a principle that has not yet occurred to Dr. Miller, hitherto the authority on the section-wetting question—that of letting the water come through a long tube, reaching from a vessel set on a height. The orifice of the tube being quite small, the stream is fine, but the elevation from which it comes, by a well-known law of hydraulics, causes it to emerge with considerable force, and it dives right down into the holes made by the grooves of sections resting on their edges, without any unnecessary overflow or waving. The tube is about three feet long. It is of lead, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch outside diameter, with the lower end drawn to a point, and the upper end provided with a brass fitting that attaches to a faucet in a five-gallon can. If I were rigging up such a thing, I would try a five-

foot length of rubber tubing, set a bucket of water on a shelf, tie a stone to one end of the tube to keep it at the bottom, and try the siphon principle—not that it would be any better, but folks who don't understand soldering might compass it better. Then to get the fine orifice at the lower end I would try Dr. Miller's tapered and grooved wooden plug, or possibly a piece of a lead-pencil with the lead removed and the two halves tied together again—though that might make the stream, a little too large.

Weed foundation was provided for this apiary, and I have so far used 25 pounds of it, which was just enough to fill 2950 sections with full sheets and bottom starters, or a pound to 118 sections. It is certainly very brittle stuff. It may have its good points, but this feature ought also to be known as well, not suppressed. I do not remember to have seen it mentioned elsewhere, except once in a Colorado convention report. At a temperature at which other foundation would cut all right, this crumbles and wastes, and the range of temperature for good cutting is thus quite limited, since when too high the sheets stick together after cutting and have to be picked apart, as all foundation does.

On page 200 of the American Bee Journal an editorial is headed "No Wax-Moth in Colorado" in quotation marks (as who should say "That's what they say, you know"), and a quotation is editorially introduced by the following words: "Prof. C. P. Gillette, of the State Agricultural Collège at Ft. Collins, Colo., sends us the following about the moth that infests comb honey there" and then come Prof. Gillette's remarks, as follows: "On page 154, I notice that Mr. Aikin and Mr. Rauchfuss state that the

wax-moth does not occur in Colorado, and Mr. Rauchfuss can not understand why people should claim that Colorado honey is sometimes infested with these insects.

It seems to me that two insects are probably being confused. So far as I know, the old-fashioned wax-moth does not occur in Colorado, but there is a smaller moth that is generally distributed over the country, commonly known as the Mediterranean flour-moth, which I have repeatedly seen infesting honeycomb. The larvæ of this insect do not seem to care for wax or honey, but feed upon pollen, and perhaps propolis as well. The larvæ are sometimes quite troublesome on stored frames of old comb, and I have seen them in crated sections of comb honey.

Both the larvæ and the moths of this species are considerably smaller than the old wax-moths."

Prof. Gillette is rather careless in the use of language here, no doubt, for instead of the indefinite term "honeycomb", which may mean any sort of comb, he should have said "pollen combs," for the insect could hardly be said to "infest" anything that it does not injure. He also says he has seen them in crated sections of comb honey, but he does not say what they went there for; and finally refers to "the old wax-moth," as if the Mediterranean flour-moth was a new wax-moth. Still, by saying the larvæ do not seem to care for wax or honey, but feed upon pollen, he is explicit enough to have prevented any such sly interpretation as "the moth that infests comb honey there." What idea does "comb honey" convey to every reader? Honey in sections, of course; and thus a flat untruth is perpetrated. There is no wax-moth in Colorado, that has come under my observation, nor do I know of any

one who can say there is without any question; and the moth that we have does not infest comb honey. I too have on one occasion seen a few larvæ on crated sections of comb honey that had stood a few feet away from some pollen-combs. In precisely the same manner, I have seen them in the gearing of the extractor—"infesting" it, no doubt—between boards, in the leaves of books, and even inside a copy of the venerable and entirely reliable American Bee Journal, as if the audacious critters were presuming to question the idea that there could be no insects on it. But all these objects stood a few feet from the said pollen combs, and the larvæ had done only what they always do when they feel old enough for the pupa stage—sought a snug retired place in which to spin their little webs and repose, without hurting anything. For that purpose a slab of honey is just as good as the under side of a board, and vice versa. But if the bee-keeper does not want them there, he only needs to keep pollen honey out of the immediate neighborhood of comb honey; and that is what bee-keepers generally do. And remember, also that we don't have pollen in sections here.

To remove the bees from section super, Mr. R. D. Willis uses a box without a top, on which the super just fits. A hole at one end admits the nozzle of the smoker. When the super is set on and smoke pumped in, nearly all the bees find it impossible to remain, and the few left eventually leave through the window-escape of the honey-house.

A handy and very simple bee-escape is made by a board as wide as the super, or two boards, preferably thin stuff, tightly joined so as to leave no chinks, on which strips are nailed all around next the edge to fit the lower edge of the super

and raise it a bee-space from the board. A small hole, large enough to let one or two bees pass, is made in the strip which is at the front of the hive when the board is put on underneath the super. This is all that is necessary when honey is coming in freely. Credit for this idea is due Mr. C. Davenport, in the *American Bee Journal*. I have used it to some extent. At other times when there is any danger of robbing, I have extensively used in connection with this board a channel made of a few pieces of lath, temporarily tacked to the front of the hive by a single nail, covering at one end the hole of the escape-board, and the other end terminating just at the entrance of the hive. I have used this escape a good deal, and find it as effective as those that are sold. When one uses cleated inner thin covers, in order to get the top perfectly closed and yet have a bee-space above the sections, which one can not do by using quilts, the same board may be used for both purposes, if the top of the super is made tight in some way, say by a cloth underneath the outer cover, when the board is removed and put beneath. When used as an inner cover the small escape-hole is to be plugged.

Time may be saved by scraping the exposed surfaces of the sections, while yet in the super, with a wide tool. Mr. R. D. Willis uses the bit of a jack-plane.

After the sections are put in the case, just before nailing on the cover, try rubbing their exposed surfaces a minute with sandpaper. I have so treated several tons of comb honey, and felt repaid by the toning down of the propolis stains and the fresh appearance of the wood, and the general neatness of the effect. When in Utah I learned that Mr. Howard Dudley practiced the same

plan. I cut an ordinary-sized sheet of sandpaper into six pieces, using one piece on about two cases before throwing it away.

When a common nailed cover is removed from a honey-case in a grocery, it is usually left off, giving access to flies and dust. Honey-cases sold directly to grocers are provided with hinged lids by Mr. F. Rauchfuss by cutting away a little from each back corner of the cover, enough to admit of two interlocked window-blind staples being driven in at each of those corners (such staples as are now used by some for end-spacing shortened top-bars of brood-frames), one in the edge of the cover and one in the top edge of the back of the case. A single nail in the front of the cover, about the middle, completes the fastening, so that the grocer only has to draw the nail. This plan applies more particularly to the double tier-cases, as the covers of the others, being in two pieces, would have to be cleated in addition.

What I said last month about starting new bee-papers seems apparently contradictory to the remarks of Editor Leahy (which I had not seen at the time I wrote), but only apparently so. So far as I know, personal solicitation has not been tried as a mainstay by any of the new bee-papers started, and does not seem to have been so tried by the *PROGRESSIVE*, which was run at a loss for five years. What I meant to bring out was the way bee-keepers respond to the personal solicitation of one whom they know. Advertising, on the other hand, is about worthless in pushing a new paper.

Morrison, Colo.

LIGHT BRAHMAS. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. 25 years a breeder. Write.
Box 12. C. H. WALLACE, Homer, Ills.

Foundation Mills For Sale.



We have just taken in a second-hand foundation mill in exchange for goods. This mill has 2½-inch roll, the round bottom cell, of which the foundation comes off so easy, and from the looks of the mill, I do not think it has ever been used. The price of such a mill is \$30.00, and we will take \$18.00 for it on cars at Higginville. This is very little over half price.

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

LEAHY MFG. CO.,
Higginville, Mo

Questions & Comments

BY S. P. CULLEY.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

We have received so many questions in regard to the Heddon hive that it may be well to answer a few of those, oftenest asked, through the PROGRESSIVE. We use about 100 of these hives, and for our own use prefer them to any hive we have ever seen tried. Here are a few of the questions and our answers:

Question 1—"Do you use a follower in this hive?" Answer—Most certainly not. It would be worse than useless. The shallow frames should always be held tightly together with the thumb screws. A weak colony will use one brood case, which equals five L frames, and a very weak colony needing only 2 or 3 L frames will build up rapidly in a single case, and any

thing weaker should be united with another colony by setting case over or under the one you wish to unite it with. It is better in building up a very weak colony to put the case containing the nuclei ON TOP of an empty case, than to use as a single story.

Speaking of weak colonies in Heddon hives, if you have a number of weak ones in the spring, and all have good queens, you can tier them up with queen excluders between the cases, and often, no usually, save both queens till needed elsewhere a little later. This is especially useful in replacing those queens which fail soon after beginning to lay in the spring. By doubling the cases with queen excluders during peach bloom, you have the combined heat of two nuclei benefitting both.

Ques. 2—"Do you use the 1½ inch spacing for extracting frames, as well as brood frames?" Ans.—Yes. We prefer UNIFORMITY in spacing, all cases alike, all interchangeable. To have brood cases and extracting cases differently spaced would complicate matters, bother about interchanging cases, etc., more than would be made up for by having fewer extracting frames to handle.

Ques. 3—"Do you prefer a rabbit all around the upper part of the brood case?" Decidedly yes. It avoids pinching bees, and is better on account of glueing and every way.

Ques. 4—"About how often do you find it necessary to remove brood frames from the cases for inspection?" Ans.—In manipulation we rarely ever remove or handle FRAMES. The condition of the colony can be accurately ascertained by inspecting the CASES of shallow frames. In extracting, the entire case is emptied at one operation.

Ques. 5—"How do you find the queens?" Ans.—There are several ways. We prefer to use a queen finder made by placing a queen-excluding zinc between two rims $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, place this under the hive, open the hive suddenly, jar a little, and smoke vigorously over and through the narrow frames. The light and smoke suddenly introduced, with such shallow frames so alarms her majesty that you will usually find her on the queen excluder below. There is an occasional failure, and so there is with L frames. What bee-keeper but has searched over 8 to 20 L frames for the queen, and then failed? There are ways to avoid much hunting for queens.

Ques. 6—"Are burr-combs very troublesome between cases?" Ans.—With ACCURATELY made hives, cases PROPERLY SPACED, we have no trouble with burr-combs. The Heddon hive calls for accurate manufacturing. Its strong point is in the WHOLESALE handling of bees. It is the hive for large apiaries where the aim is maximum results with minimum investment of labor.

WHEN TO EXTRACT, ETC.

The points discussed by Messrs. Aikin and Doolittle, pages 124 to 129, April PROGRESSIVE, are of unusually great importance to bee-keepers. When we began bee-keeping 20 years ago, the A B C of Bee Culture taught that honey should be well ripened on the hive. Later came Mr. Doolittle in his review and criticism of the A B C, saying, "Just tell your readers to extract when they will and ripen their honey in open jars in a warm room." That settled the matter with us for the time. But now Mr. D. seems to favor thorough ripening, on account of flavor, and says basswood honey, extracted green and not evaporated, is not of good flavor. We

have had very little experience with basswood; but what Mr. D. says of basswood we know to be true of sumac. But in our experience we have never been able to detect any difference in the flavor of white clover ripened artificially and that ripened by the bees. And this is notably true of Spanish needle honey. We, therefore, wish to go on record as contending that honey from some sources at least is just as good quality when extracted green and artificially ripened, as when allowed to fully ripen in the hive. This is an important question, as according to Mr. D.'s own figures it may mean $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent difference in the quantity of honey. We should not sacrifice QUALITY to QUANTITY, hence the importance of accurate information as to what kinds of honey, if any, may be extracted green, and ripened artificially, without damaging the quality.

LOCALITY, AND THE PROGRESSIVE.

Mr. Thompson says, page 113, "Even yet I believe locality has not received the prominence it deserves as an explanation of differences in bee-keeping." This is strictly true. The mountain and coast states (localities) are fairly well represented in the columns of the PROGRESSIVE. It seems to the writer there is need of three or four vigorous representatives from the central west and south, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. These localities have their peculiarities and special points, and we hope to see the PROGRESSIVE attain more and more importance as a developer of the apicultural resources of the west and south. It is a fine field; in fact, embraces several fields, all with firstclass openings for live, progressive bee-keepers.

Mr. Steeburg (page 135 PROGRESSIVE) must be joking about bee writers "quarrelling among them-

selves" like "missionaries." Bee-keeping is a broad science. There is room for different views. Mr. S., however, will not go far astray if he follows the Amateur Bee-Keeper. Failing to read the PROGRESSIVE, he will miss many suggestions and single ideas worth many times the price to a bee-keeper. Let us hope he will come to understand us good-natured, hard-working bee writers better, and reconsider the matter.

Higginsville, Mo.

GEORGE W. COOK,

—BREEDER OF—

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GEO. W. COOK, Spring Hill, Kansas.

EXPERIENCE AND ITS LESSONS.

R. C. Aikin.

(Continued from May PROGRESSIVE.)

CHAPTER XXVII.

Details of Extracting.—Arrangement of Extractor, Strainer, Uncapping Box, Etc.—Storage Tank and Selling Packages Considered.

I explained in Chapter 26 how I would go to an out apiary in the morning, get a load of about 1,000 pounds of honey and get home for dinner. After dinner the work of extracting. The extractor is in place. The strainer also has a regular place, so that the honey goes direct from the extractor into it, and from the strainer to the settling and storage tank. As previously explained in Chapter 26, the honey

is elevated to the second floor before extracting. Many apiarists run honey from the extractor into a pail, and when full lift or carry it to the top of a tank. I have a home-made elevator that cost me \$5, and labor of building, and with it I can lift 600 to 1,000 pounds gross, two lifts taking a wagon load up. Once up, gravity brings it down again.

The machinery for extracting is placed in this order: Beginning at the left is the extractor; to the right of it and close to it is an extra chamber or rack in which to hang combs after uncapping, just where the crank man can get hold of them without extra steps or reaching. Close up to the right of this rack is the box to receive cappings, the uncapping being done right on top of it and cappings dropping directly into it. Again close against the right of the cappings box is a trough or pan (made especially for the purpose and in shape about 4x8 inches and three deep) to receive the knife, water in the trough, and a small oil stove under to keep the water hot. Again to the right of all these is a stool or box on which is set the chamber of combs to be uncapped.

The strainer is made by nailing together boards about 10 or 12 inches wide by about 2 feet long, the ends GAINED INTO the sides. For a bottom I nail on a sheet of tin, using small nails of about 1 inch length, letting the tin project over the wood about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-16 inch all around, the projection to be bent up snug and close on the sides and ends of the box. In this way it is very easy to make a honey-tight joint, or to hold ANY liquid. Next I make a light wooden frame of stuff about half inch by inch, or heavier—heavy ends, and 2 or 3 cross pieces towards center, and fasten to this a galvanized wire cloth of 5 or 6 meshes to the inch.

This frame is to just fit the inside of the box, and goes inside and rests on cleats 2 or 3 inches above the bottom. To strain the honey I spread cheese cloth over the top of the box and let it bag down and rest on the wire. The cloth can be removed any time and cleaned.

This strainer is placed beneath and so arranged that the drip from the combs that are uncapped and hung in the rack next the extractor will go into it, also the honey from the cappings. There are no pails or cans to get full and overflow when one is busy, and no lifting and dumping of pails. The strainer is large enough to strain 1,000 pounds of honey before washing or renewing, and if the honey should be extra thick and slow to pass through, it will not overflow till it has well-nigh 100 pounds ahead in it. For the coming crop I expect to make my strainer much larger and enclosed in a HOT CHAMBER to better facilitate getting our thick honey through. The uncapping box is also large so that I do not have to stop to empty it often; it will hold one or two days' cappings, and can drain till the next time I want to extract.

Where one has a very few colonies and extracts but a few hundreds, and this possibly at various times, he will not need such complete fixtures; but where fair to large apiaries are run, complete equipment pays well. The few colonies can be managed so no unripe honey is taken; but in large apiaries we cannot cull quite so closely, and we should provide that no unripe honey is ever put up to sell. To guard against this there should always be a settling tank. MORE, when handling much honey (or any for sale), allow no unripe and not well strained to be put into the selling package. I have bought such

myself, and know that it will damage any man's trade, and more, it damages the general demand.

I have for several years been using a can of about 1,100 pounds capacity as a settling tank. It is about 24 or 26 inches diameter, and near five feet deep. Such is O. K. for a small apiary, but not large enough for extensive operating and to get the best results in quality of honey and in economy of time and money. Strain as best we can through cheese cloth, and still there are many bits of wax or something gets through and accumulates on the honey after it has stood long. Strain it through the cloth and then let it stand in the tank 2 or 3 days or a week, and there will be a lot of stuff float on top.

Then it is an annoyance to have to stop extracting and draw off. Another disagreeable feature of limited storage room, is that we have to invest in a lot of cans or barrels before the honey flow comes on, else we may be caught with a big flow, and nothing to put it in. A tank (or tanks) large enough that combined with the necessary stock of extracting combs to hold any reasonable crop, will very soon pay for themselves in the saving of time, saying nothing of the better quality of honey. Friends, I have many times hesitated about buying a lot of cans, having but limited means, or possibly having to borrow the money, yet knowing that if I did not buy before the flow came on, I could not get them in time to put the crop into when once the flow was on. It means a whole lot to purchase a stock of cans and then not get a crop of honey for 2 or 3 years to fill them, and yet that is just about what we must do if we do not have tanks. Let us figure a little:

Last year I bought a galvanized

steel tank of 5 tons capacity. It cost me laid down here less than \$40, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound on the honey it will hold. I figured with several parties and had quotations all the way from \$35 to \$50 or over for about same capacity, in galvanized iron or steel. Now suppose I am running 200 colonies for extracted. One super to the colony will hold, at 30 pounds to the super, 6,000 pounds. My tank will hold 10,000 more, so you see with only one super to the colony, and my tank, I can handle a crop of 16,000 pounds from 200 colonies, 80 pounds average, and not have to buy a single can till I know I have the money to put into them. Five gallon cans and cases to hold this crop would cost about \$100. If my crop had failed, I have only \$50 or less invested by having the tank, enough to pay for the tank in 2 or 3 years. A tank is almost an absolute necessity any way you may manage, and when it comes to the choice between investing in a tank, or no tank but its equivalent capacity in cans, the cans cost fully double the tank.

Having the large tank capacity, I give little thought to the matter of the package that is to carry honey to market, until the HONEY IS IN SIGHT, except to decide beforehand what kind of vessels and the proportions of each kind or size, etc., that I will want if I get a crop, and I correspond with the factory people and warn them that I MAY want at about a certain time such goods, and find out if I can get them on short notice. In this way I manage to have but a minimum investment in supplies and yet able to handle any reasonable crop and a place to put it, and with the least amount of time and labor. Once I carried a stock of supplies for several years before I got enough honey to use them, and that set me to devising a

way to avoid the difficulty.

Perhaps I had better close this article with a consideration of what kind of packages to buy for honey. Not many weeks ago a prominent apiarist said in a convention, that it was quite a big expense to buy 5-gallon cans to put his crop into, and then later to get pails, jars and such and draw from the cans to get the honey in shape for the retail trade. Such a management would be expensive. When the honey goes to the settling and storage tank, it is at a time when the apiarist does not want to be bothered with preparing for retail, and there is one of the big points in favor of the big tank. Get the crop in, and a little later put it into the retail package. Never draw into 5-gallon cans that which is to be put into lesser packages before final sale, but when it leaves the tank draw into the very package that it is to stay in until taken out by the CONSUMER.

If your honey stands days or weeks in the big tank, the thinnest and watery portions of it, and as well all the bits of wax or specks that escaped the strainer, will be at the top and the moisture evaporating. "Size up" your crop, determine what it shall be sold in, if you possibly can, then draw into those vessels direct from the tank, and set away till you are ready to take to market. I draw mine largely in to lard pails, pile them up one atop of another as high as is safe, then let them stand till candied and till wanted for the market.

So long as your honey remains liquid, that which you sell drawn into customer's own vessels can remain in your big tank, the very cheapest way to keep it; but when about to candy must be drawn into smaller vessels. I will tell more of this later.

Loveland, Colo.

Recapitulation by G. M. Doolittle.

Things in Place.—Did the reader notice how Bro. A. has extractor, strainer, etc., in "PLACE," in that first paragraph? Well, if I am not greatly mistaken, this having THINGS IN PLACE has very much to do with Mr. Aikin's success in bee-keeping. I have investigated quite thoroughly, and find that it is a very rare thing for any man or woman who "has a place for everything and everything in its place," to make a failure in anything they turn their hand to. And in nothing is this more applicable than in bee-keeping. Many times have I been to the places of those who told me "bee-keeping did not pay," only to find the greatest disorder. When asked for the smoker to use in looking at a colony of bees, the proprietor did not know just where he left it last, and after a search it was found just where he had dropped it after using it the last time. Hives were leaning in every direction, grass uncut, combs thrown about, being destroyed by the moth, and tools and utensils lying out in the weather going to decay. Ah, no wonder there is no money in bee-keeping! But the class of people, after the Aikin stripe, know that there is SUCCESS in anything they put their affections on, through the thoroughness and energy put in the business.

Knife in Hot Water While Uncapping.—I see that Bro. A. has a trough filled with water, with an oil stove under it, to keep the water hot, in which water the uncapping knife is kept when not in use, at times of uncapping combs while extracting. I wonder what kind of an uncapping knife Bro. A. uses. I have tried the hot water plan many times, only to put the trough and all away in disgust. A very thin knife will not hold the heat much longer than when it touches the honey under the cappings, so the heating of it does no good, and a very heavy knife is but a bungling affair at best. After I once

got hold of the Bingham uncapping knife, I was perfectly happy, for it did its work as complete as could be desired, without hot water, "fuss or feathers," provided it was kept as sharp as it was when it left the hands of the manufacturers. It will uncap even the most fragile combs in sections without breaking a cell wall, and I cannot understand what Bro. A. wants of hot water with a Bingham knife. And if he has not got a Bingham knife, I would advise him to get one before he attempts to uncap another comb, and this is not an advertisement for the Bingham knife, either, for I have got only one (never had but one), and that is not for sale.

Unripe Honey in that Big Tank.

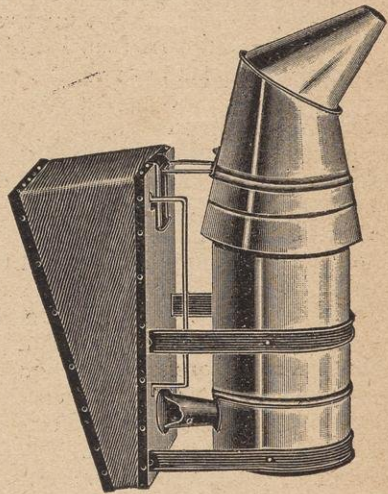
An article or two ago Bro. A. told us something about not extracting unripe honey, giving us to understand that it should NEVER be done. And now he admits that he does extract considerable unripe honey when he says, "Few colonies can be managed so that no unripe honey is taken; but in large apiaries we cannot cull quite so closely, and we should provide that no unripe honey is ever put up to sell." He now admits that he DOES take unripe honey, but says it should never be put up to sell. And how does he manage so that no unripe honey is EVER sold? Well, he procures a great big galvanized steel tank that will hold 10,000 lbs., and keeps drawing from the bottom. If the season produces more than the 10,000 pounds there is to be a continual extracting and a continual drawing, which will result, whether the season is good or fair, in from 1,000 to 10,000 pounds of unripe honey in that tank. What use is this put to? This he does not tell us. To be sure, he intimates that the thin honey on top will be continually evaporating, and I am not going to dispute this, from a Colorado standpoint. But with that tank in a LOWER ROOM, as he has it, here in central New York, this thin honey would

be getting THINNER every hour it staid there, unless we except a few days during our hottest August weather. This is a point I am SURE of, for I have had this happen repeatedly during former years, and even comb honey will go to sweating after two or three weeks, if kept in such a lower room. The circulation of the PROGRESSIVE is WORLD-WIDE, and Bro. A. should realize that the WORLD is just a little bigger than the state of Colorado. And I am fully in the belief that Bro. A. is making a big mistake, even in Colorado, in elevating that honey to the upper room before it is extracted, rather than having his tank above and elevating the extracted honey into it. By so doing he would save all of the labor involved in elevating and lowering all that "lumber" of hives and combs, save lots of running up and down stairs every time any extracting was to be done, and his honey would be where it would be ripening very fast every day, while "gravity would bring it down again" just as easily in its fully ripened form, to go into his receptacles for market, as it did in the unripened form, into his great tank. Think this over, Bro. A., and I will guarantee that after you once get conveniences arranged to have your extracting operations done on the lower floor, and the extracted honey stored in the great tank ABOVE, you will thank Doolittle for pressing the matter home to you. The great tank is all right, and your reasoning and figuring regarding it is all right, but you have put it in the WRONG place.

Packages.—Bro. A. talks of the cost of package, and figures out that the cost of his large tank for storing honey is not nearly so much as the cost of 5-gallon cans, etc., the former not costing more than $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound, while the latter would cost more than double that. He then tells us how the honey should be drawn directly into the packages it is to go to market in, winding

up by telling us how he draws his from the large tank directly into lard pails, which are piled up one atop of the other, and left to stand there till candied solid and ready for market. Now if he will "take time by the forelock," and next winter get out some wooden boxes of suitable size and thickness of lumber to hold 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 pounds each, increasing the thickness of lumber from $\frac{1}{2}$ for the first to $\frac{3}{4}$ for the last, paraffining the joints to keep from leaking before the honey candies in them, and store them up in the same way he does his lard pails, till the honey is candied, he will have something much cheaper than his pails, something that will pile away and not occupy more than $\frac{2}{3}$ the space his pails will, and something which will ship on the railroad at a less rate of freight, thus making a saving all around.

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



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ESTABLISHED 1860

Quarrelling.—Five-Banded Bees.

J. W. ROUSE.

I felt very much encouraged when in reading through the April number of the PROGRESSIVE I came across a letter on page 135, from Mr. O. S. Steeburg. I had felt that perhaps my contributions did not amount to much, but since reading the letter referred to, I begin to feel like I am ahead of all the contributors of the PROGRESSIVE. Now, Sommy, get down to "common sense," and stop "quarrelling," and let "high-sounding college questions" be more limited. Ha, ha, ha! You need not grin. The above advice is applicable to all the rest of you (supposing our friend is correct). But say now. I do not agree with our friend, after all, as these very differences give our paper spice, and after our friend gets just a little further along, I am sure that he will agree with me. To be giving advice to a beginner all the time would become very monotonous; besides, he himself would very soon want more advanced ideas, and as "in a multitude of counsel there is wisdom," I like to get the different plans of working, and ideas of the contributors, and I can then use "common goose sense," pick up the

grains that are best adapted to my taste, or best suited to my digestion.

Now in regard to queens, kind editor, please allow me this space to get before some the facts in the case. Many already know of them. There has been much written in regard to the 5-banded bees, but we have never yet found any others that will equal them in any way for good qualities as a race or breed. As perhaps all readers of the PROGRESSIVE know, we raise queens to sell, and it is very seldom that we have an order calling for a 3-banded queen, although we advertise either kind. We would not sacrifice working qualities to beauty, but when we can get both together, we want them that way; and as for gentleness, we have found some of the 5-banded that were cross, and so have we found some of the 3-banded that were cross; but our experience is that the 5-banded are the gentlest bees, when pure bred, of any bees we have ever had anything to do with. We have transferred large numbers of bees common to our country, blacks, mixed, and Italians, and have never come across any that we could not handle. In stating the good qualities of the 5-banded bees, we acknowledge that there are other bees that have good qualities also, and some in some localities or instances that might do better than the 5-banded, for all we know. Improved and well-bred stock of all kinds are the order of the day, and in some instances no doubt beauty has been worked for to the neglect of utility, and this may have been done with bees. But there are too many painstaking beekeepers, to follow the fooling idea to procure beauty alone. It is most wonderful the possibilities that can be produced by careful breeding. Take the apple, for instance, that

used to be small, weighing 2 or 3 ounces, but is now produced that will weigh 18 to 20 ounces, and the quality greatly improved, and so all along the line. We believe that bees will be greatly improved in time to come, and if beauty can be obtained, as in all other lines, along with utility, let's have it.

P. S. Sommy, do not let the first part of this article scare you off, but come again; as well as all the rest of the contributors.

Mexico, Mo.

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YARDS COMPLETELY ISOLATED.
NO OTHER BEES WITHIN TEN MILES
EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

1 untested queen before July 1, 90c; per doz., \$9.
1 untested queen after July 1, 80c; per doz., \$8.

Write for descriptive price-list.

5-3t

H. L. WEEMS, Hanford, Cal.

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



After so long wandering through our neighbors' domains, we turn towards the PROGRESSIVE with feelings closely akin to those experienced on the homeward bound trip after a prolonged outing. I accept, in a spirit of greatest humility, F. L. Thompson's rebuke in regard to the too careless use of that phrase, the "uselessness of travel (January PROGRESSIVE), having long since repented the rashness which led me to such an inadvertence, but more especially have I been reminded of my folly while on that little jaunt through New England, and again to Salt Lake. It was enjoying the pleasures of travel without having to experience the invariable attendant discomforts. One of the greatest benefits of travel lies in its pow-

er to unveil, or disclose to our view, the comforts and good cheer to be found at home. It sharpens our wits, so to speak, and thus enables us to discover the hitherto unheeded beauties which all around us await recognition. While it does not always enhance our crop of conceit, it at least quite frequently engenders contentment. And beneath the protecting shadows of the PROGRESSIVE, as beneath our own vine and fig tree, we can rest while we partake of not only home productions, but those of all freedom.

In the PROGRESSIVE, bee-keeping interests have ever found a staunch defender, and to this fact, partially, it most probably owes its sturdy growth. It seems well rooted, and bears the appearance of having come to stay, the experimental stage having long been numbered with the specters of the past. Ye editor possesses that greatest combination of B's on earth, viz., brains and backbone, and success, as is always to be expected, has not been slow in her attendance upon his efforts. A friend recently made a visit to the home of the PROGRESSIVE, and was forcibly struck with the many evidences of thrift connected therewith, but the home of ye editor, and its ruling spirit, completely captivated him. He was, manifestly, so charmed that his account set me to wondering just how much the readers of the PROGRESSIVE were indebted to the power behind the throne. Just how much stimulus she furnished. The whole narration was accompanied by an unmistakable tone of envy, that left no doubt in my mind that Editor Leahy must be the happiest man alive. How was it, R. B. L., that all wore an agreeable dress that day? or was the agreeableness in the atmosphere, that all with whom that visitor came in contact received a

good word, and no blarney business about it either?

And right there is a point on which I rejoice to differ from F. L. T. I am weak enough to believe a kind-hearted person incapable of bitter sarcasm. And while I realize a deficiency of refinement in my make-up, still I do not crave it to a degree that falls little short of cruelty. There's lot's of truth in "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." While there's no doubt that he possesses many advantages over sleepy Sommy, if he candidly believes, as he says, that "blandness is used as a cloak to hide injustice, and is fast becoming a badge of the same," I would most unwillingly exchange glasses with him.

Eighty to one hundred subscribers per month, with renewals thrown in, doesn't sound badly, and my sincere response is; Let the good work go on. Long may the PROGRESSIVE wave. It is almost a complete HOME magazine. If you insist on the practical, you will find nothing more so than the writings of Doolittle, Aikin, C. C. Miller, S. P. Culley, and many others who are none the less interesting because of coming the less frequently. Do you crave poetry? Will Ward Mitchell will serve the same in any style. Should you prefer the descriptive, F. L. Thompson (as well as ye editor) stands at the head. Do you feel the need of fiction to rest the weary brain, you will find it here. These are only a few of the merits of the PROGRESSIVE. READ it and yourself pass judgment.

Almost the whole story of securing a crop is told in the few paragraphs selected from Aikin and given below:

"At all times during the early part of the season up to within a week or two of the flow, let all colonies have plenty of stores and emp-

ty comb, but as the flow nears have the colony in a state of semi-starvation, as Hasty calls it, just enough honey to tide over 4 or 5 days of stormy weather, and they won't get the swarming fever.

Having brought the stock to the honey flow and kept down the swarming fever, if all are not quite strong, I select the stronger for super work, often making medium ones strong by doubling in some way, sometimes by adding bees, brood or both. Bees may be added by removing a close neighbor hive to a new stand, allowing the fielders to go to the nearest one left, and by shaking off bees from combs of the removed hive.

The method I prefer after the flow has begun (immediately after), to keep full control, is to have extra brood chambers with dry combs, and put one under each colony for the colony to work down into. Putting the dry combs under, the queen will use them freely for brooding, and my experience is, that the bulk of the honey goes to the extra just the same. It is important that stock run for extracted have larger brood nests than those run for comb, because the comb honey stock will crowd the brood-chamber, while that for extracted will often put nearly all in the extras. With divisible brood-chamber hives, this is easy to accomplish, giving what room is necessary, and just the same is true as to comb honey colonies. I often reduce the comb honey colony to so little brood that they will not swarm only with divisible hives.

I want my hive so constructed that if I have a colony running for comb and they have a super (or supers) on and just about ready for removal, I could lift the super and put extracting chamber under it, or I should want to change the other way, that I could put a super under an extracting chamber. The super, brood-chamber and extracting chamber, should all be the same in outside measure, all have square tops and bottoms just as the hives now of common manufacture, as the dovetailed. So constructed it simplifies the manipulation of the apiary. I wanted to emphasize the value of complete interchangeableness of hive parts.

That he understands the necessity of economy in expenditures is evidenced by the following:

"I am not advising apiarists to change from L frames to any other style, or from any reasonable hive they may now be using. I am using L frames myself, and expect to keep on using such, because what I have I cannot afford to throw away. Am also using a lot of American hives and frames, because I have them and cannot afford to waste them. I am also using a lot of divisible brood chamber hives, wide end, close fitting, standing frames,

13 inches long by 6 inches deep, enough of them to make a respectable apiary for Friend Doolittle, (the big end of a hundred hives,) and have used them for eight years. I have urged apiarists to study the principles I have set before them, and apply them as best they can with the hives they have in use."

Two small clippings, culled from Doolittle's productions, may, if practically observed, be worth dollars to some of the PROGRESSIVE readers:

"I know that snow white combs will sell both in New York and Boston market at from 2c to 3c per pound above those left on the hives till they are colored, each having the same quality of honey, and an experience as to the selling price of the two during the past fifteen years, is the reason of that 'know'."

Again,

"the 'broken honey during shipment' which is reported, comes from sections which are not made rigid enough to stand the many jars necessary during transit without going out of shape. Rigid sections, put up in equally rigid cases, will overcome very much of the breakage of comb honey during shipment."

With erring humanity in general, I take no particular delight in confessing to defeat, but on several occasions, indifferent help in the matter of handling sections, has cost sleepy Sommy a much greater amount than the wages for the time consumed.

As I've been for some time casting about to discover a suitable stopping-off point, and failed to find one, I'll make one right here, and close by suggesting that should there exist any such mortal as a bee-keeper with time hanging on his hands, he might possibly improve it by engaging in the Belgian hare business. Their meat is held to be of the choicest quality, and they are highly prolific. Just now they are the reigning fad in most cities, and they are pronounced a formidable rival of poultry.

Naptown, Dreamland.

Subscribe for the PROGRESSIVE.

Convention Notice.

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

E. R. JONES, Pres't.
LOUIS SCHOLZ, Sec. and Treas.

Perhaps.

Is it so wrong to snap the cord of life.

To break the chain of earth and seek to rest
A little while unwooded by heartache, strife

And woe, beneath the grave's encircling breast?

Who knows the misery, the mute despair,

Of one who uninvited opens wide

The mystic gates forevermore to wear

In earthly eyes, the title, "Suicide."

What know we of the weary years of pain,

Of agonies they could no longer bear?

The broken heart, the blinded, bursting brain

That knew no rest, too torture-racked for

prayer.

A suicide, but listen, nor condemn:

For souls are often slain by tortures, and

Perchance the suicide you so condemn

Was really murdered by a loved one's hand.

—Will Ward Mitchell.

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Experience with the Heddon Hive.

W. W. WHIPPLE.

Mr. F. L. Thompson, Dear Sir: In complying with your request, allow me to say that I do not consider myself an expert in bee-keeping, and that many things in the business I have yet to learn, but if a delineation of my experience with the Heddon hive is of any value to you,

between, and the result is they begin to work in the sections very soon, say from one to three days, and I have known of their being at work in sections the next morning after hiving, and I rarely get less than two supers of honey, and very often three, from a swarm, according to the time of its appearance. I seldom try, however, for more than two. When the second super is



The home apiary of ninety colonies of bees belonging to E. W. Dunham, of Topeka, Kas.

or if you think it will be to anybody else, you are welcome to it.

The hive to me has been very satisfactory so far; so much so that I do not see fit to change at present; and as to its advantages, I think I get more honey, as I use it, than I can from the deep hive. When a swarm issues I put it into a single brood-chamber, or half a hive, with a surplus case (or super) on top, with queen-excluding honey-board

full, or nearly so, I then tier up with a brood-chamber—the other half of the hive—and generally this will be filled with honey from the sweet clover. At or about the last of August I transpose the brood-chambers, putting the top one on the bottom, take off the queen-excluding honey-board and put on a cover and a weight on that to hold it down firmly, and leave them for winter. Again along in October I raise up

the back end of the hive stand—hives all sit on stands six inches high—and put a two-inch piece under it, so it will prevent water from standing on the bottom-board. Early in the spring, say in March, I lift them from the bottom-boards and turn them around, i. e. putting the back end in front—hives all face south—and if many dead bees are found on the bottom board, replace it with a clean one, and if I think there are more than there ought to be, I mark the hive so I can look after it later; then again late in April I look them over, putting clean bottoms under all that may require them, at the same time being careful to ascertain which colonies, if any, are short of stores, and if any are found short, feed them.

As to wintering, they do as well with me as they do in the deep hive. I have both kinds, and I do not see any difference; if there is any, it is in favor of the Heddon. This season I have lost more in proportion in the deep hive than in the Heddon two brood chambers. I always winter on the summer stands.

In regard to burr combs, they build them between the two stories more or less, and this is the only objection I have to the hive; yet when they are once broken apart—with me—they seldom rebuild them.

When looking for queen-cells I look at every comb of brood, as it is the only safe way.

I have never been troubled with combs breaking down in the shallow frames, but have in the deep ones. I have just had a case of this kind this season, and also last season. Last year I hived a number of swarms in the deep hives and never got one pound of honey from any of them, while my latest swarms in the single brood-chambers gave me a super of honey each.

With the exception of this year I

have bought bees every season because I could buy them at a low figure—have bought swarms, and furnished the hive to put them in, from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents per swarm. I never bought to recruit my Heddon hive colonies, and the fertile brain that formulated that hypothesis must have been hard pressed for legitimate employment.

Harris, Colorado.

A Word in Edgewise.

SALLIE BLEVINS.

Have you room for a fussy old woman who has only a few minutes to stay? Dear me! how things have changed since I last looked in upon you. I miss the pleasant face of our lamented Fred Thorington; his articles were all so interesting. What has become of Mrs. Amos? Sommy is ever welcome, and I wish we lived near enough to neighbor—still Dreamland isn't so far off sometimes but that we may meet some day. J. W. Rouse, come oftener. I enjoy the Doolittle-Aikin articles; and especially admire F. L. Thompson's letters. Geo. W. Williams, don't come so seldom; nor you, Mr. Culley—both are always welcome. But my postal card's full. Goodbye. Mayview, Mo.

Bear in Mind



If you are needing bee supplies of any kind—makes no difference what it is—you can save time and money by sending for our 1900 illustrated 40-page catalog of bee-keepers' supplies, FREE.

We get our supplies from the A. I. Root Co. in car lots; can furnish them promptly at low freight rates. There are a number of improvements in 1900 make-up of supplies. We have the Danzenbaker hives in stock also. BEESWAX WANTED.



John Nebel & Son, High Hill, Mo.

Lone Star Queens, \$1.



Every queen warranted, purely mated.

G. F. DAVIDSON & SON, Fairview, Tex.

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

W. H. PRIDGEN won the prize article on queen-rearing, in the Review.

BEE SWAX is becoming quite plentiful, and until further notice we will only pay 24c cash, and 26c in trade. Put your name on package when shipping, so we will know who sent it.

"ARE YOU FULL OF GINGER?"

About a year ago Bro. York was very much "pained" because the PROGRESSIVE was running a gold mine advertisement. The firm we advertised was a reliable one, and we knew it; the stocks of the concern paid well; and to make money out of gold mines or any other mines, is both moral and legitimate. It is our turn now to be pained, because the "Old Reliable" gives space to a "quack," who wishes to know if its intelligent readers are full of ginger, and offers them a quick and safe remedy for the blues. We are pleased, however, to notice that the other bee Journals have quit selling their space to this kind of patrons. Again, our experience has taught us that these gin-

ger fillings bring to the publishers very little profit and do much harm; and when the PROGRESSIVE takes any more of these trashy advertisements, it will be when it is run by somebody else than us. I do not believe I should enjoy paying \$200 a year for an advertisement in a publication that would sell someone else three times the space for only \$50 to ask me each week if I was full of ginger, or had the blues.

EDITOR YORK AND NEW BEE JOURNALS.

FOR several years I have noticed Bro. York's antagonism to new bee journals, and when someone has had the courage, or as Bro. York might term it, the audacity, to launch one, instead of extending a hearty welcome and the hand of good fellowship, he has offered an icicle. So strong has been Bro. York's opposition to these infant publications that at the demise of some of them, his obituaries are glee, intermingled with scorn for the departed, and wind up with a threat to the next one who would dare to have the impertinence to enter the field of bee journalism. We have heard of people who live in large cities, that are commonly spoken of as people with no blood in them, whose heart distils nothing but blackberry juice and water, and only respond to a spring like unto that of a watch—and that spring is selfishness. Though Bro. York lives in a city, we have always considered him one of the fraternity. Come out into the country, Bro. York, where the world is happy and gay, where men for each other's sorrows weep, where the birds trill blithe to the skies all day, and the mocking bird sings us to sleep.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The Frisbee Honey Co., of Denver, Colo., has made a move in the right direction by placing in over 400 stores in that city a neat and attractive honey show case. (See illustration.) They

have just issued a special designed and beautifully lithographed label, on which they state that honey sold under their name is a guarantee of its purity. So the people may know of the purity of their honey, they authorize any merchant handling their honey to have it analyzed by any chemist they may choose, get a certificate of the analysis, and have it framed and placed in the store, and they will pay for the analysis. That should be enough to convince the most skeptical. They are publishers of "Food Value of Honey,"

the keys to their success. With enterprise and honesty they are reaping their reward.

H. G. QUIRIN,

THE QUEEN BREEDER,

is as usual again on hand, with his improved strain of

GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS.

OUR LARGEST ORDERS COME FROM OLD CUSTOMERS, WHICH PROVES THAT OUR STOCK GIVES SATISFACTION.

There is no bee disease in our locality. We have twelve years' experience in breeding queens, and positively promise to send all queens by RETURN MAIL. Shall run 1200 nuclei.

PRICE OF QUEENS BEFORE JULY 1ST.

| | 1 | 6 | 12 |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Warranted as queens average | \$.75 | \$4.25 | \$8.00 |
| Selected warranted | 1.00 | 5.00 | 9.50 |
| Tested | 1.50 | 8.00 | 15.00 |
| Selected Tested | 2.00 | 10.50 | |
| Extra selected tested, the best that money can buy | 4.00 | | |

PRICE OF QUEENS AFTER JULY 1ST

| | 1 | 6 | 12 |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Warranted | \$.50 | \$2.75 | \$5.00 |
| Selected Warranted | .75 | 4.00 | 7.00 |
| Tested | 1.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Selected Tested | 1.50 | 8.00 | |
| Extra selected tested, the best that money can buy | 3.00 | | |

Address all orders to

H. G. QUIRIN, PARKERTOWN, ERIE CO., O.
Money order office, Bellevue, O.

Headquarters in Chicago for Bee Supplies.

Good goods, right prices, prompt service. Catalog free.

If not now a subscriber, send for free sample copy of the weekly **AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**. For catalog or sample, address,

GEO. W. YORK & CO.,

118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ills

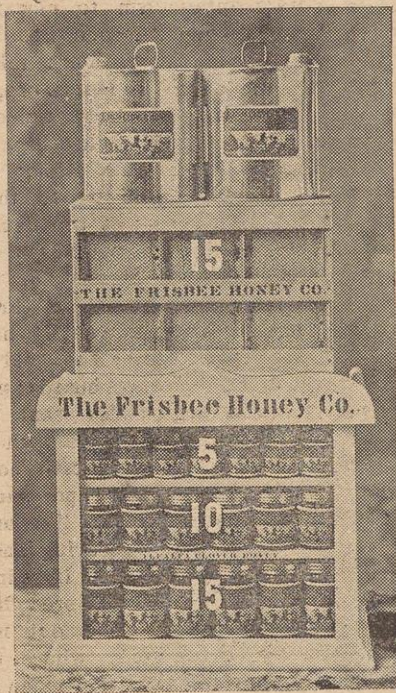
MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.
Eggs, \$3.00 per 11. Birds for sale. Write Miss E. B. CONKEY, Homer, Ills.

ROYAL POULTRY AND BEE FARM.

Wallace's honey gatherers. You can handle them without gloves. Have won five times at state fair. Our poultry has been in warm company. Untested Queen, \$1.00; Tested Italians, \$2.00; Choice Breeders, \$3.00. Eggs, per 13. Light Brahmas, \$1.50; Partridge Cochins, \$1.50; Black Langshans, \$1.50. Brown Leghorns, \$1.00. Write for circulars.

Thomas Wallace & Sons, Clayton, Ills.

References, Bartlett & Wallace, Clayton, Ills



The Frisbee Honey Show Case.

a book of over 50 pages, printed on book paper, lithograph covers, nicely illustrated, and full of valuable information in regard to the various uses of honey as food and medicine. They recently published the 6th edition of 15,000 copies which were distributed free to families. This book has been one of

AGENTS WANTED

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HOME AND FARM,

the brightest, biggest and best paper for the household and farm. Send for sample copies and Premium List, showing the attractive premium and cash commission offers. Subscriptions easily taken where the paper is introduced. Address,.....

HOME AND FARM,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Please mention the "Progressive."

Western Apiarists.....

will save time and money
by buying their.....

* SUPPLIES *

... from ...

Barteldes & Co. Denver, Colo.

We make a specialty of
Leahy Mfg. Co.'s products.



New 20-page descriptive
price-list free.

Bees, Queens and Nuclei.

Having disposed of my Supply Business I am able to give more time to my bee business, and can promptly fill all orders for Queens, bees by the pound, nuclei, and full colonies. Send for my price list, and see my prices, and what pleased customers have to say about my Bees and Queens.....

E. T. FLANAGAN,
Lock Box 114,
St. Clair Co., Belleville, Ills.

Albino Queens.

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

J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Tex.

Do You Need Queens?

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

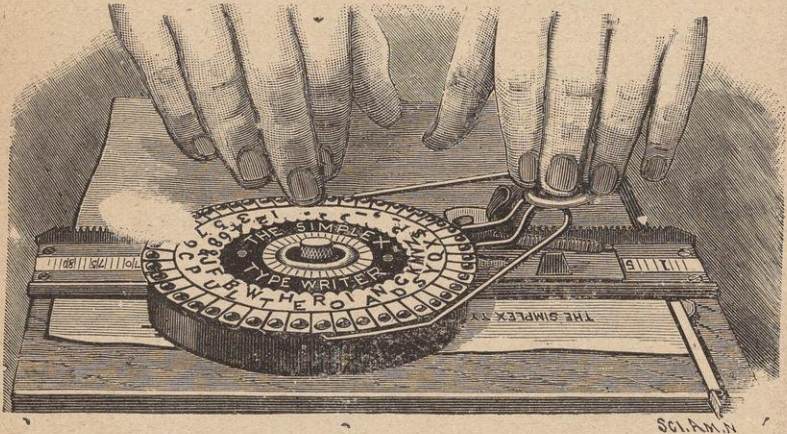
J.W.K. Shaw & Co., Loreauville, La

THE SIMPLEX TYPEWRITER.

THE SIMPLEST THING IN THE WORLD

The only really practical cheap typewriter ever put on the market. Is Rapid and Does Good Work. Is Easy to Operate. Is Handsome. Can be Carried in the Coat Pocket.

PRICE - - \$2.50.



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

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

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

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

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

EXTRA POINTS,

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

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

It has no ribbon to soil the fingers.

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

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

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

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

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

LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, MO

See the Good Things!



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

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

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

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

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

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

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,
Flint, Mich.

WE MAKE A.....

SPECIALTY OF

SECTIONS,

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.,
MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN.**

Please mention the "Progressive in answering this advertisement.

A Perfect Incubator.

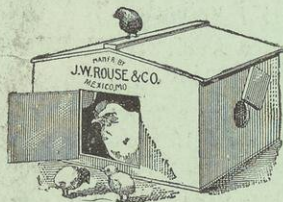
That is what everyone says of the **New C. Von Culin Incubator** (and Brooder.) It has all the latest improvements which have been found of any merit. **Will Hatch every Hatchable Egg.** Self-regulating, safe, sure. Send for illustrated catalog and price list of Incubators, Brooders, etc., free. Poultryman's. Plans and catalogue, 10c. Address

**The W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co.,
Box M, Jamestown, N. Y.**

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

Apiarian Supplies, Bees and Queens.

THE
MODEL
COOP,



RAT, CAT AND VARMINT PROOF.

One nailed, and five packed inside, making six coops; (ship at low rates. Price, \$3.50.

Illustrated circular free.

*Latest Improved Hives,
Sections, Comb Foundation,
Smokers, Bee Veils, and all
kind of supplies, at low
prices.....*

A beautiful 28-page catalog, free.

The "Amateur Bee-Keeper,"
an 80-page book for beginners; fully
illustrated. By mail, 25 cts.

J. W. Rouse & Co.