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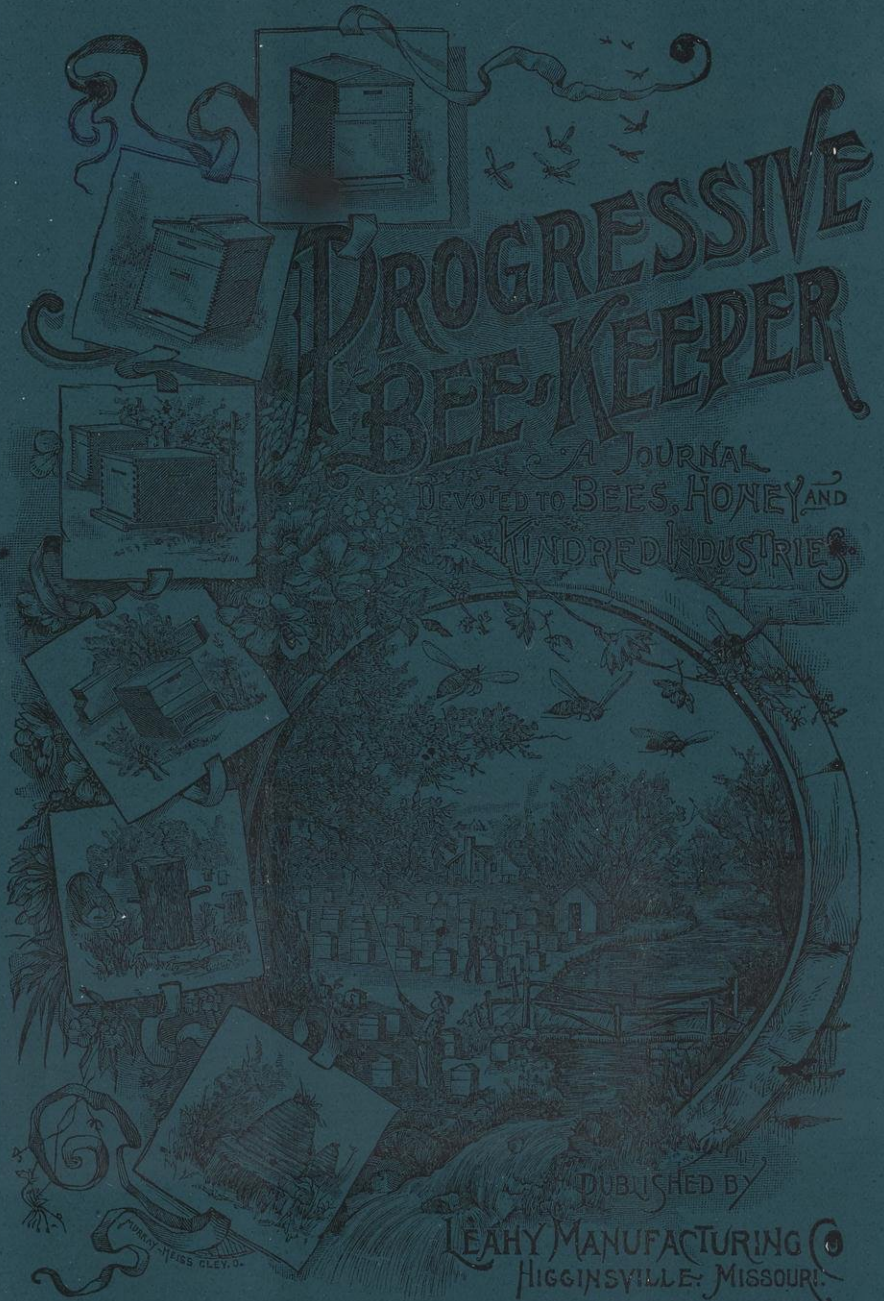
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NOVEMBER 1, 1896.



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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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.

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10,000 pounds of BEESWAX, for Cash.

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Agents to sell our new book, Dictionary of United States History, by Prof. J. FRANKLIN JAMESON. Needed by every teacher, pupil, and family; indorsed by press and public. Agents selling fifty books per week. Successful agents will be made general agents. **Big pay.** PURITAN PUBLISHING CO., Boston, Mass.

Please mention the "Progressive."

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An education at Harvard, Yale, or any other college or institution of learning in the United States, or in the New England Conservatory of Music, can be secured by any young man or woman who is in earnest. Write for particulars quickly. JAMES D. BALL, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

Prices Reduced.

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

Sebastian Co. **W. H. LAWS,** Lavaca Ark.

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

Beautiful Golden

QUEENS

From Kansas.

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

One-frame nuclei with Queen \$1.75.
Two " " " " 2.25.
Three " " " " 2.75.

One Untested Queen, 75c; three for \$2.00.

One Tested Queen, \$1.00 each.

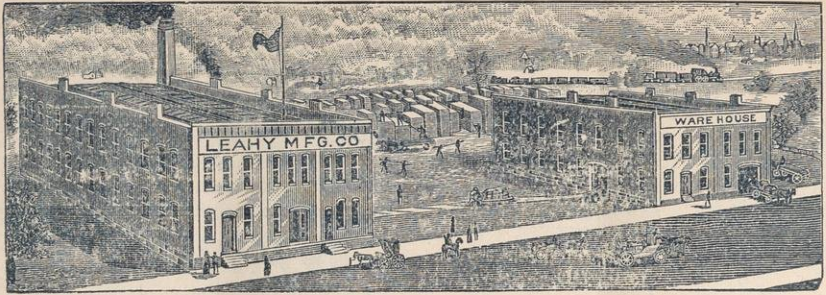
One Breeder Queen, \$2.50 each.

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

Safe delivery guaranteed.

6-5t

P. J. THOMAS, Fredonia, Kansas.



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

READ THIS.—Mr. Keyes says: The 100 pounds of extra thin foundation you sent us is superior to anything he ever saw, and I think the same. R. L. TUCKER, Wewahitchka, Fla.
 Leahy Mfg. Co.:—I have received the bill of goods. I must say this is the choicest lot of hive stuff I have ever received from any place. I admire the smoothness of your work, and your close selection of lumber. Yours very truly, O. K. OLMSTEAD, Orleans, Neb.

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

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

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

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

Please send me your catalogue for 1895. The comb foundation and other goods that I ordered of you last year was fine. Yours truly, JACOB FRAME, Sutton, W. Va.

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

The "Higginsville" Goods are for sale by the following parties:
 Chas. H. Thies, Steelville, Ill. E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ill.
 Henry L. Miller, Topeka, Kans. E. A. Seeley, Bloomer, Arkansas.
 J. W. Rouse & Co., Mexico, Mo. P. J. Thomas, Fredonia, Kans.

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



Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
 Bee Smoker

PRICES OF **Bingham Perfect**
BEE-SMOKERS and HONEY-KNIVES

PATENTED 1878, 1882, and 1892.

| | per doz. | each. |
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| Doctor { largest smoker made. } 3½ inch stove..... | \$11.00-Mail, | \$1.50 |
| Conqueror.....3 " " | 6.00- " | 1.10 |
| Large.....2½ " " | 5.50- " | 1.00 |
| Plain.....2 " " | 4.75- " | .70 |
| Little Wonder.....2 " weight 10 oz | 3.25- " | .60 |
| Honey Knife..... | 7.00- " | .80 |

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

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

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

Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife



Patented May 20, 1879.

P. S. An express package, containing s x, weighs seven pounds.
T. F. BINGHAM,
 FARWELL, MICHIGAN

The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

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

50 Cents a Year.

-:-

Published monthly by Leahy Mfg. Company.

VOL. 6.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., NOV. 1, 1896.

No. 11

Lucie.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

TONIGHT I sit beside the fire,
And in the ruddy blaze
Which radiates the quiet room,
From out the mists of vanished gloom,
Fair Memory with magic trace
Outlines the features of a face
Beloved in bygone days.

A gentle, noble, girlish face,
Illumed with soulful eyes,
A woman womanly and true
Was Lucie as I ever knew,
With lofty intellect, a mind
Well cultured, graceful and refined,
A goddess in disguise,

I think me of the autumn day
When Hal, my friend, and me,
With David and his Margaret
Took dinner: I shall ne'er forget
That Dora, Marg'ret's sister fair,
And Lucie, gentle-souled, were there,
True daughters of a Lee.

The name of spotless lustre shrined
In countless hearts today,
The noble hero, battling for
The dear lost cause thro' years of war
Had never kindred nobler-souled,
By truer, kinder hearts controlled,
Or loyaller than they.

And now I think this stilly night
Of that October day,
When Lucie, Dora, Hal and I
Together talked. O, quickly by
The vanished summers since have flown,
And I tonight am all alone,
For they are far away.

Yet in my memory through the years
Of life until the end
Enshrined as treasures rich and rare
My thoughts of her like fabrics fair,
Are all unsullied, reverent,
I who am proud and well content
Just to have called her—friend.

Higginsville, Mo., Oct. 31, 1896.

Balls of Bee Glue.

S. E. MILLER.

THE work with the bees is about
over for this year, or at least
it should be.

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*

The evenings are becoming long,
and the bee-keeper finds a little more
time to read up; at least, as a rule, he
will find more time for reading in the
winter than during the busy summer
months.

*
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*

But there is one disadvantage about
reading in the winter. We are not able
to put into practice or test the many
hints and new devices that we find
given in the journals, and before the
time comes around when we might put
them to a test we are likely to have
forgotten them.

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Have you not at times read something
that made you feel like going into the
apiary and putting it into practice, but
as the proper season was not at hand
you were obliged to postpone it, and
probably by the time the proper season
arrived you had forgotten it?

Now, would it not be well to keep a memorandum in which to write down these things, so that we could recall them to mind when the proper time arrives, say, something like this: Progressive, Dec. 1st, page 360—How to start bees to work in section, Jun. 15th. This would mean that the article was seasonable Jun. 15th.

*
* *

Would give the title of the article and tell the name of the journal, the number and the page where it could be found.

*
* *

Thus an article that we consider valuable could be noted down, and it would be very little trouble to find it when the proper time arrived for us to post ourselves on any particular subject.

Rhineland, Mo.

AMOUNT OF HONEY REQUIRED TO WINTER A COLONY OF BEES.

CHAS. H. THIBS.

THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER.

IN the July number of the Bee-Keepers' Review, C. P. Dadant amongst other things, says: "If I remember rightly, the quantity of honey needed to carry a colony of bees safely through the winter, has been estimated at different times by different writers, at amounts ranging from 5 to 40 pounds." This is my recollection also of the various estimates given, but there surely and undoubtedly is something wrong somewhere. I must admit that the amount of stores consumed by different colonies, vary greatly; some colonies consume a great deal more than others.

Often, if not usually, the colonies that consume the most honey, later prove to be amongst the poorest colonies, i. e. in regard to strength of colony, and usually, if not always, the colonies consuming the least stores are amongst our best colonies when the honey harvest arrives. Now I think, that while I admit that there is a great difference in the quantity consumed by different colonies, from 5 to 40 pounds, is too great a difference. When I speak of the amount of stores required to winter a colony of bees, I mean the amount of honey they will consume from the time honey ceases coming in, i. e., enough to supply their daily wants until more can be had in the spring, in sufficient quantities for their daily use, and not the amount of honey required to keep them from starving from cold until warm weather. As bees are not really wintered until they are again able to gather at least as much as they consume. Therefore, the most honey required to winter a colony of bees, will be consumed after the severest weather has past, when brood-rearing has commenced in earnest, and when they should have a good supply. Probably one reason for this great difference is on account of the time when we call it winter. Therefore, I would particularly warn the beginner never to attempt to winter a colony on anything near like 5 pounds, even if it should take them through cold weather, it will never take them to where they can take care of themselves; better have 5 to 10 pounds too much than 5 to 10 ounces too little.

Steeleville, Ill.

WANTED!

10.000 pounds of beeswax, for cash.

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginville, Mo.

NOVEMBER THOUGHTS.

WILL WARD MITCHELL.

HOW peaceful and quiet on the sombre ground the withered, dead leaves lie, ruthlessly torn from their summer home by the frost king's blasting touch. The winds sigh through the leafless branches, and the grass is less green than of yore. But while the summer has flown from us, it has left in our hearts sweet memories that will never die, but which shall shine out in our future like the silvery stars o'er the sea. Perhaps grief and sorrow have not passed us by, yet in their wake spring up oftentimes our dearest joys, our tenderest memories. The graves out yonder in the churchyard are but the silent monitors which point celestial-ward to a brighter, happier sphere. And even as the dead leaves now heaped in great profusion on the old earth's bosom shall in the spring be supplanted by emerald tints and all the magic hues in nature's varied color box, so in the years when mortal life is done, the hopes which one by one were blasted here, will be replaced by rich fruition. All of life cannot be May-time; it must have its Novembers as well. If we never beheld the shivering branches, we should prize less fully the tree in all its beauty and verdure.

Wayside Fragments...

SOMNAMBULIST.

At rest, the little bee,
The sumacs are aflame,
The crickets in the grass
Keep up a merry game.

I sit me down and listen
To a chorus sweet and clear,
That from out of field and woodland
Falls softly on my ear.

We are free, free, free,
For the autumn days are here;
Our summer's work is done,
'Tis the playtime of the year."

SEEMS a long time to wait for something definite from that Lincoln convention. Believe I'll go next time myself.

Editor York, of the American Bee Journal awhile ago, urged that "every-one who is a bee-keeper should arrange to be there," but as A. I. Root puts the actual number of bee-keepers present between fifty and seventy-five, it seems there must have been a few bee-keepers absent, or at least some who have been in the fashion of calling themselves bee-keeper.

But somewhere around the same time, in answer to a call from the south for a bee convention, he (Editor York), stated (to protect himself presumably) that bee-keepers were unable to pay out every "whipstitch" twenty-five or thirty dollars to attend conventions. Alas! too true, nor is that all of it. Bee-keeping has not proven so highly remunerative but that most of us have need of some other crutch on which to lean, and with several irons in the fire, 'tis not always possible to leave even for a few days. And were it not for the vacillating of the meetings from east to west, and vice versa, I fear many, yes very many, would live and die bee-keepers without ever enjoying one of these rare treats.

However, with an occasional attendance to get and keep in affiliation, as it were, and the reports of the journals, we, the absentees, the majority, cannot be kept entirely "out in the cold." Those present have been to the first table, but they could not absorb it all, and while they are satiated, we are waiting for our share with unabated relish or keenness of appetite. And though they sat down to all the good things at once (just like elders or supe-

riors) and we shall have to be satisfied with having ours served out in courses; perhaps we shall be enabled to all the more thoroughly digest that which is presented.

The Wheadon circulars and letters were *too* glaring. They were so brilliant as to dazzle even to momentary blindness. But after the drawing of a long breath I've heard of none that have failed to recover from their effects.

Offered to send a representative to your neighborhood. "But little change in the market (from thirteen cents for amber extracted honey) but same growing more active every day."

"Extensive honey dealers controlling a great many heavy purchasers, and if you desire to take advantage of selling to us please let us hear from you at once.

You have had ample time to look us up, and know that we are thoroughly responsible and good for any contracts we make. If you prefer we can send references from parties we have dealt with in your own state, some of whom you may know." (and all of whom you may not know.)

You see, Bro. York, they readily admit that Chicago references might not be considered first-class.

"Please let me hear from you by return mail, and kindly give us the names of others whom you may know that have honey to sell.

If we are successful in doing business with you we have no fear but that we will not only hold your trade but secure that of your neighbors as well.

Do not fail to let us have your reply at once, for if you have none to sell we will look elsewhere;" (a sort of hurry up Johnnie, or that other boy will get in ahead.) Appears to be something urgent about it, anyway—most too hustling for us old hayseeds who do so love to take our own time, more especially when there's a pretty brisk home de-

mand. But may be we've not waked up, may be there's a grand shortage of which we never dared dream of. Perhaps they only wished to serve us with pointers, sort o' blessings in disguise. Who is there to tell?

In the question box Canada asks, "How long is it safe to let a swarm hang without hiving before concluding that by some means there is with the swarm a queen with whole wings?" (who would ever think of there being a clipped queen there.) To this question three answered from fifteen to twenty minutes; five, one-half hour; one three-fourths of an hour, and three one hour.

The answers to, "What is the average weight of a natural prime swarm," varied from two and a half to ten pounds. The ladies, Mrs. L. Harrison and Mrs. J. N. Heater, naturally enough taking the extremes. But from the prevalent opinion it would seem that six pounds, at least, would be necessary for good work. Were this question box more carefully studied, less of the same kind would be in demand at conventions where time is so valuable.

Mrs. L. E. R. Lambrigger, on page 644, furnishes a very readable article on sweet clover, "If sweet clover is a noxious weed so are all our clovers." Silver dollars are no longer found rolling up hill (When did they? Not in my time.), nor are they cast at our feet by the careless fling of mountain torrents in their mad scurry to the sea.

We must look elsewhere for them, and, in my opinion, sweet clover furnishes the gateway to one of those elsewheres.

Equal in utility to alfalfa.

Unexcelled as food for horses and milch cows.

Yields more seed per acre than other clovers.

Possesses medicinal properties.

Pillows filled with the dried leaves will woo the god of sleep when all else fails.

Unrivalled as a honey plant.

'Tis said there's nothing new under the sun, but she tells of a man who never saw a honey bee, and he's surely lived under the sun, but where on earth has he lived anyhow?

I should feel like asking her to come often, were it not for that meddlesome York (who doesn't seem to have business enough on hand to quell his volatility) getting off something about amalgamation, etc. Oh, don't imagine for a moment I'm through with you, Friend York, for I feel it in my bones I'm not, (you know full well that's a reliable sign), but 'tis said, Return good for evil; hence the above.

"Drawn combs increase the crop of comb honey 100 per cent.," writes L. A. Ressler to Gleanings.

When I first read that, I thought Mr. Ressler had been a little extravagant, and it does *sound* so, but I'm not so sure that he isn't pretty near the truth.

"How much more extracted than comb honey can you produce? That's the question, and drawn comb will enable you to produce as much comb as extracted honey. There's a big field here for experiment and investigation."—Editor of Review.

How sad to think he who was foremost in the promulgation of this theory sleepeth his last sleep. How proud he would have been to have seen the little seed that he sowed amidst briars and on rocky, barren soil, has at last gained a foot-hold, and is increasing more and more, and promises to go on increasing even till it shall encompass the whole of beedom. How more than proud he would have been to lead on his hosts of followers to success.

But just as we are all getting interested, yes, enthused, over the matter, here comes that long, lean Yankee, Abbott, with a warning finger extended, crying, "Beware!"

"By the use of drawn combs, honey is stored so rapidly that it is sealed while yet unripe, consequently sours much more readily."

Really, it seems to do that man good to throw cold water on enthusiasts. He simply stands back and laughs in his sleeves as he notes its effect. Whatever to do with him I don't know, for he's always springing up in some unexpected place, and at some unexpected time. Just let us get well settled down and feel ourselves the least secure in some particular theory, and he's right there to demonstrate to us the rottenness of our base.

S. E. Miller, of Bee Glue fame, in the last issue of the PROGRESSIVE, asserts that practical work amid the hum of the busy bee in the apiary and the buzz saw in the factory, is what it takes to make an able editor of a bee-journal. Presume the same principle holds good with writers for said journals—ample excuse for poor articles between now and next April.

He further says, "To open a hive after the bees have sealed up all crevices and have sealed the cover down tight, will result in about as much harm as good." I should say so. Why, it would be absolute cruelty for which nothing could make amends. But still there are lots of Neroes among the bee-keepers.

Mrs. Hallenbeck's silver man had things slightly mixed. Probably he took his drinks that way.

Doolittle's right, as he always is, in insisting that we shall be on time with the last round-up. He says:—

"The rearing of cheap queens, and at all seasons of the year, is suicidal to the best interests of the bee-keeping fraternity, although perhaps profitable to a certain extent to a few. Good, prolific queens are more profitable to honey producers than all else combined."—October PROGRESSIVE.

You see he's not an all season man,

as Pat wished to be when asked how he liked making maple sugar.

"Foine. Shure, I think I'll follow it all the year round."

Little Bee's doctrine, in the same number, of making "every lick count," is sound policy. He says the skilled apiarist can take 150 colonies, and make a good living out of them. Maybe so, in New Mexico. I'd liked to have seen him do it here in "Misery" the last four years.

J. C. Stewart seems to be getting his courage up. Thinks we are "all right for clover next year," and counts considerable on his twelve years' experience. No doubt but that experience is good capital, and the superior condition of the bees this fall will be another factor to be considered. I refer to the amount and *quality* of honey stored for wintering. We've not had so favorable an outlook for years, and we're not going out to borrow trouble about some unforeseen or unthought of calamity overtaking us ere success shall have crowned us. It's a long lane, etc., so we'll surely "get there by and by.

"A little work, a little play,
To keep us going—and so, good day.

A little warmth, a little light
Of love's bestowing—and so, goodnight.

A little fun to match the sorrow
Of each day's growing—and so, goodmorrow.

A little trust, that when we die
We reap our sowing—and so, goodbye."
—Du Maurier.

Naptown, Dreamland.

THINGS TENDING TOWARD THE SAFE WINTERING OF BEES.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

AS another winter approaches, many of us find ourselves wondering how the bees will winter,

for, judging from the past, no one can be certain that they will come out in the spring with nearly as many colonies as they had in the fall. From a careful study of the wintering problem for twenty years or more, and a large correspondence with hundreds who have lost bees heavily, I am led to believe that long confinement has been the cause of great mortality among bees in the past, and knowing that we must have more or less such confining winters in years to come, it is well to look and see what can be done in the future to help the bees control their appetites during the extreme winters we now and then have, which sweep from one-fourth to three-fourths of the colonies of bees in most parts of the United States and Canada out of existence; for it is mainly through an over-consumption of food that the trouble comes.

When bees remain in that quiescent state which is required for safe wintering, a pound of honey a month suffices the whole colony, and in this state a colony will pass six months of confinement with ease; but if the colony gets uneasy from their confinement, they will eat from five to eight pounds a month, and soil their hives and themselves so as to cause their loss in from six weeks to two months from the time they commenced to eat so voraciously. To help control this appetite, cellar wintering has proven about the best plan here at the north, because from the even temperature maintained the bees need but little food to keep up the necessary warmth they require during this period of partial inactivity which winter compels them to pass through. As but little food is required, the body of the bee easily contains the indigestible part, and thus all goes well. Next to the cellar comes chaff packed hives, because, as the bees are surrounded with porous walls which take off the

moisture passing from the bees' bodies, also retaining the warmth generated by themselves, they are kept in a more uniform temperature than they would be without the chaff packing, thereby lessening the consumption of honey and enabling them better to throw off a part of the moisture contained in their food, and to contain the rest till the weather shall be sufficiently warm enough for them to fly. This method has a seeming advantage over cellar wintering in that it allows the bees to fly if an opportunity permits, during winter, but is offset by the more uniform temperature, and a consequent decrease in the consumption of stores in the cellar. As these two plans are about the only feasible ones, let us next look after the other causes which help these plans to be a success or a failure. Those which look toward a failure are these:

First, poor honey, such as honey dew, the juice from decayed fruit, soured and unsealed stores, because the bees have to take into their bodies an excess of that which is not real food to them to sustain their existence, thereby distending their bodies, and unless a chance to fly presents itself often they must die. Second, All causes which disturb them in their winter repose, because as soon as they are disturbed they take more food than is required for their existence, thus placing them (with the best of food) in the same condition they would be with poor honey. So we see how important it is that they should have perfect quiet, that no mice or rats are allowed in or on the hives, or that the temperature of the cellar does not get so high as to make them uneasy. Third, But few bees, or mostly old ones, because, if but few bees, they cannot keep up the desired warmth without consuming an undue quantity of food, thus thwarting our object; and if old bees, they will die of old age before the

young ones in sufficient numbers hatch next spring. Those looking toward success are these:

That those on summer stands have a flight once in from four to six weeks; that each hive contains an abundance of bees and good sealed honey or sugar syrup made of the best granulated sugar, a good queen, a hive so that the bees can cluster compactly, etc., because all of these things have a tendency toward accomplishing our object of keeping the bees in such a state of quietude that they can contain their feces for a great length of time, for upon this hangs all the secret of successful wintering. If bees are to be fed sugar syrup, this should be done long enough before cold weather is expected so that all can be sealed over and arranged around the cluster within easy reach of the bees, and not wait till the beginning of cold weather, as many do. "But," says one, "our bees die more rapidly when we have a loss in the spring, from the middle of March till fruit bloom, (with purifying flights from once in two weeks to every day, and that when they have the best of stores), than they do at any time during the winter." Even so; the case has been the same here. The reason was this: Their vitality was so impaired by the strain brought to bear on them consequent upon holding their excrement for four or five months during continued cold or cool weather, so that they could not fly to void this excrement at all, that they spring dwindled, or, in other words, they died of premature old age, as work or exercise of any kind shortens the life of the bee very fast; hence we have bees living only six to eight weeks during June, July and August, while a bee hatched in September or October lives from six to eight months if they are kept in that quiet state they should be to winter perfectly.

Borodino, N. Y.

A VISIT TO TEXAS.

E. T. FLANAGAN.

TEXAS is a wonderful state. Its people are intelligent, enterprising, progressive, generous and hospitable. Only by traversing it from the borders of Arkansas and the Indian Territory on the north, to the Rio Grande, and from the low-lying coast, with its cane field and cotton patches, out to its western limits with sheep and cattle ranches of a hundred thousand acres, can one form an adequate conception of its magnitude. It is an empire in itself. Leaving it when there was not a single mile of railroad within its entire borders, when the Indian, the buffalo, the mustang, wild deer and antelope roamed over a great portion of its extent, almost unmolested, to return after a lapse of more than forty years, the effect is bewildering. Cities and towns have sprung up as by magic, railroads span it in every direction, institutions of learning abound, schools are found everywhere sustained by the largest fund devoted to that purpose in the world. With its coal, iron, lead, marble and granite, almost untouched, with its wonderfully diversified soil and climate, its deep water outlets to the commerce of the world, what a glorious future awaits it. One is almost carried away in contemplating the future of this fortunate people, and feels an almost irresistible impulse to at once cast in his lot with them. Especially is this so with the bee-keeper who is able to grasp the wonderful development that awaits his chosen pursuit, for, though few bee-keepers now realize it, Texas is destined to lead in the production of honey, and that of the finest grades, too. This may look to some as the wildest romancing, but mark the prediction.

Leaving Belleville, Ills., on the 15th of September, it was my intention to attend the meeting of the Southwest Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, held in Beeville, Bee county, Texas, at the Jennie Atchley ranch, but circumstances I could not control prevented. I, however, finally reached there some days after the meeting had been held. I heard it was a most interesting occasion, and well attended, but I have no doubt there will be a full account of it in the Southland Queen and probably other bee journals. I received a cordial welcome from the Atchley family, from the youngest to the oldest, and I can truly say that never have I seen an entire family so given up to all that pertains to bees and bee-keeping. Why even the baby has his colony of bees. The next two oldest showed me their bees and told me they individually owned and worked ten colonies each, and they were only little tots going to school, while Willie runs and owns an out apiary of over 100 colonies of genuine Holy Land or Syrian bees, bred up from imported stock, and Miss Amanda attends personally and owns a splendid apiary of as pure Carniolans as you will find anywhere, while the "mother bee," Mrs. Atchley, gives her time to an apiary of genuine Cyprians of over 100 colonies, besides seeing after the home apiary of several hundred nuclei and full colonies of pure three and five-banded Italians. All over the place bees are scattered: on the porch, in the yard, even in the office, where there is a constant passing to and fro, there was a nucleus working away, through the open door, from morning till night, disturbing no one, though the little ones were at play around it constantly. One might infer that, having so many varieties of bees, it would be a very hard matter to keep them separate and pure. Not at all. The Atchleys have really as good an opportunity to keep

the different races pure, as have those that have tried to raise queens on islands distant from the mainland, and right here they have the advantage of most queen breeders, as the yards containing the different races are from six to eight miles from the home apiary and from each other. "Yes, but how about wild bees, and bees owned by other bee-keepers?" will be asked at once. That is easily answered. There are none. "How can that possibly be?" will be asked at once. That, too, can be easily answered. Picture to yourself a country covered with a scrubby growth, none of it large enough to hold a colony of bees even if one were found to be hollow; imagine further, this same country fenced, and in large tracts of 20,000 to 50,000 acre tracts or "ranches," with not a house or person living on them; with no rocks, holes, caves or cavities to hold a single swarm of bees, and you will have an idea of how the Atchleys can keep and raise different varieties of bees, and have a fair chance, if they begin with pure stock, to keep them so. The country around Beeville was covered with flowers. I counted no less than thirty-two kinds in bloom while there. I do not know, however, that they all yield honey, but I do know that the Atchleys had secured and already sold a fine crop of several tons, and that since I returned home I have received a letter from them, from which I quote: "We are having a regular honey flow on now, and if we have good weather for the remainder of this month and next, we will get a good fall crop, and it is fine honey. Some colonies have stored as much as forty pounds since you were here, and fall swarming has begun, and we will now make some increase, as we will divide all our strong colonies." Just think of that, will you!! Swarming, making increase, and the possibility of getting 100 pounds of honey from a single colony in Octo-

ber and November. To show the wonderful conditions that obtain in that truly bee-keepers' Paradise when all things are favorable, Willie Atchley showed me a grape vine on which he had fastened a frame of bees, brood and honey, to which he had attached a good, almost hatching, cell of a choice Holy Land queen; he did this to save a choice cell he had over, having run out of a suitable hive in which to place a nucleus, and too far from home (some seven miles) to just then get one. The cell hatched in due time, the young queen was mated in due season, began to lay, and actually filled the frame with eggs and brood in all stages, when it was removed and placed in a suitable hive, and when I saw it it was a fair sized colony, and was storing some surplus, and all this in the open air, surrounded by almost a hundred colonies.

Just to show how difficult it is for runaway swarms to find a suitable home, or in fact any home whatever, I will mention that Mr. E. J. Atchley invited me to go to a "picnic" with him, the "picnic" to consist in removing four swarms of bees from the steeple of a church in a little town some miles away. I had to decline, as my time was limited. By the way, the impression has prevailed that Mr. Atchley was a confirmed invalid and unable to take an active part in the busy work around him. Never was there a greater mistake. The climate of Beeville must certainly agree with him, and whatever may have been his former condition, a more active, capable, intelligent man, would be hard to find. He has general oversight of everything, but his special charge is their well equipped factory, that is his especial pride. Their trade in queens, under Mrs. Atchley's personal supervision, is undoubtedly the largest in the world, and is something to be proud of. While there, I saw orders received from Ireland, Australia, Canada, and

from several parts of the United States, and I learned on good authority that their trade with foreign countries was larger than all other dealers' combined. This article is too long already, but I cannot close it without reference to one of the cleanest, brightest, most wide-awake bee journals in the United States, edited, printed, bound and mailed in its own office under the careful, painstaking supervision of Mr. J. O. Grimsley, a No. 1 printer and a practical apiarist—the Southland Queen, that well deserves the patronage of every bee-keeper in Texas, and indeed throughout the entire south. Part of what I have written above, Mr. Editor, may look somewhat like "free advertising," but it is not so intended. True merit deserves recognition.

Belleville, Ill.

Nebraska Notes.

MRS. A. L. HALLENBECK.

ONCE more October is here. The leaves, red and yellow, soon grow brown and sere, as the wind drives them from their parent trees to be trodden under foot and drenched by the cold autumn rain.

To some of us the October of 1896 will be a time long to be remembered. Of the days of anticipation and planning that I might be able to enjoy the pleasure of meeting the bee-keeping friends at Lincoln, at the convention, October 7th and 8th, I need not tell.

At the appointed time, none of the family being sick, the weather all that could be wished for, and last, but by no means least, enough money in the family pocket-book to pay expenses, 9 o'clock, October 7th, found me en route for Lincoln.

On reaching the convention in session at the university chapel, I found a

goodly gathering of bee-keepers, but few of whom I had met before. Among them I recognized the faces of Dr. Mason, A. I. Root and Dr. Miller, who seemed familiar from their printed pictures in the journals. When the meeting adjourned, and getting acquainted was the order of the day, among the cordial greetings none was more hearty than that of G. W. York, of the American Bee Journal, and the convention hand-book which he kindly presented to each of the members of the convention, will be a pleasant reminder of the pleasing gentlemanly face of the giver.

E. R. Root, Mr. and Mrs. Secor, Mr. and Mrs. Gladish, Mr. and Mrs. Aikin, and others, were met from other states, and many of our Nebraska people that had previous to our meeting been strangers, clasped hands and exchanged greetings.

I shall not attempt to tell of the convention proceedings, as there are many others better able than I, to give them all, but I can not pass over without mentioning them. A. I. Root's talk, Eugene Secor's poem, and Dr. Miller's address to the 600 university students, which he concluded by singing. And such singing! But I can't describe it. The only way to appreciate it is to hear it, and I'll tell you, in confidence, remember, that that singing was well worth to me all it cost me to attend the convention.

On Thursday, the second day of the convention, we were invited to take a street car ride over the city of Lincoln, and a jolly street car load the bee-keepers made. Many places of interest were visited, or viewed, rather, as only a glimpse of the state farm, the capital, Bryan's home, and other places could be had, in the limited time we had to go over so much ground. This trip we took in the forenoon, and scarcely had we settled down to business in the afternoon when we were informed that the chancellor of the uni-

versity was waiting to show us through the university buildings. Here we saw the university students busy in the different departments of their work. I should like to tell you of all we saw here; of the gentleman and scholar, Chancellor McLean, who so kindly conferred upon us the favor of viewing the different parts of this great institution of learning where Nebraska boys and girls can receive, almost free of cost, except for board and lodging, instruction in any branch of study they may wish to pursue.

Our visit to the university over, business was taken up again, and all too soon came evening and the last meeting of the session. Some of the members were compelled to leave before this last session; still a goodly number was in attendance and the evening passed pleasantly, but like all other good things, came to an end too soon, and after many vigorous handshakings the bee-keepers dispersed. Those who were in attendance from abroad returned to their various homes and vocations; the Nebraska people going back to work, preparing their bees for winter, etc.

The season with us, while not all we could wish it, and not as we have sometimes, has been fair. My bees average about fifty pounds comb honey, spring count, the best colonies storing about one hundred pounds. All have abundant supplies for winter.

And now once again our season is over;

We'll bid it goodbye, and plant some more clover;

Crimson clover, white clover, and alfalfa, make it,

But the prize for most honey, sweet clover will take it.

At least that's the story told at the convention;

I tell it again without evil intention.

Sweet clover for roadside, for ditches and hollow;

For horses and cattle good pasture will follow.

And then with our supers all crowded with honey,

We bee-keepers surely will not want for money:

And when once we have it, we surely can sell it,

For everyone wants it as soon as they smell it.

Millard, Neb.

A VISIT TO MR. STOLLEY.

MRS. A. L. AMOS.

IT has gone by—my first convention—the North American in Nebraska. And yet it is not wholly gone. I have, to abide with me, many a pleasant thought of the intelligent, kindly faces of my brother and sister bee-keepers, and of those genial men whose home is the university in which Nebraskans are so much interested. I have not a recollection of a single disagreeable personality, although I regret that my acquaintance with all could not be more full. It is "touch and go" in this busy world, whether the ships "pass in the night" or by day.

My bee expedition would not have been complete, however, without a visit to Mr. Stolley, our Grand Island bee-keeper. Mr. Stolley's home—I will not say "house," for no place in the west has been to me more truly suggestive of the word "home"—is situated a mile and a quarter southwest of the city, and is approached by an ordinary country road. That is, it used to be such, but since Mr. Stolley took it in hand, it is bordered on both sides with a rank growth of the sweet clover he lauds so highly, and which he has done so much to popularize. Some of it is dry and full of seed, offering an inviting field to those gleaners who may be meditating a trip to Dr. Mason's. It is not all dead, however, but is still waving its delicate white blossoms. I know not what may be assigned to this plant in the generally accepted "language of flowers," but to me no other is so suggestive of sweetness and light.

In regard to Mr. Stolley's personal ity, I may say that he is a German who came to this country at the age of eighteen. I wish we could attract more of just such immigrants. He will not object to my telling you that he is now 65, and if one could predict from his appearance, he has still many useful years before him. We cannot predict, but we can hope. After a few minutes spent in pleasant conversation with Mr. Stolley about our common interest, we went out together to look about us. Everything seemed suggestive of the presiding genius and his qualities of neatness, order and thrift. It has ever seemed to me that this beautiful prairie of ours says to the new-comer, "Make of me what you will." Mr. Stolley's home shows what may be done when the seeing eye, thinking brain and skilful hand, work in unison. We went first to the apiary, whose general plan and arrangement is known to many, as it was described and illustrated in the American Bee Journal a few months ago.

Mr. Stolley winters on the summer stand, and after much experimenting with hives and frames, he gives his preference to double-walled hives, holding deep, square frames of the "American" style. He has some hives capable of holding fourteen of these with division boards. He contracts for winter, putting chaff cushions at the sides and on top. The frames of honey removed from the brood chamber are kept to be used in spring in building up. In his spring management he does not practice "spreading of brood." On the contrary, he says, "Never break the cluster, the living globe of bees brood." He says, "Insert your frames of honey at one side or the other, or both, but never in the middle."

Mr. Stolley has also tried the new Heddon hive, and with it has had good success. He desires no increase now, but keeps two hives for every colony,

and if it seems necessary, he divides, but unites again at the close of the season. In queening his apiary, he aims to keep about half of the queens of the current season's rearing, and the other of the summer preceding. He never keeps a queen over two years, unless she is something extra. His remarkable success with bees is so well known that I need only allude to it.

Mr. Stolley is a "tree" man, as well as a bee man. He takes pardonable pride in his beautiful grove and orchard covering thirty-five acres. He has a greater variety of trees, deciduous and evergreen, than is often found in the west. Some of them are two feet in diameter, and so high that I am afraid to venture at a guess. And yet Mr. Stolley planted them. I understood from him that he had sold \$900 worth of wood in a single season. Yet there is no perceptible gap, for Mr. Stolley keeps planting. Where trees are likely to be removed, he prepares for that by putting little trees between them to take their places. He has many bearing walnuts, and some small ones of only one year's growth.

Mr. Stolley wished me to have something more tangible than memories to take with me, so I have as a gift from him a fine sample of his sweet clover honey and all the walnuts and seedling elms I cared to take. I am not likely to forget my visit very soon. Before I do, I am quite likely to accept his invitation to go again. For those who can take it, a visit to Mr. Stolley is "a liberal education."

Coburg, Neb.

Golden Queens! From Texas.

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

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THE LATE ALLEN PRINGLE.

W. F. CLARKE.

THE BEE KEEPERS' REVIEW.

WHEN I received the following postal card from the editor of the Review:—"Would you feel like saying a few words in the Review about our departed friend, Allen Pringle? If you do I shall be glad to publish them;" it gave me a mournful pleasure to accept the invitation thus conveyed to me, because it afforded me the opportunity of casting a wreath of respectful remembrance on the premature grave of one whom I esteemed very highly during his life-time. Our homes were widely apart; we rarely met except on such occasions as bee conventions and agricultural exhibitions; we had therefore but little chance for forming personal acquaintance and friendship, so that I cannot say much about him except as a public man. Of his qualities as a bee-keeper it is useless for me to speak. His writings are left to speak for him, and they testify that he was an intelligent and skillful manipulator of bees, well up to the times, not carried away with worthless novelties, but still duly appreciating all real improvements, and always standing in the front rank of practical apiculturists. His appointment as Canada's Commissioner to the World's Fair at Chicago, was a well-deserved tribute to his eminence as a bee-keeper. Mr. Pringle carried on a farm as well as an apiary and was one of the leading spirits at local and provincial Farmers' Institutes.

Our deceased friend was versatile in his studies, was well up in Natural Science, devoted much attention to political economy, was a zealous free trader, a sworn enemy to protection in every form, and radical in the stand he took on all public questions. I think the last effusion of his pen was a brief

letter to the Toronto Globe written on the sick bed from which he never rose, and promising, as soon as his strength would permit, a thorough handling of the silver question, in regard to which he was a pronounced bi-metalist. In religion, he was an agnostic and at the time of his death, was President of the Canadian Secular Union, an organization for the propagandism of Secularism in Canada. He was a frequent contributor to the organ of the Union, a weekly journal known as "Secular Thought." He was an able controversialist, always displaying the courage of his convictions, courteous and fair to opponents, but rather inclined to obtrude his views on occasions when they were somewhat out of place. I make this last remark with special reference to certain bee conventions at which I deemed it my duty to object to the introduction by him of subjects which it was impossible to fully discuss on such occasions, but reference to which led to the utterance of sentiments by him which could hardly be allowed to pass without challenge by those holding strong convictions opposite to his own.

In this connection I wish to put on record myself as recognizing Mr. Pringle's transparent honesty and sincerity. These were among the most marked and conspicuous features of his character. No one could discuss points of difference with him in private conversation, as I did repeatedly, without being deeply impressed with the fact that, however mistaken you might consider him in any of the views he held, they had been reached along the road of conviction.

He was also broad-minded and liberal, incapable of deceit and guile, unswervingly loyal to what he considered truth and duty. Immense injustice is done him in an article on page 217 of the Review, which I deeply regret he did not live to answer, by a writer totally incapable of measuring a man of

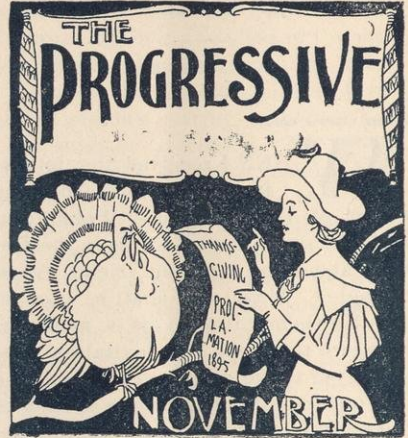
Mr. Pringle's breadth, who set out by saying:—"If Mr. Pringle had manifested a better spirit, and kept somewhat near the truth, I should just let the matter pass." Mr. Pringle's spirit was always admirable, and he was scrupulously particular not only to keep near the truth but to hit the very bull's eye of the target of truth. His incompetent critic on the occasion referred to belongs to a little clique of Canadian bee-keepers who, had they lived a couple of centuries ago, would have drowned witches, imprisoned Quakers and burnt martyrs at the stake. The little band of Canadian bee-keepers who thoroughly sympathized with Mr. Pringle's liberality and breadth have reason to feel most deeply bereaved in the death of one who was a tower of strength and a bulwark of defense against hypocrisy, intolerance, and self-seeking in every form. They were similarly bereaved in the comparatively recent death of Mr. Cornell, and as I, now past three score and ten, look at our broken and shattered ranks, I cannot refrain from asking who will take the places of the two noble men who have gone from us to join the silent majority? Believing, as I firmly do, that death does not end all, and that men of Mr. Pringle's stamp are too valuable to the universe of God to be annihilated, not all the narrow theologies of the world can deprive me of the hope that we shall meet again in a brighter sphere, and that "We shall know each other better when the mists have rolled away!"

Guelph, Can., Aug. 19, 1896.

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THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER.

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

On page 314 will be found a very interesting article on the wintering of bees by Mr. G. M. Doolittle. As this is a subject of utmost importance just now a careful perusal of the article in question will prove decidedly beneficial.

:O:

Mrs. A. L. Amos (page 319) in a charming and versatile manner describes a visit paid to the apiary of Mr. Stolley of Lincoln, Neb. Truly, if all bee-keepers made the beautifying of their homes and the growing of useful trees a matter of primary importance a great deal of improvement would be manifest.

:O:

We have received the following letter from S. T. Fish & Company, Chicago, Ills.: "We wish to inform you that we are in the market to buy comb and extracted honey and will pay cash. If anyone writes you or you have any to offer let us have

a reply on the subject. We buy both dark and white.

:O:-----

Beeswax is coming in quite plentiful just now. More so than in years past; yet we use a great deal of beeswax, and as every indication points to a big demand for foundation the coming year, we have concluded to offer a little better price than we have been doing the past few months. We now quote 25c cash or 27c trade for all good beeswax delivered at our railroad station. Always put your name on packages which you ship, so we may know from whom the package comes.

:O:-----

We are now receiving a good many orders for goods for next season's use, and to encourage more such orders, we are offering very liberal discounts. If you have the money to spare, we believe it will be to your advantage to buy your supplies this fall for next season's use. Aside from the advantage of buying cheap, you will have the long winter months in which to prepare them for the bees. We also have quite a lot of sections of different sizes, that have accumulated the past season, that we will sell very cheap to make room for a new lot. If you will write us, stating what you will need, we will make you bottom prices. Please let us hear from you.

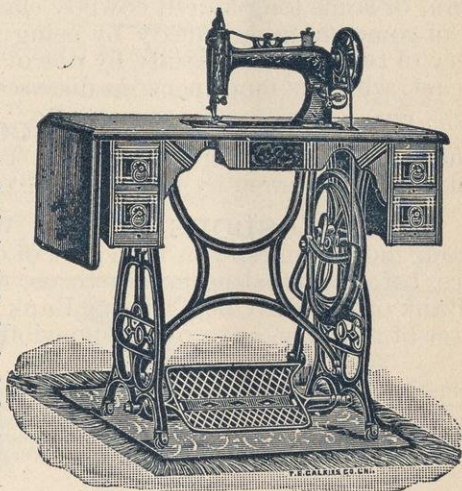
:O:-----

Now that the election is over, and politics is no longer the all absorbing theme, bee-keepers will have more leisure to devote to the perusal of the apicultural journals. What so thoroughly conducive to the enjoyment of a good article as a cosy chair before a glowing fire, a shaded lamp, and outside the wail of the sighing wind? To know that the bees are snugly housed for the winter lends additional interest to the articles read, and we resolve to put in practice in the spring some of the experiments detailed in the jour-

nals. As S. E. Miller pertinently says on page 310 of this number:

"The evenings are becoming long, and the bee-keeper finds a little more time to read up; at least, as a rule, he will find more time for reading in the winter than during the busy summer months."

We predict for our readers a treat in the near future for some of these long winter evenings. We have in view some pleasant surprises for the readers of the PROGRESSIVE, but will say no more concerning the matter just now. However, you must not build your anticipations so high that realization will disappoint your expectations.



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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.

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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 - COMPANY....

Higginsville, Mo.

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



\$2.00 PER 1000.



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

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.

Marshfield, Wis., April 15, 1896.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

The Amateur Bee Keeper....

A 70-Page Book for Beginners.

—BY—



J. W. ROUSE.

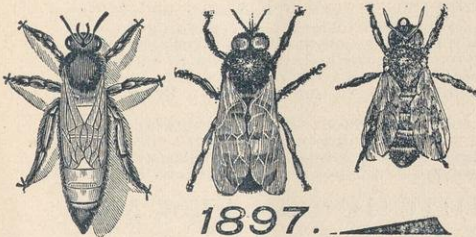


SECOND EDITION JUST OUT.

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

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

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



1897.

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

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

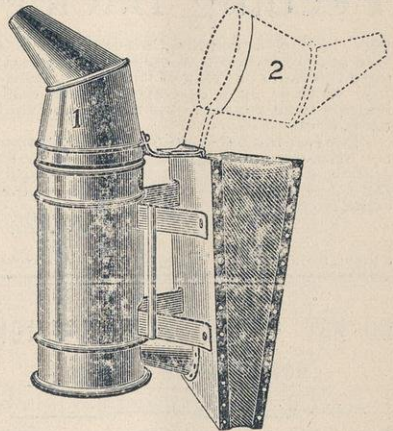
E. W. MOORE,
GRIFFIN, POSEY CO., INC.

Please mention the "Progressive."

My Gold

en Italian Queens are bred for business and beauty. Before June 1, untested, \$1; tested, \$1.50; after, untested, 75c; tested, \$1; Selected tested, for breeder, \$3; very best, \$5. Remit by P. O. order, express money order, or registered letter. Special prices on large orders. Price list free. 21f

W. H. WHITE, Blossom, Lamar Co, Tex



THE "HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER."

A Good Smoker for a Little Money.

THE HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER A DANDY.

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

Price 75c; by mail, \$1.00. Address,

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

"Higginsville Supplies" AT _____

Higginsville Prices.

KANSAS

people will save freight by
ordering their

BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, FOUNDATION,
and Everything Needed in the Apiary,

—OF—

HENRY L. MILLER,

355 SHAWNEE AVE.,

TOPEKA, KAN.

Write at once for his Illustrated Catalogue.

Feeding Back

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

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

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

W. Z. HUTCHINSON. Flint, Mich.

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

DO NOT ORDER YOUR SECTIONS

until you get our prices on



The "Boss" One-Piece Section

—ALSO—

Dovetailed Hives, Foundation

AND OTHER SUPPLIES.

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

J. FORNCROOK,

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

Please mention the "Progressive."

S. T. FISH & CO.,

189 SOUTH WATER ST..

CHICAGO.

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

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

Your banker can see our rating.

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

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

Please mention the "Progressive."



The Simplex Typewriter.

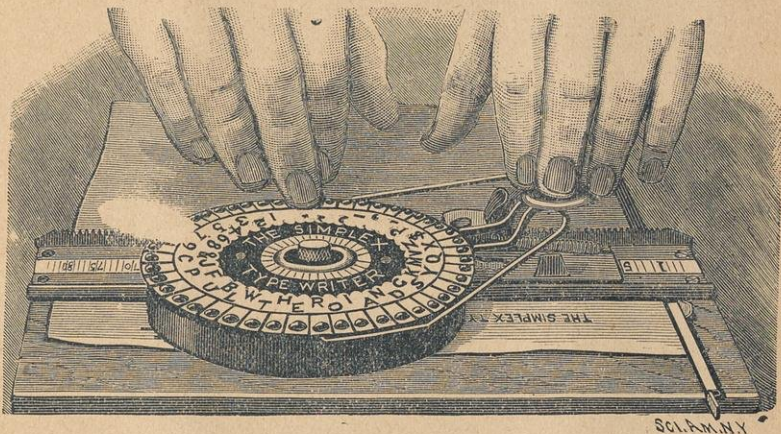


— The Simplest Thing in the World.

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

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

PRICE \$2.50.



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

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

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

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

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

EXTRA POINTS,

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

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

It has no ribbon to soil the fingers.

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

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

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

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

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

Address.

LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, MO

1896.

New

CATALOGUE, PRICES, GOODS.....

1896.

QUEEN BEES IN SEASON.

Three-frame Nuclei and Fall Colonies a Specialty.

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

AND ALL KIND OF **APIARIAN SUPPLIES**

AT
BED ROCK.

WRITE FOR ESTIMATES ON LARGE QUANTITIES.
SEND FOR MY 24-PAGE, "LARGE-SIZE" CATALOGUE

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

ADDRESS

E. T. FLANAGAN,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY,

BELLEVILLE, ILLS.

PORTER HONEY-HOUSE BEE-ESCAPE.

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

CORNEIL SMOKERS.

Cheap, strong, servicable. We have sold a good many of these, and so far there has been no complaint; but on the other hand there have been scores of letters in their praise. Price 85c. or \$1.10 prepaid.

COWAN AND NOVICE EXTRACTORS.

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

A 36-page Catalogue sent free on application.

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

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

Please mention the "Progressive" in answering this advertisement.

Latest Improved Hives and all kind of

Apiarian Supplies.

Bees and Queens.

Everything Cheap.

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



THE MODEL COOP.....

Rat, Cat, and Varmint Proof.

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

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

J. W. ROUSE & CO.,

MEXICO, MO.