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The progressive bee-keeper. Vol. 6, No. 9 Sep. 1, 1896

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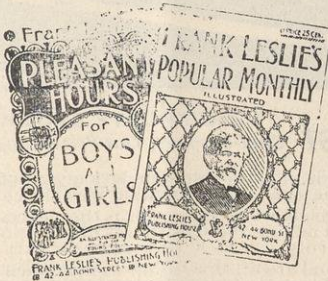
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Bee-Keepers will save money by using our Foot Power Circular Saw in making their Hives, Sections and Boxes. Machines sent on trial if desired. Catalogue free.

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10,000 pounds of BEESWAX, for Cash. Address, LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

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119 colonies Italian bees in chaff hives. EARLY QUEENS—Tested, \$1.00; untested, 50c. Sent by return mail.

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

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

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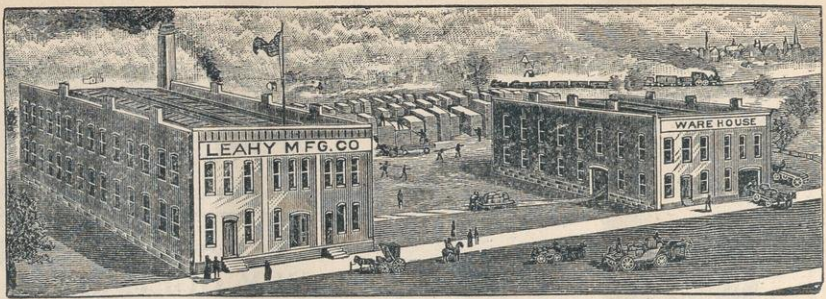
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Good Supplies, Low Prices.—Our Motto.

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 live stuff I have ever received from any place. I admire the smoothness of your work, and your close selection of lumber. Yours very truly, O. K. OLMSTEAD, Orleans, Neb.

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

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

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

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

Please send me your catalogue for 1896. 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.
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 J. W. Rouse & Co., Mexico, Mo.

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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.**

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PATENTED 1878, 1882, and 1892.

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Doctor { largest smoker { made. { 3½ inch stove.....	\$11.00-Mail,	\$1.50
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Large.....	2½	5.50- " 1.00
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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

Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife



Patented May 20, 1879.

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

P. S. An express package, containing s. x. weighs seven pounds.

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BEAVER HILLS, MISSOURI

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., SEP. 1, 1896.

No. 9

THE ISLE OF YOUTH.

BY WILL WARD MITCHELL.

On the ocean of life is a beautiful isle,
Where the waters of memory creep
O'er the sands of the past unforgett'n, the while
The zephyrs drift in from the deep.
Where the sweet-singing birds in the emerald trees
Trill carols as soft as the sigh
Of love when it touches the delicate keys
Of the soul ere its melodies die.

On this wonderful isle where the roses bloom,
And the breezes gently blow,
With agonized heart full many a tomb
Have we reared in the long ago.
And down in its depths our dead hopes lie,
And the dreams of future years;
They were lain to rest in the days gone by,
With the Marah-tinctured tears.

Our barques have sailed from the sunny isle,
And we catch its gleam no more,
As we drift along to the afterwhile
With its wondrous, mystic shore;
But often back our glances turn
To the olden trust and truth
While our hearts in anguish ache, and yearn
For the treasured Isle of Youth.

Last night in a dream I walked with you
On the silvery, sea-kissed shore,
We talked and laughed as we used to do
In the days that are no more,
And we were young, as we used to be
In the years of long ago,
When I worshipped you and you lived for me,
With a love but youth may know.

I heard your voice and I felt your kiss,
As I used to, years ago;
And my heart athrill with the olden bliss,
Was glad as an April dawn.
It was all so sweet, and yet so sad
To waken to grief and pain,
And to find the bliss I had one time had
I should never have again.

Then the old mad anger rose once more,
A rebel my heart and crushed—
To walk in a dream by the silver shore
Where love's pure fountain gushed;
But I turned away, and to my surprise,
As I glanced at the vessel's prow
On which I had sailed from the glad sunrise,
I saw it was christened—Now.

And Now is the barque which bears us on
From the past to the future fair,
And, lo! at my side in the smiling dawn,
You stand, and I stroke your hair.
So together we'll sail o'er the mystic sea,
Though flitting away from our view
Is the Isle of Youth—it will charm not me,
So long as my heart has you.

Higginville, Mo.

WHO SHALL PUBLISH BEE JOURNALS?

S. E. MILLER.

Occasionally we see hints thrown out through the bee journals that a paper published in the interest of bee-keepers should be conducted by one not interested in the sale of bees or supplies. Here I shall differ with those that hold that opinion.

Who is better prepared to edit a bee journal than one who is acquainted with the supply business and the sale of bees and queens?

Certainly if an editor publishes a paper simply for the advancement of his own interests and to boom his own wares, he is not worthy of the confidence of bee-keepers, but if he is alert to the wants and interests of his subscribers, he should not be debarred as an editor simply because he has wares to offer through his own journal.

No one is so apt to become acquainted with and have brought before his notice new inventions, and often simple yet useful devices. And no one is so capable of thoroughly comprehending and testing the merits of these new things, discarding the useless and bringing promptly before the people those things that are useful and worthy a place in the apiary than the one who has spent years in the manufacturing of hives and supplies, and at the same time has studied the nature and desires of the busy bee. In his exper-

ience as a manufacturer, he is likely to meet with things that will interest readers of bee journals, while at the same time his editorial experience will aid him greatly as a manufacturer, for he is so situated that he will readily learn what is and what is not wanted by the fraternity.

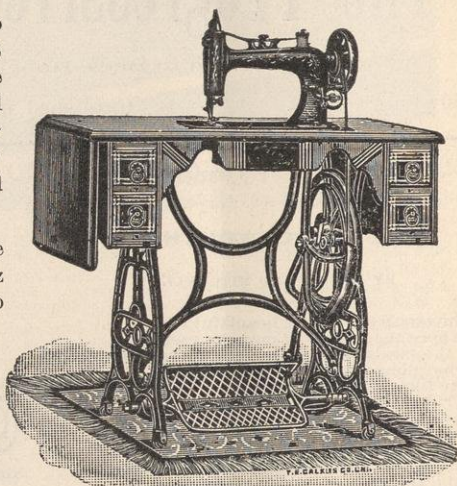
Practical work amid the hum of the busy bee in the apiary and the buzz saws in the factory, is what it takes to make an able editor of a bee journal.

Rhineland, Mo.

SEPTEMBER.

WILL WARD MITCHELL.

SEPTEMBER is here again. How quickly speeds the time away. Truly, the days slip by on wings of silver light. Seems it but a few brief weeks since, fair and smiling, young spring greeted us, a garland of flowers on her brow, her face fair and glowing from the kiss of the winter gone; and then bright summer with her wealth of royal roses, working bees and merry birds; and now the sombre autumn steals upon us, almost ere we are aware. Out yonder grows the golden rod, its yellow crest aglitter in the sunshine, and o'er it bending as it swiftly flies the cool-some wild-wind softly passes. The birds still sing midst the emerald leaves and flit through the autumn air, but soon to the sunny southland they will hie from the winter's cold, and the bees now wooing the golden rod, in the cozy hive will shortly wait till the coming of warmer days. Surely it is a wise Providence which thus directs all things and though heaping the leaves of autumn o'er the face of dead summer, scatters the buds of spring over winter's white grave. Death and resurrection—this is the lesson of life, and is it not a beautiful one?



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A HIGH ARM, HIGH GRADE, NOISE-LESS, LIGHT RUNNING, SELF THREADING SEWING MACHINE, for only \$19.50.

We pay the freight to any point within 1000 miles, and if you are not satisfied with your purchase—yes, more than satisfied—you can return the machine and get your money back.

The "New Premium" took the medal at the World's Fair, and is strictly a high-grade Sewing Machine in every respect, and the only way we can furnish them at the low price of \$19.50 is by buying them in large quantities direct from the factory. The machine is guaranteed for family use to last for ten years. In other words, you are getting a \$50 machine for only \$19.50. Remember the guarantee; also that we will take the machine back if you are not satisfied. Send in your orders at once to the

Leahy Mfg. Co. Higginsville, Mo.

Wayside Fragments...

SOMNAMBULIST.

IT is with profound sorrow we read of the death of Allen Pringle and B. Taylor. Of the former, Ed-

itor Hutchinson, of the Bee-Keepers' Review, says:

"Canadians have lost one of their brightest bee-keepers and truest men."

And further:

"He was a man of sterling integrity; one who scorned to do a mean act, and was ever ready with tongue and pen to defend the right."

We across the line have sustained as great a loss in the death of B. Taylor. Both Canadians and ourselves have a double loss to bear through the demise of these two great leaders. Each equally practical and earnest, each more than usually industrious and ambitious to serve his fellow-men; each called before the completion of self-imposed tasks.

"Their lives were as an open book, in which was written in letters of gold the faithful performance of every duty."

No monument, however costly and grand, can outdo their works they leave behind. Who shall fill their places? Not one. The loss to humanity is irreparable.

Wendell Phillips said, "That father has done his work well who has left a child better than himself." Let us hope the children of these noble men may emulate the example put before them in their father's lives. In turning from the memory of them, we feel like we are turning from the fresh-made grave of a near and dear friend.

Someone has been furnishing the New York Sun with statistics regarding the honey resources of Nebraska, which considering that many bee-keepers are contemplating a visit there shortly, may be of general interest:

"In '95 there were marketed 300,000 pounds of *strained* honey at ten cents per pound. At the same time California furnished 2,000,000 pounds of *strained* honey, 200,000 pounds of comb honey,

and 30,000 pounds of beeswax, California having 15,000,000 million fruit trees and 200,000 acres of vineland; and Nebraska having 40,000,000 fruit trees, and 1,000,000 grape vines, and 20,000 acres of fruit and flower nurseries. It is claimed that Arbor Day had its origin in Nebraska, and that on its last celebration, between sunrise and sunset, there were set 600,000 trees. Thus, it would appear, Nebraska may some day overtake California."

All right, Mr. Compiler. So far, the business is none of ours, but when you say that "the claim is made by Nebraska horticulturists that the nectar of the trees, flowers and clover lands of Nebraska gives a clearer, *more staple* and more *remarkable* honey than that of *any other state*," why, bless you, we are in the ring.

And I suspect that should we fail to protect ourselves, we might possibly join hands with California rather than suffer defeat.

(What's meant by more staple, more remarkable honey any way?)

In the same article we find, "The cost of honey culture is nominal, the outlay being limited to the purchase of the queen bees and the hives. The work of tending bees and saving the honey is light."

Better ask Dr. Miller, who has just taken a large crop, about that. The last outburst, coupled with the one just preceding, and the use of strained for extracted honey marks him as an innocent insofar as bee-keeping is concerned, but we sincerely hope that his statistics may be nearer the truth.

On page 601 of Gleanings there is stated: "The Rev. L. L. Langstroth, James Heddon, and others in later years experienced some inconvenience from what they ascribed to the presence of too much bee sting poison in the system."

Is there no known preventative of such trouble other than avoiding being stung? And may I make so bold as to ask what is the nature of such inconvenience? Surely A. I. has been, and is, so much like an elder brother, or a father, there can be no harm in asking. The editor in this article gives explicit directions as to the methods of avoiding being stung. Here they are:

"Blow a little smoke in the entrance; pry up cover gently, at the same time sending in a stream of smoke, and as the cover gradually comes up, add smoke gently. Keep smoker well in hand until all the frames are loosened, making all movements cautiously and deliberately." So simple, yes, so very simple that many would-be bee-keepers think the subject beneath their notice.

Have you never been out of patience over people's carelessness about this very thing? They do not especially desire to be stung. Oh, no! but they seem to scorn to accept any advice on the matter.

While I consider the use of a veil and even gloves almost a necessity to beginners, I have about concluded that gloves are an absolute nuisance, if not veils, except on especial occasions, when veils justly meet with some consideration. Veils most certainly bar the free passage of air, so grateful, and almost necessary when the mercury is reaching for the hundred mark. They slightly obscure vision, and for this reason I greatly fear they are detrimental to good eyesight.

Francois J. Haarhoff, in the same number, tells us that in South Africa honey sells for sixty cents a pound, but warns us not to ship any there, as the fate of imported honey is doomed.

How about moving there?

J. H. Martin's tale of "The Mystery of Crystal Mountain" grows more and more interesting, and the incident concerning the picketed mule kicking a

hive of bees clear over the hedge, reminded me of a story going the rounds, of a German whose two calves pulling up stakes in the night, managed to upset a couple of hives with their trailing ropes, about which time said German appeared on the scene, scantily attired—with the result that the calves were stung to death, while their owner came very near sharing their fate, his life being despaired of at one time.

Under "High Pressure Gardening," adulteration of seeds is touched upon. It would seem that seeds are killed, dyed, sulphur smoked, as well as inferior sorts mixed with the better varieties, etc., etc. A few years ago in the west, the purchaser of onion sets was much more liable to meet up with those of the winter onion than of the larger varieties, and many disappointed housewives were there who later on discovered the fraud. If in doubt as to this matter, just cut the set crosswise, and if double-hearted, discard.

I have been lately asked the question if high-bred poultry dealers did not in some way doctor the eggs so as to prevent hatching. This, to me, would seem a suicidal course; but I was assured that one party had made incisions through the shell with the point of a needle. I should think success rather than failure in hatching the more desirable. Were I to meet with unfavorable results, I think, should I again want to buy, I should try elsewhere, unless I myself had been at fault.

In Health Notes we are told to use salt to purify the well or cistern. Salt is so great an absorbent as to make great precaution necessary to keep it perfectly pure for use in butter and cheese making. Scattered over places peculiarly attractive to flies, it will render them much less so, and the flies will not be long finding it out. Used in a wash for any bad smelling sore, will do away with the bad smell arising

ing therefrom. If kept scattered about cellars, it will absorb all disagreeable odors, thus rendering the air much more pure. In profitable dairying, salt is a leading factor, and what higher compliment could have been paid to man than, "Ye are the salt of the earth"?

Have I forgotten about bees? Oh, no. They delight in it, and no better way to get them to accept new watering places than to supply a little salt therein. And, too, some advocate it keeps them healthy and cures paralysis.

Editor Hutchinson hopes all that has been said of sweet clover may prove true, and on this subject at least we are all agreed. Here is a paragraph I found outside of beedom (St. Louis Globe-Democrat):

"Sweet clover flowers are used in flavoring snuff and tobacco, and are said to act like camphor when packed with clothing to preserve it from moths."

Would A. I. object to our raising it for these purposes, or could it then be styled a noxious weed? I think Dr. Miller told us to place it between our surplus combs, when not in use, to accomplish the same end. I presume he will not have much to say outside of talk concerning that big honey crop. But we'll have to excuse him. We may possibly be in the same predicament another year. The rains each year are gradually on the increase, and I am with the Dadants and many others that with an increased amount of moisture clover will increase proportionately. And as clover is our mainstay, we have naught to do but patiently wait just as Dr. Miller has been doing. He has taught us a grand lesson. Probably he argued with himself that he could not expect much patience with others if he had none of his own. In commenting on this great turn of luck, Editor Root acknowledges that he "had several times advised him (Dr.

M.) to 'pull up stakes', in view of repeated yearly failures of honey crops; but if you had, it would have been just your luck to drop into some locality where there was no honey this year."

Verily,

"The truth lies round about us, all
Too closely to be sought;
So open to the vision that
'Tis hidden to our thought.

We know not what the glories
The grass and flowers may be;
We needs must struggle for the sight
Of what we always see.

In reasoning, proud, blind leaders of
The blind, through life we go,
And do not know the things we see,
Nor see the things we know."

Naptown, Dreamland.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

E. W. MOORE.

IT is now time to prepare our bees for winter, and our success for another season depends on the way our bees are managed this fall and winter. In the rush of swarming time there are a good many hives set on the ground, and now is the time to prepare suitable stands for them to sit on, and save the bottom-board from rotting and to keep the bees dry and comfortable. It also makes it more convenient for the apiarist to work with, if they are on a stand eight inches above the ground, saying nothing about the difference in looks.

After all hives are prepared with suitable places or stands we are then ready to commence the most important work of the season in wintering our bees successfully. Feeding bees so that all have plenty of stores for winter and early spring is no small item in a large apiary, provided we have to use sugar syrup. I always try and save enough extracting combs of nice sealed honey to do all my feeding, but then

there are a great many who do not produce anything but comb honey, so they must of necessity feed sugar syrup or extracted honey, and all my experience in feeding has been in favor of sugar syrup, as it comes cheaper and I think that the bees winter better on it than they do on dark or fall honey.

As for the best way of feeding, I shall not try to say, but as for me, I have not been able to find anything or way that has given more satisfaction than the quart can feeders. Each colony should have at least twenty-five pounds of stores. Go to Hive No. 1 and find the amount of honey it contains. Now if you find this colony has thirteen pounds of honey, fill four quart cans with sugar syrup or honey, and tie a thin cloth over the top of them, and turn them upside down on something to catch what may run through the cloths. Put a super or cap on the bees, and lay pieces one-fourth inches square on top of brood frames for the cans to rest on. Now set your cans on the one-fourth inch pieces directly over the cluster, spread quilt over cans, and make everything tight. In two or three days you can move cans and cap, and the job is done without any daubing or robbing among your bees. One man can feed fifty colonies of bees a day this way, and take off the cans and caps and stow them away for future use in another day, making two days' work, and if there is any other way to feed the above number of bees in two days, I haven't been able to discover it as yet, unless I should want all bees in the yard to have extra stores. Then I should give them their feed out of doors away from the hives. Let any and all of the bees have free access to the syrup. Bees cannot winter successfully if the front of the hive is higher than the back of the hive. Always have your hives so they will slope from the rear to the front, and

they will always be dry inside. Arrange some kind of wind break to protect your hives from the cold winds, as bees cannot winter successfully and be allowed to stand where all the cold winds of winter have a fair sweep at them.

What shall we do this winter when it is too cold to work out of doors? Shall we do as our bees are doing, or shall we try and use our time? If I am able to judge of the future by the past, there is plenty to do for all wide-awake bee-keepers, and I will try and tell you in the November PROGRESSIVE what your humble servant intends doing this winter, *if God be willing* to spare me, and bless me with health and strength through another winter.

Griffin, Ind.

Bee-Keeping for a Livelihood.

ANOTHER CAUSE FOR LOW PRICES OF HONEY.

LITTLE BEE.

WHILE having a pleasant chat with a friend today on successful bee-keeping, and in regard to low prices for honey, etc., we were talking of some bee-keeper, not many miles away, who was selling honey cheaper than he ought to, as buyers and consumers will say. "I can buy honey from so and so, for such a price; why should I pay you more?"

Well, said my friend, this man can raise honey cheaper than I, because his time is not so valuable to him as my time is to me. I must hire my help, and as I believe in doing everything well, I pay my help good wages, because I am certain that an expert in

bee-keeping is worth good pay, and especially when the man is industrious.

Now then, says he, this cheap honey man comes right here and sells honey almost cheaper than I can raise it. Says he, this cheap honey man has a wife and children who do most of the apiary work for him, and he calls this but little or no expense. He keeps the children at home doing work when they ought to be at school, and his good wife faithfully assists in the labors of securing the honey crop. They do most of the work, and the man puts his attention to other business. Now when the honey is gathered he puts it up in very cheap cans, and sells it very cheap because he considers it cheap; while his good wife and children did the work, and the children are deprived of the schooling they ought to have. This is one cause for cheap honey and low prices for honey.

Another cause for cheap honey comes from some farmers, who pay but very little attention to their bees, and if the bees secure more honey than they need for their own use, why then it's taken and put in the market at a low price, because it is not first-class. Farmers may do far better if they would pay some attention to their bees; that is, they should pay *more* attention to their bees than they do.

It is a strange fact that farmers know less in regard to the management of bees than should be the case. Understand, I do not mean all farmers, as there are some whom I know to be good apiarists, and have a nice little income from their bees. Some of them even state that their bees pay them better than anything else on the farm.

The reason why so many farmers know less in regard to the management of bees is that while they have given their attention to other farm stock, they have not looked as deeply into those matters that pertain to apicul-

ture. The raising of bees and honey has not been considered a business at all, but simply an adjunct, or as a pastime. The consequence is that while the farmer gives his attention to other farm stock, and learns daily how to manage with greater success, he has allowed his bees to manage themselves.

The long neglect of years places them at a disadvantage, as they find that while they are familiar with the details of farm management and the care of animals, they are lacking in the knowledge so essential to success with bees; especially when they desire to venture in keeping bees on a larger scale. Without the experience in that direction, though accustomed to having bees from boyhood at their homes, when they were kept in gums and boxes, they make many failures that might otherwise be avoided with the possession of knowledge in the matter of bee-keeping.

Farmers can keep bees just as well as they can poultry, and if they will read the different bee journals printed, they will soon be able to secure their honey in nice shape, and will therefore be able to demand a good price for it. But while the farmer clings to old traditions and adheres to former customs, he will fail to recognize the importance in other directions. No farmer ought to be without an apiary, for such will add quite a little bit to his yearly income.

When all farmers who keep bees will take more interest, and attend to their bees properly, and not let them take care of themselves, and learn how to manage bees and assist them when they need assistance, *then* they will learn how to get the bees to store the honey nicely, and will *then* be able to find ready sale for their honey at fair prices. I believe that *every* farmer should keep bees.

Cliff, New Mexico.

QUEEN-CELLS DESTROYED, ETC.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I am in a quandary. Can you help me out? Some tell me that the first queen which hatches will destroy all remaining queen-cells, while others say that they will not. Which is right? Please answer through the columns of the PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER."

To a certain extent both are right. Whether the queen-cells which remain unhatched after she emerges will be destroyed by the first queen coming out of her cell, depends entirely upon the worker bees. If they have no desire to swarm, then they allow the first hatched queen to destroy all other queen-cells, yea, more, they turn in and help her destroy them. The desire to swarm, when there is a plurality of virgin queens in the hive and cells, or the lack of the same is brought about almost wholly by a copious flow of honey, or from a scarcity of the same, providing that there are bees sufficient in the hive to have a desire to swarm when honey is coming in plentifully. Where there are but few bees in any hive, that colony will have no desire to swarm, no matter how many queens there are in the cells, nor how plenty nectar is secreted by the flowers. Hence, when honey is coming in abundantly and there are bees enough in the hive to form a swarm, we find the worker bees clustering over every unhatched queen-cell there is in the hive, thus keeping the first hatched queen from destroying them, which she will always do if they are not protected by the bees. When the bees thus protect the queen-cells, the young queen becomes enraged and utters angry notes, sounding like the word "teet" uttered several times in quick succession with short intervals

between, which is called the "piping" of the young queen. This can be easily heard by placing the ear at the side of the hive, and one accustomed to the sound can detect the hive which has the enraged queen in it by simply walking slowly through the bee yard on a still evening and listening for it. This piping always precedes the issue of any swarm having a virgin queen, and where such swarms are not desired, the hive should be opened and all the queen-cells cut off, which will effectually prevent after-swarming which always comes about by a plurality of queens, all but one of which are held by the bees as prisoners in the queen-cells. If, on the contrary, honey is scarce, or there are not bees enough of a suitable age to make a swarm, the bees pay no attention to the queen-cells that remain after the first queen hatches, thus allowing her to bite into the sides of the cells, sting the rival through the hole made, and do whatever she pleases in the matter, after which the workers destroy the cells, drag the dead queens from the hive, and finally level the queen-cells down so that nothing save a cup remains to show where they were. By listening at the side of any hive which has cast a swarm eight days previous, the apiarist can tell whether he is to expect an after-swarm or not, providing the swarm issued according to the general rule which is upon the sealing of the first queen-cell. Hearing the piping, he can open the hive the next morning and cut off ALL queen-cells, as he knows that there is a queen among the bees; or allow them to swarm, just as he may have decided.

WATER NECESSARY FOR BROOD REARING.

Again, I am asked whether water enters into the preparation of the food or chyme which is fed to larval bees. This is a disputed question, and one on

which "doctors" disagree. For my own part, I am satisfied that water is necessary for the preparation of chyme. In early spring when brood-rearing begins, we find the bees searching eagerly for water on every pleasant day when they can fly, and later on I have seen the margin of a small stream near the apiary almost literally covered with bees sucking water from the sand and mud along the water's edge. If not used for this purpose, for what is it used? Some claim that the bees themselves are thirsty, and require water to slake this thirst; hence when warm weather comes they need water. This would possibly explain the matter were it not that the bees are never seen procuring water only when there is brood in the hive. All know that in October and November there is little, if any, brood in the hive, yet we often have very warm weather during these months; much more so than during March and April. Now if the bees ever carry any water during the months first mentioned, I have failed to detect them doing so, no matter how warm it is, while in March and April they are very eager for it, so much so that very many bees go out of the hive for it in unsuitable weather, and perish from the cold, by the sun going behind a cloud while they are at the brook or ponds. From this loss many advise closing the hives on all cool days in early spring, although I think such a plan of doubtful benefit.

DO HARD TIMES COME FROM GOD?

In Mrs. Hallenbeck's Notes for July we find this: "In place of grumbling about low prices and hard times, let us accept with thankfulness whatever blessings the kind Father may see fit to bestow upon us, and try to make the best use possible of them." In reading that sentence I was led to ask, do hard times come from God? and are the present hard times and low prices of

all agricultural products a blessing sent from God? Has the earth ceased to produce of the things necessary for the comforts of man? If not, whence comes the hard times nearly everyone admits are upon us? Is it of God, or from man's inhumanity to man? From the latter, all right thinking persons will concede. When I come to exchange my honey crop for any or all agricultural products, I am fairly dealt with; but when I come to exchange my honey for interest, taxes, coal, railroad freight or fare, salaries of public officials, or things under the control of trusts and monopolies, then I find that it takes from three to five times as much honey to pay for the same as it did twenty years ago. I would like to attend the North American Bee-Keepers' Association in Nebraska this year, but I find that the cost would take 600 pounds of my honey, while it would have taken only 200 twenty years ago; while it takes nearly as much energy, labor and weariness to produce 200 pounds of honey as it ever did; and as it takes so much honey for other things I am obliged to have, I must forego the pleasure of bee conventions and stay at home to labor.

Borodino, N. Y.

A YEAR WITH THE BEES.

D. E. KEECH.

DURING March, bees are moved from the cellar, preferably on the evening of a pleasant day that promises a fair day following. During April bees are looked over, queens' wings clipped, drone comb cut out and replaced with worker comb, empty combs exchanged for comb containing honey, bees doubled up if weak, bees moved from old hives into new ones, and so on. (A bee tent comes in handy

along here). About June 1st supers should be put on, (if honey is coming in freely). If increase is desired, swarms are hived on the old stand, and the old hive moved to a new stand, changing super from the old hive to the new one. But when no increase is desired, cells are destroyed and bees allowed to return, (which they do when queens are clipped). However, this method does not always stop swarming.

I tried Dadant's plan this summer, and it worked well. They hive bees in a box, and in forty-eight hours turn them back. When necessary I use dummies in brood apartment at time of hiving swarms, and leave in till slack of honey flow. We have two honey flows here, the first commencing about June 1st, and ending about July 4th, making thirty-four days. The late flow begins about August 20th, and lasts till September 13th, making twenty-four days late flow. The early flow gives the finest quality of honey, but the fall flow gives the largest quantity.

As a rule, queens are not used that are over one year old, as I consider the first year of a queen's life the most profitable.

Honey is generally left on the hives till well ripened.

During the last of September bees are prepared for wintering by uniting weak colonies, (better not have any), supplying stores if any are needed, and filling upper stories about one-third full of chaff or woollen cloths.

During the fore part of December, generally, bees are moved into the cellar, preferably on a pleasant evening after they have had a good flight, but if the weather changes cold suddenly, move them in at the commencement of the cold spell. A stove and thermometer are kept in the cellar, and the temperature kept between forty and fifty degrees most of the time.

Martinsville, Mo.

WORK AT MICHIGAN'S EXPERIMENTAL APIARY.

R. L. TAYLOR, APIARIST.

NATURAL VS. ARTIFICIAL SWARMS.

FROM BEE KEEPER'S REVIEW.

It is a pretty generally received opinion among bee-keepers, I think, that the operation of natural swarming gives the bees an impetus that causes them to work more rapidly, both at honey gathering and comb building, than would have been the case had they not gone through that process. Whether that opinion is sound or not is a question of much practical interest, because it would often be convenient, and desirable, if the net results were not to be thereby diminished, to prevent natural swarming by artificial swarming, through the use of some method of division. On the face of it there is strong evidence that natural swarming gives the impetus referred to, but there is reason to believe that we may cherish a just suspicion that the swarming is a mere coincidence and that the apparent evidence is produced by other causes. For instance, it might easily prove to be the fact that the more rapid progress of the work of the hive is caused by the absence of the necessity of making provision for any considerable amount of brood, for a somewhat prolonged period of time, as the chronology of the apiary goes. To produce better results in the matter of surplus honey some apiarists practice caging the queen for a time, thus putting a stop to the depositing of eggs, and to that extent to the feeding of brood. Is not natural swarming nature's way of checking the queen? And, if so, may not artificial swarming be so managed that the same check is given and equally desirable results obtained.

The accompanying table gives the details of an experiment, such as circumstances permitted, conceived for the purpose of gaining, if possible, some satisfactory information on the matters referred to. The scantiness of the honey flow has prevented the attainment of the degree of success hoped for, and, besides, the experiment, cast in an entirely new field, has been a sort

of groping one, and yet, I think it will be found far from barren of valuable results.

One of the most perplexing, and at the same time one of the most natural things, that enter into the problem, is the satisfactory estimation of the amount of food necessary to produce the brood which each colony has reared during the process of the experiment; for it is evident that unless the colonies are of the same strength, and the amounts of brood reared equal, or, at least, unless the amounts of brood reared by several colonies bears the same proportion to their several strengths, this matter is in the highest degree important. It is evident, referring to the accompanying table, that the disparity between the strength of the artificial swarms of June 6th and the natural swarms of the same date is

swarms of June 23rd, arrive at a tentative conclusion, and perhaps, open the way for a satisfactory solution of these questions hereafter.

First a few words in explanation of the table. Of the swarms of June 6th, the first three are artificial; that is, made by shaking the bees with the queen from a hive in which no preparation for swarming had been made, and hiving as in the case of a natural swarm. Colonies 4-7, inclusive, are natural swarms of the same date. As the table indicates, all were given brood chambers, consisting of a single section of the Heddon hive, each furnished with full sheets of foundation. As will be seen, hives, bees, and supers were carefully weighed separately so that at the end of the experiment, July 11th, it was easy to determine the amount of the increase in each. At

	Colony No.		Contents hive.	Weight of hives June 6, 1896, in lbs.	Weight of bees in lbs.	Comb honey lbs	Weight of hive July 11th, lbs.	Increase in wt. of hive, lbs.	Numbr Heddon frames of brood	Weight of brood in lbs.	Weight of honey in brood chamber, lbs.	Total honey, lbs
	1	2										
Artificial Swarms hived June 6, 1896.	3	Fdn.	16½	3¼	.....	30%	14¾	5	6¼	8	8	8
	2	"	17¾	5¾	.....	29%	11¾	6½	8½	3¾	10¾	10¾
	1	"	16¾	3	.....	31	14¾	4½	5½	8¾	8¾	8¾
	Total	.....	.....	12	6½	.....	.....	19	20	20½	.....	27
Natural Swarms hived June 6, 1896.	4	"	17	7¼	22½	27	10	7¾	10	.....	.....	.....
	5	"	17½	6¾	20	27½	10	8	10	.....	.....	.....
	6	"	16¾	7¼	23	26¾	10	8	10	.....	.....	.....
	7	"	17¾	7	14¼	29	11¼	8	11¼	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	28¼	79¼	.....	.....	41¼	.....	.....	.....	79¼	
Hived June 23, 1896.	8	Str's.	15¼	7	14¾	24¼	9	5	6¼	2¾	17½	Natural Swarm.
	9	"	14¾	7¾	12¼	29¾	15	4½	5½	6¾	21 5-8	Artificial Swarm.
	10	"	15½	6¼	14½	22½	7	5	61-4	¾	15 1-4	Natural Swarm, Virgin Q.
	11	Fdn.	16½	9½	13¼	20	12½	5	61-4	6 1-4	24½	Natural Swarm.

so great, and the amount of brood of each class bears such different ratio to its strength, as compared with that of the other, that it would be futile to attempt to show that either class did the better, without knowing the amount of honey required for the rearing of a pound of brood, and it would be equally impossible to make a valid argument showing the amount of honey required for the rearing of a given amount of brood, unless it is first determined whether the two classes gathered honey equally well in proportion to their strength. Still, if we assume that the two classes gathered honey with equal zeal, which is probably not a very violent assumption, we may, especially if supported by facts drawn from the

the same time the hives were gone over carefully to determine the amount of brood in each, which is expressed in Heddon frames, and the weight of the brood is determined from the showing in the case of the colonies 4 to 7, whose hives were practically free from honey, and the frames full of brood had an average weight of about one and a fourth pounds. From this, when the amount of brood is determined, it is easy to find the amount of the honey in the brood chamber. In the case of the swarms of June 23rd the same course was pursued, except that 8, 9 and 10 were hived on starters, 9 being an artificial swarm, and 10 a natural swarm with a virgin queen.

Starting with the above assumption,

then, that the two classes of swarms of June 6th each gathered the same amount of honey per pound of bees, it is only necessary (not to be captious about minor points) in order to find the amount of honey expended in the rearing of brood to find the number which multiplied by the number of pounds of brood in each class will give results which if added respectively to the number representing the pounds of honey in evidence in each class will give sums which will take the second and fourth place in a true proportion in which the numbers representing the weight of the bees in the two classes are the other two terms, in other words to find the value of X in the expression: $12: X \text{ } 20 \text{ plus } 27: ; 28\frac{1}{2}: X \text{ } 41\frac{1}{2} \text{ plus } 79\frac{1}{2}$. The value of X will be found to be almost exactly $2\frac{1}{2}$. But it is 35 days since the bees were hived, and if we allow 5 days for the time that elapses before active feeding begins, 30 days remain—nearly time enough for a generation and a half. Making proper allowance we may say, till some crucial experiment is made, that it requires nearly two pounds of honey for the production of a pound of unhatched brood. Of course, much pollen is used in addition. If the mature bees during their active life use any considerable amount of honey with their more substantial pollen diet, that complicates the matter. If the same line of reasoning be applied to the colonies of June 23rd, proper allowance being made for the difference in the length of time during which feeding has been going on, and for the greater proportion of uncapped brood, they will furnish striking corroborative evidence.

That the assumption made above is not a violent one is shown clearly, so far as the performance of one colony can do it, by No. 9 of the table. An artificial swarm of about the average strength of others of the same date, the total amount of its honey product is considerably above the average. The results in the case of this colony prove, so far as they go, that artificial swarms may do fully as effective work as natural ones.

It is only necessary to point out further that No. 10, the colony with a virgin queen, in proportion to its strength, outdid all its competitors in the production of comb honey—the point where excellency was least looked for—a result which seems at least to call for

a suspension of judgment on the question of the desirability of virgin queens in colonies used for the securing of comb honey.

Lapeer, Mich.

THE LINCOLN CONVENTION, OCTOBER 7 AND 8.

We have received the following further notice concerning the next North American meeting, from the secretary, Dr. A. B. Mason:

STATION B, TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1896.

MR. EDITOR—As you already know, the next meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association is to be held in Lincoln, Nebraska, in one of the University buildings, on the 7th and 8th of next October, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. of the 7th, and closing with the evening session on the 8th.

The securing of railroad rates, and all arrangements at Lincoln, have been left by the Executive Committee with the Nebraska bee-keepers, and my correspondence has been mostly with Mr. L. D. Stilson, editor of the Nebraska Bee-Keeper, and secretary of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers Association, and through his efforts arrangements have been made by which the railroad rate will be one fare, plus \$2 for the round trip, tickets to be bought on Oct. 6, but I learn that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad has not yet entered into the agreement, but will probably do so before the time of meeting.

The way for bee-keepers east of Lincoln to take advantage of the Homeseekers' Excursion rates is to purchase their tickets to a point beyond Lincoln, then stop off at Lincoln for the convention, and afterward go on to the point to which the tickets were purchased, pay the extra \$2 there, and start on the return trip. But your local railroad agent should be able to give you definite information about this.

In addition to the above it is possible that a rate of a fare and a third on the certificate plan will also be made to accommodate those who cannot take advantage of the Homeseekers' Excursion rate. Watch the bee-papers for further announcements as to rates.

The Wabash railroad will sell tickets on the above date for one fare for the round trip, which from here is \$21.40. As yet, I have received no information about rates from north, south, or west of Lincoln.

The Nebraska bee-keepers have promised to entertain free all members of the Association who live outside of Nebraska, and anyone interested in bee culture can become a member by the payment of one dollar to the secretary. It seems to me that Nebraska bee-keepers have taken a good-sized contract, and I hope we shall have the largest convention the association has ever held, but the Nebraska bee-keepers are said to be "hustlers," and there need be no fears about their filling their part of the bill, even if hundreds of bee keepers "try their mettle."

That all may know something of what to expect, the following program has been provided:

Honey Commission Men and Adulteration—George W. York, of Chicago, Ill.

Improvements in Bee-Culture—Ernest R. Root, of Medina, Ohio.

Bee-Keepers' Exchange—Prof. A. J. Cook, of Claremont, Cal.

The Past and Future of Bee-Keeping—Mrs. J. N. Heater, of Columbus, Neb.

The Union and Amalgamation—Thomas G. Newman, of San Diego, Cal.

How to Secure Comb Honey—W. Z. Hutchinson, of Flint, Mich.

Importance of Water in the Apiary—Hon. E. Whitcomb, of Friend, Neb.

Economic Value of Bees and their Products—C. P. Dadant, of Hamilton, Ill.

Some of the Conditions of Nebraska—L. D. Stilson, of York, Neb.

The Honey Producer and Supply Dealer—Rev. Emerson T. Abbott, of St. Joseph, Mo.

The Wild Bees of Nebraska—Prof. Lawrence Bruner, of Lincoln, Neb.

Artificial Heat and Pure Air, Properly Applied in Wintering—R. F. Holtermann, of Brantford, Ont.

An original poem by Hon. Eugene Secor, of Forest City, Iowa.

Sweet Clover as a Honey Producing Plant—Wm. Stolley, of Grand Island, Neb.

How to Winter Bees Successfully—Hon. Geo. E. Hilton, of Fremont, Neb.

The Production of Extracted Honey—Two brief papers; one by N. E. France, of Platteville, Wis.; and one by J. C. Balch, of Bronson, Kas.

—Mrs. J. M. Null, of Miami, Mo.

President A. I. Root will give an address on some subject that will be of interest to all.

It is the present intention to devote the first evening's session to addresses of welcome by Gov. Holcomb, in behalf of the state, and by the Chancellor, Hon. Geo. E. McLean, in behalf of the State University. Responses will be made by Hon. Eugene Secor, of Iowa, and others who will be named later. Ex-Gov. Saunders, an old-time bee-keeper, will also address the convention, and at some session Prof. Chas. E. Bessy will tell us something about "Botany as Related to the Honey-Flora."

I am informed that there will be from 1500 to 1700 students at the university, and it is probable, if time will admit, that from 600 to 800 of them will desire to listen to one or more brief addresses on apianian subjects that will be of interest to them.

It is possible that too many papers and addresses have been provided for, but it is fair to presume that the Nebraska bee-keepers are "hustlers", and we know that those whose names are on the program are also "hustlers," or they would not have been put there, for this is to be a meeting of "hustlers."

Mr. E. Whitcomb, president of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association, writes me that "No pains will be spared to make the meeting the most pleasant ever enjoyed, and Lincoln..... will be yours on that occasion;" and the editor of the American Bee Journal says, "Let's simply astound the Nebraska people with numbers."

It is expected that the Amalgamation Committee will make a report that will be of interest to every bee-keeper on the continent, and it is hoped as many will be present as possible.

A. B. MASON, Secy.

WANTED!

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

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Bee Notes.

D. E. KEECH.

To fasten pieces of old comb in sash, use darning needle and twine. Fasten twine to end of top bar, then pass needle through edge of comb and around top bar, and so on.

To clean honey extractor, tip machine partly on one side; then pour in enough water to touch revolving frame, and turn crank rapidly. Turn machine from side to side occasionally.

To clean propolis from zinc, or anything else, immerse in scalding water, or pour scalding water over them. Water must be scalding hot, and plenty of it.

To get rid of bees and flies when working with honey, use the cellar for a honey house, or work by lamplight after dark. It will not do to store honey in the cellar unless it should be sealed air-tight. Those having tight honey houses with doors and windows provided with screens and bee-escapes are all O. K.

Martinsville, Mo.

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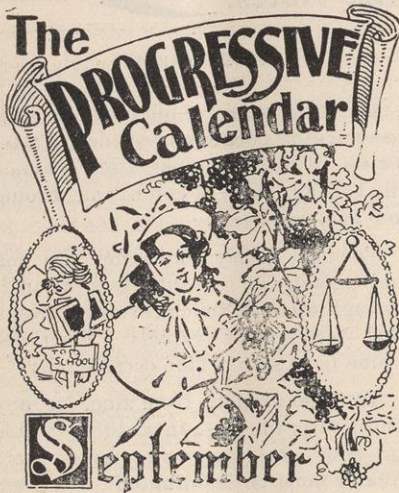
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THE PROGRESSIVE BEE KEEPER.

A journal devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Industries.

TERMS: Fifty cents per year, in advance.

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

THE Southwest Texas Bee-Keepers' Association holds its Third Convention at Beeville, Tex., on the 16th and 17th of Sept. All are invited. No hotel bills to pay. Reduced rates on all the railroads. J. O. Grimsley is secretary.

:O:

THE death of B. Taylor removes from the ranks of apiculture one of the foremost promoters of the industry, and a veteran among bee-keepers. A public benefactor, a man of large soul and lofty intellect, his loss will be keenly felt by those who looked to him for counsel and assistance, and from our journals will be missed those delightful articles at once so interesting and instructive.

:O:

ALLEN PRINGLE, the veteran Canadian apiarist, is dead, and we across the line, mourning the loss of a leading bee-keeper, can readily and heart-

ily sympathize with our Canadian brothers in the loss they have sustained. Two bright and shining lights have faded from the apicultural sky, and in their stead we see the empty chair and vacant hearth which speak of some dear loved one gone—"gone from this earth forever."

:O:

"Skylark and Sonnambulist ought to 'amalgamate,' if there's no real impediment further than appears on the surface. Do you ask why we think so? Well, the former has been *dreaming* that he lived in the year A. D. 3000, and tells in Gleanings about wingless and stingless bees and queens—both wings and stings having been bred entirely off in the 1100 years beyond this. Now if such a fantastic dreamer isn't a proper person to amalgamate with such a sleep-walker as Sommy, we don't know anything about the eternal fitness of things. As there could be no objections on 'international grounds, we think perhaps the California folks would be willing that *this* amalgamation should proceed. But if there are any objections to it, speak out now, or 'forever after hold your peace'."—American Bee Journal.

Yes, Skylark has been dreaming of the future—of wingless, stingless, bees and queens, and the like, and Bro. York thinks Sommy and the lark aforesaid ought to amalgamate. But from our present knowledge of Sommy, the ghostly bee-keeper from the realms of Dreamland prefers real, live, genuine bees with stings, and probably would object to being "amalgamated." And, surely, Bro. York could never advocate the idea of stingless bees, for did he not once have a real "Stinger" in the columns of his paper? who, were he in existence now, would undoubtedly resent the faintest allusion to bees without stings.

:O:

40,000 feet of lumber has been used at the Higginsville factory for shipping crates the past season. As the average amount of lumber used to each crate is about 1½ feet, you will see that we have made about 30,000 crates, and as these crates will average about 18

pounds of honey, you will see that our customers have produced over half a million pounds of comb honey. This at 14c a pound would bring over \$75,000. As about only half the honey is put up in sections, (the rest of it being extracted), we estimate that our customers have produced from \$125,000.00 to \$150,000.00 worth of honey, not counting the beeswax. We think this is a fair estimate, as shipping crates are usually the last things ordered, and are seldom ordered till honey is in sight, and then again there is a great deal of honey used and marketed that is never put in shipping crates. Now as our customers only pay us from \$20,000.00 to \$25,000.00 a year for all of their supplies, you will see from the above figures that they have made from 400 to 500 per cent on their investment, if you do not count the labor. Then again, if we would count that all sections sold were filled with honey, the figures would be much larger, as we sell over a million sections each year.

—:O:—

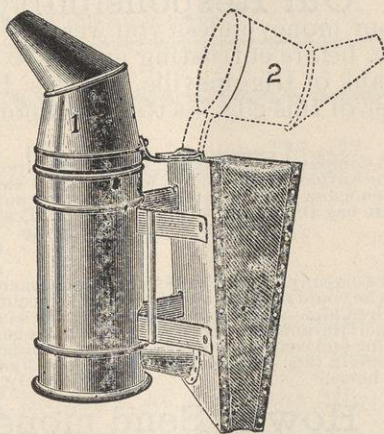
THE NORTH AMERICAN CONVENTION
AT LINCOLN, NEB., OCT. 7, 8, 1896.

The next meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association convenes at Lincoln, Nebraska, October 7 and 8, 1896, as will be seen elsewhere in this issue. This meeting promises to be one of the most interesting ever held in the history of the association, and many of the most prominent bee-keepers in the land will be present. An excellent program has been prepared, and no pains will be spared by the Nebraska people to make all who come feel welcome and amply repaid for their trip. Every bee-keeper who possibly can should attend this meeting, as a great many subjects of vital interest will probably be brought up and discussed. Aside from the real benefits in the way of

apicultural knowledge to be derived from a meeting like this, the social feature is no small item. There one may grasp the hand of his neighbor, and look into the face of many a bee-keeping friend, whom he has only known before through the medium of the apicultural journals. This seems to be an age of conventions. Let it not be said that bee-keepers were surpassed by their agricultural and horticultural brethren, but let us one and all work with a will for the welfare and advancement, not of our industry alone, but of the whole human race.

WANTED!

10,000 pounds of BEESWAX, for
Cash.
Address,
LEAHY MFG. CO., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.



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.

Do You Use Tobacco?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Smithville, Mo., May 20, 1895.

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

Very respectfully,

J. M. AKER.

Otto, Kas., Feb. 4, 1896.

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

Yours truly,

WILLIE J. GOODWILL.

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

COLLI - COMPANY....

Higginsville, Mo.

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

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.....1895.....

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.

Golden Queens!

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

Please mention the "Progressive."

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
Please mention the "Progressive."

**WARRANTED
GOLDEN
ITALIAN
QUEENS.**

By return mail. Bred from a breeder tested by Doolittle out of 1000 queens for his own use, and valued at \$50. Queens, 50c; 6 for \$2.75, or \$5 per dozen. Leather-colored queens from Root's best imported stock, same price. Bees from my queens are good workers on red clover. Safe delivery guaranteed. N. B. I have sent more than 200 queens safely to California last season.
H. C. QUIRIN, Bellevue, O.
Please mention the "Progressive."

"Higginsville" Goods....



Bee Hives, Sections, Smokers, and all kind of Bee Supplies, at the Leahy Mfg. Co's. catalogue prices.

Save Freight. Queens, either 3 or 5 banded, 60c each; six for \$3.00. Nuclei cheap. Catalogue free.

**CHAS. H. THIES,
Steeleville, = Illinois.**

Please mention the "Progressive."

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.

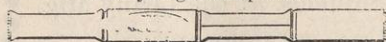
"Higginsville Supplies" AT Higginsville Prices.

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.,
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Write at once for his Illustrated Catalogue.

DO NOT ORDER YOUR SECTIONS until you get our prices on



The "Boss" One-Piece Section

—ALSO—

Dovetailed Hives, Foundation

AND OTHER SUPPLIES.

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..

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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.

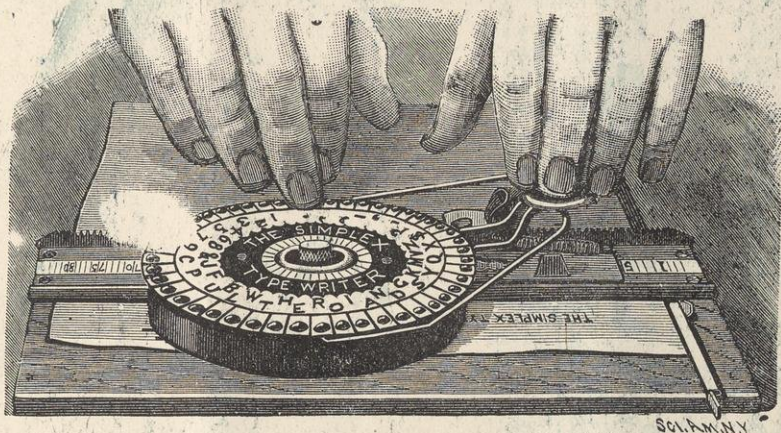


The Simplest Thing in the World.

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

