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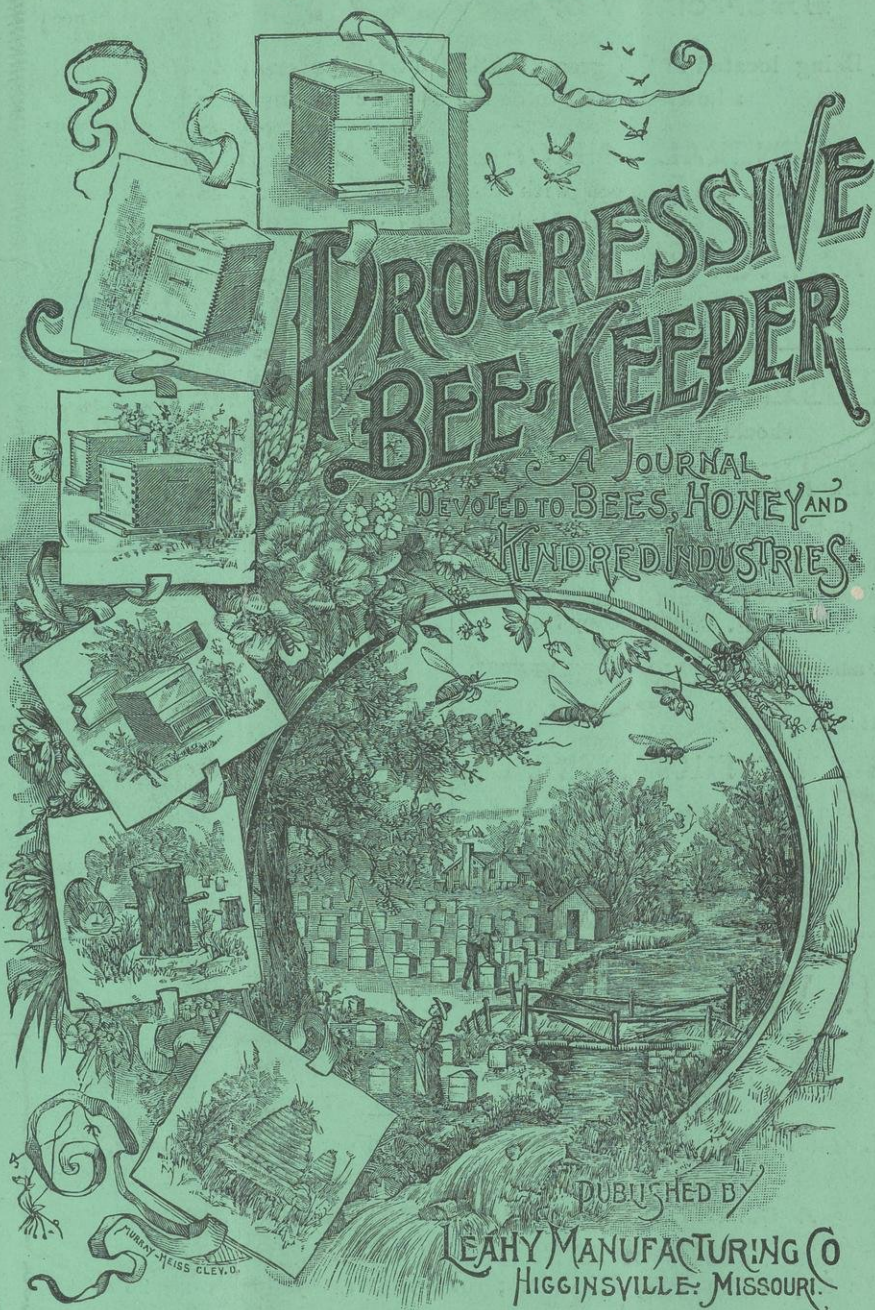
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JULY 1904



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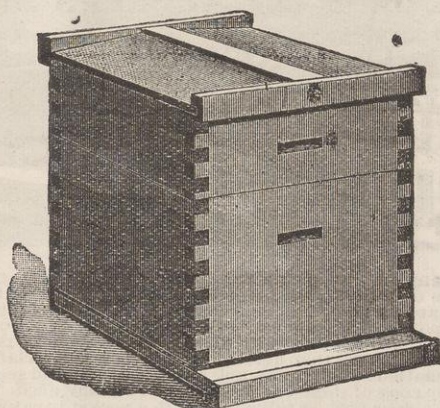
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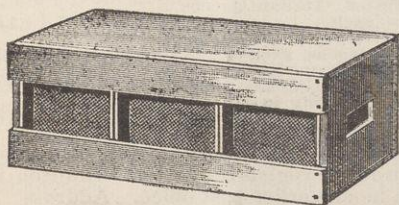
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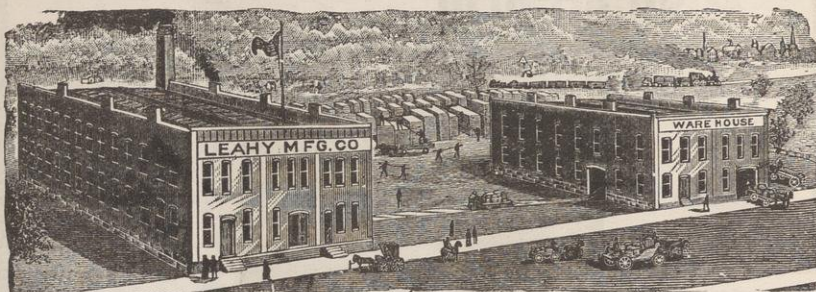
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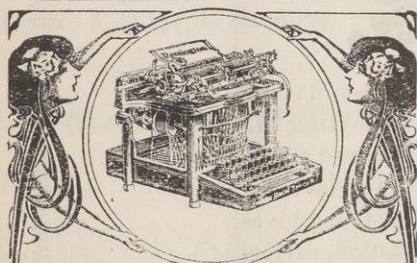


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# The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

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

50 Cents per Year.

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## GOOD THINGS IN THE BEE-KEEPING PRESS.

### SOMNAMBULIST.

Stenog, in Gleaning, on page 481, quotes from Prof. H. D. Gould, "bugs and bees, flies and fleas, and countless other denizens of the insect world, conspire to make life miserable to long suffering." Stenog, objects to the "dainty bee, a model of immaculate neatness," classed with flies as a petty annoyance. The May number of the housekeeper classes bee hunting as a

"charming pastime," and tells how some "bright young women turned bee hunters after tiring of bird and study as a fad." An exchange gives an account of a swarm of bees alighting on a man as he was driving in a buggy it was claimed the bees stung him so badly that he deserted the horse and fled to the nearest house for help. He claimed he would have been stung to death had he not secured ready assistance, while the horse ran, and the slight difference between the glasses through which these different people see bees was very much the worse for the encounter.

An engineer says, a bee flew in and out of his cab window for a distance of half a mile, and that while the train was making 65 miles an hour.

If a bee can travel at that rate, with a world of bloom all around and appropriate weather, what wonder she keeps us everlastingly hustling from daylight to dark to supply storage room? Some of the supply companies seem to have been caught napping too, from the length of time it takes to get an order filled.

Just say anything to them about it, and they will quickly turn on the bee keeper, insisting that he was behind in getting his order in. The truth of the matter is neither has any sur-



plus energy and strength to put in cold storage just now, would that we had a reserve from which to draw. The way the different yards are calling for various auxiliary aids, forcibly reminds one of how many things are required to run this little industry.

One starts in, with the belief that he has everything that he will need for the season, but how soon he is undeceived.

However one seldom gets tired hearing that more shipping cases will be required. This season calls into requisition all the inventive genius one possesses, and some of the undeveloped powers are apt to assert themselves, before the press is over.

Some there are who will be surprised to learn how much they were capable of, and others will be equally surprised, to find out how little there is in them. Truly these times test men. On which side of the fence will we find ourselves?

James Green in Review, treats of the Hoffman frames. The headings of this article read so plainly as to illustrate the sum and substance of his thoughts, here they are: "Getting out the first frame difficult and exasperating." That sentence fully describes the situation. After going into detail, he comes with, "What a relief it is to come across an apiary owned by a bee-keeper of the old school, with its plain hanging frames that have always been kept properly spaced!"

Perhaps for the great majority of bee-keepers, a plain, simple, hanging frame, with some plain, cheap spacing device that would hold the proper distance apart until the combs were built, and then could be thrown away, would be the best thing."

The next heading reads, "The Hoffman frame came into use because it was pushed." The next, "the follower sent out with Hoffman frames are too flimsy." Editor Hutchinson thinks the

introduction of the Hoffman frame a step backward. He also thinks a "great many people buy articles because they are recommended by the manufacturers," and in one of Dr. Miller's straws we find "fashion seems to rule quite a bit in bee keeping as well as in women's shirt waists, which truth has more than a surface meaning. The Dr. also says, "F. N. Somerford has my hearty sympathy in his condemnation of Hoffman frames, but not because they place too much wood between the brood and the super for comb honey, because if the sections are too close to the brood frames it favors carrying bits of black comb from the brood combs to finish sealing the sections."

Another "straw" reads: "To prevent swarming foundation is to be preferred," page 503. That probably means that a swarm hived on foundation is less likely to swarm again the same year than if hived on full combs. If so isn't it because more rapid progress is made with combs than with foundation; and isn't rapid progress the very thing we want? With many there isn't one chance in fifty of a swarm swarming again anyhow, whether hived on combs or foundation.

He calls from American Bee Journal the following:

A. Latham never has a driven swarm abscond, and gives in American Bee Journal his plan of treatment: "Three sticks about six feet long are tied together at one end, and then spread apart and set up as a tripod. There is then tied to the top a branch suitable for a swarm to cluster on. The colony to be driven is set aside, and the tripod placed over the old stand. The bees are then shaken out by the old stand, old and young. After an hour or so the bees will all be clustered like a natural swarm upon the branch and should be left thus for about a half a day. They may then be hived any



where, and will stay as well as a natural swarm, and will work nearly if not quite as well." [This seems like a good idea. Mr. Latham carries out forced swarming in its entirety. We shall be glad to get reports from our readers as to how the plan works, and whether better than the ordinary forced swarms by shaking or brushing the bees directly into the brood nest in the first place. —Ed.]

Again he says artificial honey is advertised in Germany as it is not here, and that even in one of the bee journals. However it may be about adulterated honey, I know that adulteration of foundation is not practiced in this country as in Europe. Thousands of Reitsche's foundation-presses are in use there, and I used to wonder why they were so common there and could make no headway in this country. I think it lies chiefly in the fact that it is so hard for the European bee-keeper to get pure foundation unless he makes it himself. One sample on their market showed 29 per cent of beeswax only. The American bee-keeper never gives a thought to the question whether the foundation he buys is pure.

Stenog, Clips from a Spanish paper, *El Agricultor*, published in Cuzco Peru, the following advice:

"Children should have pure honey frequently, and in liberal quantities. Warm milk with honey and brown bread, or, better, unbolted flour, is an excellent lunch. If you wish for long life, be sure that this favorite dish of the ancients honey and milk, be never wanting on your table. This is one of the most healthful and nutritious dishes.

He also takes from the *Chicago Record-Herald* this clipping: Honey is a valuable medicine, and has many uses. It is excellent in most throat and lung affections, and is often used with great benefit in place of cod-liver oil. Occasionally there is a person

with whom it does not agree, but most people can learn to use it with beneficial results. Children who have natural appetites generally prefer it to butter. Honey is a laxative and sedative, and in diseases of the bladder and kidneys it is an excellent remedy.

Miss Wilson in the *American Bee Journal* gives a recipe from the latter paper, as follows:

One quart of honey, half-pound of white sugar, half pound of butter, juice of two lemons. Stir this mixture very hard, then mix in slowly flour to make stiff paste.—Mrs. J. V. Wood, in *Chicago Record-Herald*.

In another number of the same paper she gives a clipping from *Chicago Daily News*: "Beeswax and salt rubbed on flat-irons will make them as smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a bit of cloth and keep it for the purpose. When the irons are hot rub them with the wax rag and then on paper well sprinkled with salt.

Hasty sums up the free hanging frames question in this manner:

#### FREE HANGING FRAMES.

Most of us, having given our adhesion to movable frames, want to "go the whole pig" and have them movable in reality. The experts stand 17 to 10 on the question. Most of the minority are largely influenced by the fact that they want their hives easily ready to haul by wagon. And presumably most of the majority would vote on the other side if they expected to haul their hives about. So practically the agreement all around is more complete than usual. Page 213.

In *American Beekeeper*, C. Theilmann gives his methods for the prevention of increase, he clips queens and cages them and lays them before the entrance for the swarm to return, and states even if four or five swarms cluster together they will separate and go back to their respective hive if the queens are not with them. a



pointer in favor of clipping.

He either kills the queen or leaves her caged at the entrance until some place is found where she may be used advantage. If the queens are good ones they are sometimes left at entrance two to four weeks, and then introduced to other colonies which are headed by inferior queens.

On the seventh or eighth day he goes through the hive and as a rule finds one or more queens cells hatched out, then he cuts all the remaining cells out and even if none are hatched he lays the ripest at the entrance and the first hatched will enterest he hive and become the reigning queen.

Arthur C. Miller in treating of Cyprrian and other races says:

"I do not believe that any of the races in their purity are always suited to all persons and localities, or that any one of them is an all-purpose bee."

A. E. Willicot favors small packages for extracted honey. With one or two exceptions, I find that where people commence eating honey in a wholesale way, they very soon tire of it and want no more, for a while at least.

Among the foreign clipping we find the people of Algeria sometimes close the usual entrance and establish one between the hive-body and super, to prevent swarming. They run for extracted honey.

#### 76TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

##### REGULAR SESSION.

To provide for County Inspectors of Apiaries and defining their duties and providing for their compensation, for the purpose of urging and avoiding foul brood or other diseases among bees and their hives.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio.

Section 1. That, whenever a petition is presented to the Board of county Commissioners, of any county in the State of Ohio, signed by three or more

persons, all of whom are residents of the said county, and possessor of an Apiary or place where bees are kept, stating that certain Apiaries within said county, are affected with the disease known as Foul Brood, or any disease which is injurious to bees or their Larvae; praying that an inspector be appointed by said board of County Commissioners; said Board of County Commissioners, shall within five days, after the presentation of said petition, appoint a person, as bee-inspector, who is a resident of said county who shall be a skilled bee-keeper, having thorough knowledge of foul brood and other diseases injurious to bees and their larvae and the treatment of same.

Section 2. The person so appointed shall within five days after his appointment file with the said board his written acceptance of the office, or in default thereof, or in case of vacancy, the board shall in the same manner make new appointments until the said office is filled. The inspector shall hold his office for two years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, except when upon petition of ten persons, (each of whom is a resident of said county and possessor of an Apiary,) to the board of County Commissioners of said county, may remove said inspector for a cause, after a hearing of petitioners.

Section 3. Any bee-keeper, or other person who shall have cause to believe that any Apiary in his county is affected with foul brood or other disease, either in his own Apiary or elsewhere, shall make affidavit stating, that on information or belief, he believes that certain Apiaries, describing the location, naming the owner or keeper, is affected with foul brood or other disease, and his ground for such belief. On receiving said affidavit from any source of the existence, in any Apiary in his county, of the disease



known as foul brood, or any other infectious or contagious disease of bees, the county inspector of bees shall forthwith inspect each colony of bees and all hives, implements and apparatus, honey and supplies on hand or used in connection with such Apiary, and distinctly designate each colony or Apiary which is infected, and notify the owner or person in charge of said bees thereof, in writing or otherwise, and the owners of said bees, or the persons in charge thereof to practically and in good faith apply, and thereafter fully and effectually carry out, to and upon such diseased colonies, such treatment as may have been prescribed by the said inspector for such cases; also thoroughly disinfect to the satisfaction of the inspector, all hives, bee houses, combs honey and apparatus that have been used in connection with any such diseased colonies; or at his election, the said owner or person in charge of such bees may, within the same time, utterly and completely destroy said bees, hives, houses, comb houses, honey and apparatus, by first killing the bees (by the use of sulphur fumes when the bees are in the hives for the night) by fire, or bury the same in the ground with a covering of not less than two feet of earth.

Section 4. The county inspector of bees, shall have the right to enter the premises of any bee-keeper, where the bees are kept and inspect such bees, and any person resisting or refusing to allow said inspection, by said bee inspector, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be then and there arrested by said bee inspector or person deputized by him, and brought before a Justice of Peace and upon conviction shall be fined not less than ten dollars, and not more than twenty five dollars.

Section 5. After inspecting, working with or handling infected hives, or fixtures, or handling diseased bees, the inspector, or other person shall, before

leaving the premises or proceeding to any other Apiary, thoroughly disinfect his own person and clothing, and shall see that any assistant or assistants with him have also thoroughly disinfected their clothing and person.

Section 6. The inspector shall have full power in his discretion to order any owner or possessor of bees, dwelling in box hives, in Apiaries where the disease exists (being mere boxes without frames) to transfer such bees to movable frame hives within a specified time, and in default of such transfer, the same shall become unlawful and the inspector may destroy, or order for destruction of such box-hives and the bees dwelling therein, as a public nuisance.

Section 7. Should any owner of, or keeper of, or other person having diseased bees, or their larvae, or of any affected hives or combs, or appliances or utensils for bee-keeping, sell or barter, or give away the same, or allow the same or any part thereof to be moved, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, such person shall be fined not less than ten dollars or more than twenty five dollars.

Section 8. Should any person, whose bees have been destroyed or treated for foul brood, sell or offer for sale, any bees, hives or appurtenances of any kind, after such destruction or treatment, and before being authorized by the inspector to do so, or should he expose in his bee yard or elsewhere, any infected comb honey, or other infected thing, or conceal the fact that such disease exists among his bees, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction such person shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars,

Section 9. If any owner or keeper of bees knows of, or after being notified by the county bee inspector, that foul brood or other infectious or contagious



disease exists in any of the hives in the Apiaries owned or in charge of said persons, and shall fail to comply within ten days from receiving said knowledge and the date of receiving instructions from the county inspector, to cure or destroy the bees or hives, or their appliances, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, such person shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty five dollars.

Section 10. When the owner or possessor of bees, shall disobey the directions of said bee inspector, in curing or destroying any diseased bees, honey hives or appliances shall become unlawful and a public nuisance, and the said bee inspector shall at once destroy said bees, honey hives or appliances and may deputize such additional persons as he may find necessary to effect said destruction.

Section 11. The county inspector shall make a monthly report in writing under oath, to the board of County Commissioners, in which report he shall state the days and number of hours in the preceeding month spent by him in the actual discharge of his duties, and shall in said report state the name of the owner or keeper, and the location of the apiary upon which such time was spent in curing or destroying said bees, together with an itemized account, showing the dates and amounts, for what incurred, and accompany said report with the affidavits given him under and in pursuance of Section 3 of this act, and make full and complete report of all he did, and results of his treatment of an Apiary.

Section 12. After the county inspector of bees in any county shall make report, as provided in the preceeding section, said county commissioner shall allow and pay to said county inspector of bees, two dollars for a full day and one dollar for each half day, necessarily and actually employed in

the discharge of his duties under this act, together with his necessary and actual expenses while so employed, to be studied, allowed and paid by the county officers.

Section 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

### THE SINGING MASTER.

I never knew why or how it came to be a prevailing opinion, but it grew and spread and followed him to the end of his days.

One would never suspect that he deserved it, and yet such is the force of public opinion when it drifts in a single channel, that it often condemns without reasons, and showers its favors for a time on those who are the least deserving. Be this as it may, he gained the reputation of being a good-for-nothing the moment he became a singing master.

This grew out of the fact that when our civilization was young, physical labor was regarded at the test of usefulness. The Singing Master was held as a shirker of the responsibilities demanded by society, and he was therefore regarded as indolent and worthless. But indolent he was not, for he would scour the country round for miles to engage pupils for his opening night. And after the school was well under way he could be seen taking long walks over the country to reach a waiting class in some school house or church.

The singing school, while a source of amusement to the people from its attractiveness, opened up a channel of instruction in as beautiful an art as was ever cultivated among men. It was the pioneer of what in later days we call the conservatory or college of music. Its scope was limited to be

sure, but then the scope of any other institution of learning was limited.

It was simply the morning of the day we now enjoy at full noon tide. In the remarks that follow the writer does not propose to cast any odium on the singing school or teachers. They both belong to a past era and their usefulness is a matter of history, they had their humorous side, and we may be pardoned for enjoying a quiet smile at some of their ludicrous phases. It may be said at the out set that the singing school served the double purpose of cultivating a taste for music and bringing the young people together. The latter was a prominent incentive, to joining a "class" for then as now, the young folks were prone to fall in love on the slightest provocation; and the singing school was the place of all others to lay the foundation for the gentle passages of love. In fact many matches were sealed there, and then, for the harmony of sweet sounds invaded the citadel of love, and lent wings to another wise sluggish imagination, which ended in "Cupid" piercing the heart of more than one victim. As an institution, the singing school became famous from Vermont to the Rocky Mountains, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. It was the forerunner of a more perfect adjustment of scientific thought in music.

Its home was in the log school house and country church. It became popular because it furnished the means of extending the social feelings, while at the same time it threw some light on the laws governing the harmony of sounds. The musical director of modern times is the successor to the Singing master of early days with the difference that the former occupies an exalted position in the community whereas the latter was derided, and his "do, ra, me, fa, sol," made the butt of many unseemly jests, by country bunpkins whose capacity for knowledge was lim-

ited to the hoe, ax or plow. It can be readily imagined the professor of notes was not resting on a bed of roses.

He was invading the domain of ignorance, and laying the foundation for others to build on, as time grew ripe for a more broader and more comprehensive view of the requirements of a cultivated people. The Singing master was an active entergetic pushing individual and his opening night was one of all others to stir up the young blood of the boys and girls in the whole country around. From far and near they came, to bear witness to the wonderful achievements of the man who could rush over the musical scale with as much ease and satisfaction to himself as the smartest boy in the neighborhood could handle his decimal fractions. It was a pleasure to hear him, with self poised animation, and head thrown back on his shoulders run over the notation do, ra, me, as if his tongue were lubricated with the best quality of wizard oil. And equally puzzling was it to understand how he could read the dots and lines and marks on the musical page as if it were an open book.

Like a strange visitation he usually descended on the quiet settlement in mid-winter, when the snow was a foot or two deep, and the clear biting frosts made the trees snap like a rifle. His advent was often heralded from some other neighborhood where he had been holding forth after his own fashion, to a delighted crowd of youngsters; for be it remembered that he was a man of action, and that no single district could furnish stimulants to the fermentation of his brain. He crowded everything into the smallest possible compass and although he might have half a dozen schools in a radius of five or ten miles he visited each one in its turn with a promptness that puzzled the slow producing country folk. His opening night was a free exhibition and the school house or church was opened taxed to



its utmost capacity by the numerous attendance. A host of giggling girls in home spun dresses, with complexions that would defy any attempt at discription except to say that they were healthful, would occupy the front seat.

The boys would file to the rear, occupying benches desks and window sills or standing in double rows along the sides of the room, while their glances were divided between the girls in front and the hero of the evening. The latter baton in hand, would occupy the only clear space in the room, which, out of deference to his pretentious calling was left free from the crowding that was everywhere else visible.

The school was called to order by a few well timed raps on the desk while the eyes of the teacher glanced over the concourse of faces all alive with expectancy at the opening of the school. Men burdened with great and pressing thoughts pause while facing an audience before proceeding to deliver their message. The Singing master not to be misjudged or under estimated by his prospective pupils would stand motionless for a few seconds, with that pose of body and mind, which from time immorial, received the sanction of the great lights of all ages. This pause served two purposes both of which are of prime importance to the success of the enterprise.

First it duly impressed the prospective scholars with the importance of the man, and the value of the knowledge about to be diffused, and second after being impressed it would follow that the way would be paved for loosening the purse strings, and turning the tide of ducats in the direction of the singing master. After the pause had done its work the throat was cleared preparatory to following up the advantage with a short talk on the subject of music. This over, a dash was made at the musical scale, where the voice was made to soar up and down in

gentle curves of mucical sounds, its wings catching the breeze of harmony as it were and floating off into the realms of space.

At first the low do, was sounded after gaining the pitch with the tuning fork. The teacher dwelt with peculiar unction on this note, rolling it out several times and parting from it with seeming regret. But once the spell was broken he scampered up the scale with the greatest agility; touching the intermediate notes with the lightness of a feather, until he reached the upper do, where he paused for breath; then turning his voice downward, he plunged headlong over all obstacles like the meteor rushing to earth, nor paused until the starting point was again reached. If his breath was not exhausted he would roll out the last note in fine shape, swelling it into a full round tone, and parting from it only when his lungs were famished for lack of air.

It was a feat in gymnastics in music that none but an expert could perform and was calculated to put a feather in his cap before the admiring crowd. After testing the flexibility of his voice in divers other directions he would begin the evenings instructions by having all present join in sounding the low do. This brought out a volume of sound that was calculated to raise the roof of the building an inch or two and frighten any vagrant animals that might be lurking in the neighborhood. The ra, was sounded with less gusto for the trill on the ra was an obstacle to the complete sounding of the note. But the gaumet was gone over note by note and each one sounded seperately until the limit of the crescendo was reached when the class was turned back down the scale, and the decent made by gradual and easy stages. The diversity of voices was a perplexing subject to be dealt with and the good man was often driven to his wits end to classify them.



The vocal cords in each throat were constructed after their own plan and fashion, and the sounds they emitted were accordingly diversified. There was the fog horn voice that filled every nook and crevice of the building, floating up among the rafters, and sweeping round like the tail of a comet, until it met and mixed with the "Wild Bill" voice that was rasping menacing and dangerous like in its ferocity. Then and there was the tin-pan voice that was purely metallic in quality and was shot out, clear cut, among all other voices, disdaining any fellowship with them, and cleaving its way through the mass of discordant sounds with a self determined energy that was admirable. Then came the nasal voice that was located by mistake, no doubt some where in the nasal cavity where the vocal cords not finding themselves at home became discontented with their surroundings and took on a hybrid character that was neither of heaven or earth.

The task of reducing so many discordant elements into anything like harmony and building up a system of unity in musical sounds was only part of the labor confronting the singing master. The people with whom he dealt were of the pioneer class, whose energies were directed chiefly to subduing the soil. They had but few aspirations above the qualifications necessary to the physical energies of man.

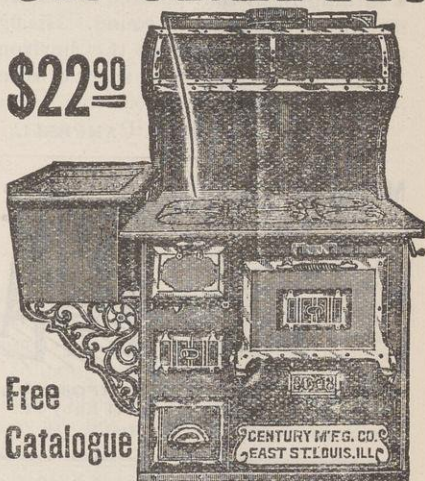
Were it not that the young people were anxious to reach out for something higher than the mere drudgery of life, he would have had a sorry time of it. The old people perverse, ignorant and often stupid beyond calculation, could find but scanty words of praise for the singing school, if indeed they did not oppose it altogether. They could see but little merit in anything that was not seasoned with hard knocks, or had the plow handle for a support. And so it was that the singing master and the

young people were compelled to make common cause in their efforts to sustain the school.

But at last after months of training the school was closed with a flourish of trumpets that resounded far and near. On this occasion the singing master was at his best. He had partly reduced the discordant voices into a state of harmony. The fog horn he trimmed down to a deep basso, and the tin pan voice was no longer migrating through the air in its piercing metallic quavers.

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The personification of the trumpet leader, he now stood on a dias or raised platform, baton in hand ready for the closing scene. Quick as a flash in response to a movement of the baton, the school darted off on "Come where my love lies sweetly dreaming," or some other well known melody, now almost forgotten. The exercises were closed amid a shout of approbation, and the Singing master took his departure for other fields of usefulness. But the young people did not forget him, to them he was an inspiration.

He opened up channels of beautiful thoughts that remained with them, and grew and flourished until they became a shining light that pointed to the infinite in the harmony of sound. His figure has disappeared over the horizon, but his memory, like the scent of roses clings to us still.

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### MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Premium List of the Missouri State Fair, to be held at Sedalia, August 15-19, inclusive. Liberal premiums are offered on all classes of live stock, products of the farm and orchard dairy products, poultry, minerals and forestry, apairy, art, pantry stores and textile fabrics. Commodious, fire proof stock barns have been erected to take the place of frame buildings consumed by fire last fall, and the capacity of the steel grand stand has been doubled.

The greatest live stock exhibit of the state, unsurpassed speed performances an unparalleled display of the products of the farm, orchard and dairy, and the handiwork of women, are prominent amongst attractions offered to the public.

The Missouri State Fair took the initiative in eliminating disreputable features, and for 1904, assures visitors that intoxicants, gambling, and the fakes and gambling schemes that usually follow a large concourse of people, will be strictly prohibited. The management has made the State Fair an ideal meeting place for Missourians and their families, and is entitled to a liberal patronage.

Write Secretary J. T. Rippey, Sedalia, Mo., for a premium List. Make entry of all articles you have of superior merit and, attend the Fair.

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# The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

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S. E. MILLER, Editorial Writer.  
LEAHY MFG. CO., Publishers.

## QUEEN REARING. ITS ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES TO THE HONEY PRODUCER.

S. E. MILLER.

To bee keepers who rear queens in connection with the production of honey there are certain advantages to be derived and at the same time some serious disadvantages. One of the advantages is that the queen rearer can with proper management nearly always have young, prolific, vigorous, queens in his apiary. We might say he is in closer touch with his bees than the average honey producer and therefore, more likely to discover any queens that are failing or in anyway inferior and can weed them out and replace with better and younger queens. Being in the queen rearing business if he is as careful and attentive as he should he will be continually striving to raise the general standard of his entire apiary to the highest state of perfection attainable, and therefore secure greater results in honey production owing to the superior quality of his queens. On the other hand he advertises queens and is usually expected to (and should) fill all orders promptly. Therefore when he receives an order for a queen it is his duty to forward her promptly, even though she would bring him double the price by retaining her in his own apiary. To remove a choice queen from a full colony

the latter part of April or early in May almost ruins the chances for that colony so far as rearing a crop of honey in the June following is concerned. Had he a young laying queen to take her place immediately all would be well but what queen rearer in this latitude and further north has been able to make any headway at queen rearing the present season before May 20th to June 1st. If there are any such they are ahead of me. To the novice it might seem as if there was big money in the queen business but to those with limited experiences who contemplate going into it I would say make haste very slowly. There is much to learn about it that can not be beaten into one's head with a club, or extracted from books. Only experience and an occasional sad failure will so impress certain things upon one's brain so indelibly that it will remain there indefinitely.

### GOOD QUEENS.

How shall they be reared?

There is considerable difference of opinion among queen rearers as to which are the best methods of rearing queens out of season.

In using the term out of season, I mean causing bees to rear queens when they are not naturally inclined to do so.

I think it is pretty generally admitted that we can not rear queens that are superior to those reared under the natural swarming impulse, provided of course that such queens are the daughters of superior mother queens, and in most cases queens reared under abnormal conditions are likely to be somewhat inferior to the first named. Queens reared to supersede an old queen that is failing I consider equal to and possibly in some cases superior to queens reared under the swarming impulse. Such queens are reared with the greatest of care and due de-



liberation and we may therefore expect them to be of the very best. There are probably one or two exceptions to the last named and that is when such queens are reared very early in the spring or late in the autumn when the colony is not in the best condition for rearing queens.

All queens not reared under one or the other of the above named conditions are to a certain extent reared under abnormal conditions and it is such queens that are more likely in some instances to prove inferior. I think some queen rearers contend that to remove the queen from a prosperous colony and allow them to rear queens at will does not produce good queens, but in my humble opinion such queens are as good or better than those reared under many of the more abnormal conditions as now used by many professional queen rearers, provide of course that all the conditions, such as the honey flow, the season and other things are equal in every perfect.

I would advise the novice who wishes to read his own queens to adopt the latter method in preference to most of the more complicated methods now in use, that is when he cannot secure natural swarming cells or cells reared under the superceding impulse that are reared from the egg of choice queens.

Certainly all of the above named cells are more troublesome to handle than cells built singly, but in the long run it will be the least work and the safest plan for the novice.

In many of the abnormal methods of producing queens, the larva are stinted at a time when they should be fed profusely and if we examine the cell after the queen has emerged we will find that all of the food has been consumed, indicating that the larva had barely enough and probably not enough royal jelly for its full development. It is such queens that we have good reason

to believe will prove inferior.

#### AMATEUR OR NOVICE.

On page 205 of June 1904 Bee Keepers Review W. Z. Hutchinson gives us an editorial on the use and abuse of the word amateur. I have often wondered why it is that many apparently well informed writers use the word amateur when they mean novice. A novice means a beginner or one who has recently taken up a certain pursuit or calling, and as I understand it, one who is not thoroughly informed, one who is just learning, while an amateur may be the equal of the most learned professional. Other writers use the word new beginner when they mean novice. This is a still greater abuse of the Kings English. The word new in this case being superfluous. If anyone is a beginner in any vocation, we know he is not an old hand at the business. Novice is shorter than amateur or new beginner and is the proper word when applied to any one taking up a pursuit which he has not followed before while the other terms are wrong when applied in the same sense.

#### THE BUSINESS PART OF BEE-KEEPING.

In another editorial in the same issue Mr. Hutchinson intimates that the beekeeper might make good money in the winter months by selling his honey direct to the consumer or to the retailer instead of shipping it to commission houses.

I can fully indorse all that he says on the subject, and might add that I have never seen the time in the short winter days that I had to hunt for a job. My extracted honey is nearly all sold in packages of gallon and less and is shipped to various places, liquifying the honey, putting it into quart, half gallon and gallon cans. Boxing and

shipping takes time and work but I consider myself well paid for this work as my honey crop nets me just about double what it would bring if consigned to a commission house. Selling honey in small lots of say one or two dozen cans to various places, also necessitates considerable correspondence, and this also takes time, but as stated above I consider that it pays me well.

#### WHY?

Why do manufacturers of queen excluders make them only 14 inches wide for a ten frame hive when the inside width of the hive is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches? If every thing was exactly true and correct and no variation this would be all right, for it would leave just  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on each side and the queen could not pass, but when the hive is slightly spread at the top or is a little out of square the excluder can not be properly adjusted and does not exclude unless one uses a piece of tin or wood separator to close the opening.

To think that we have the queen confined to the lower story and then some day go to the hive and find her up stairs and nearly every comb shock full of brood and the combs below almost or entirely deserted, is an abomination and enough to cause one to have worldly thoughts. Why not make them 14 3-16 for a ten frame dovetailed hive or any hive that is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inside measure?

#### A BUZZ SAW.

In Gleanings June 15th Page 592, Frank M. Glade has quite a lengthy article on buzz saws illustrated with the mishaps and mispits of the unhappy possessor of the buzz saw. How differently different people view certain things. From reading Mr. Glade's description one would be lead to believe that a buzz saw was more dangerous than a Montana pony and more stubborn than a balky mule. I have used

in connection with the bee business a Barnes Foot Power saw more or less for nearly twenty years. I am still using the original saws that come with the machine in preference to some new ones purchased later. The rip saw originally a six inch saw has been used and filed until it is now only about a five inch saw and it still does splendid work if not allowed to get dull and out of order. Mr. Glade says a buzz saw has a habit of going such a "wobbly way."

Without wishing give offense I would suggest that it is the man who is wobbly; for if he understands the management of the machine the saw will not run snakey but if a man is not capable of keeping the saw in good order I would advise him to let it alone. I do not make my own hives now but have made quite a lot in the past and as to fits they are about as good as some factory hives that I have used. I find a great variety of other work however that can be done with the buzz saw and if I had to dispense with it I would be greatly tempted to give up the bee business. I can use a hand saw, plane and hammer, but deliver me from making hives or parts of hives with such tools. I think Mr. Glade has very much overdrawn the demerits of the saw and overlooked the inefficiency of the man who operates it. Young man, if you keep as many as fifty colonies of bees buy a buzz saw and learn to use it and keep it in order but do not saw your fingers.

#### A TYPEWRITER.

Mr. Publisher: On Page 152 June Progressive, you intimate that I ought to buy a type writer. Now if you mean the kind that some men run away with and desert wife and children, I can tell you I have one. I don't think she could be persuaded to run away, and I did not have to buy her either. She does not understand engineering, one



of those blick, chick, blicity, click machines and does not attend to my correspondence. (In fact I attend to a part of hers), but I find her mighty handy about the place and would not sell her at any price even if I have to write with a pen all my life. If you mean a machine by that name, then I may some day buy one and I do not think I will be tempted to run away with it, but I might fall out with it and get a divorce if it don't behave.

Bluffton, Mo.

### BEE-KEEPERS CONVENTION.

The annual session of the National Bee-Keepers Association for 1904 will be held in September at St. Louis, Mo., September 27th and 28th will be devoted to Association work and its interests.

September 29th. National day. We expect many prominent foreign bee-keepers to be present this day.

September 30th. Inspector's day. Twenty Bee Inspectors from all over the United States and Canada are counted on to introduce and discuss, "The Diseases of Bees etc."

Mr. N. E. France will exhibit, in the Convention Hall a large map of the United States, Canada, Cuba and Europe. Each state and county will have a shelf attached to the map with a one pound sample of each kind of honey produced. Many other exhibits of special interest will be shown.

We expect to see the largest gathering of Bee-keepers ever held in this country. A more detailed program will appear later.

### UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

#### MATHEMATICIANS WILL ORGANIZE.

Columbia, Mo., June 18, 1904.

Five hundred Missouri teachers of mathematics were invited to meet in St. Louis June 28 in connection with the National Educational Association

to take steps towards organizing a Missouri Mathematical Association. E. R. Hedrick and L. M. Defoe of the University of Missouri, H. C. Harvey of the Kirksville Normal, J. H. Scarborough of the Warrensburg Normal, B. F. Johnson of the Cape Girardeau Normal, A. C. Chessin of Washington University, G. R. Dean of the Missouri School of Mines, R. R. Fleet William Jewell, A. A. Dodd of Kansas City Manual Training School and W. G. Fitcher of St. Joe High School are the promoters of the new organization. Aside from the cultivation of better social relations among teachers of mathematics, it is the object of the proposed association to discuss new pedagogical methods in mathematical teaching that are now being experimented upon.

Thirteen states and territories and one foreign country are represented in the summer school of the University of Missouri.

The Cadets of the University of Missouri won second place in the competitive drill between college cadets at the World's Fair.

A recent magazine writer in summing up the more scientific discoveries of the Nineteenth Century mentions three in Veterinary Science, one of which is the discovery by the University of Missouri of the method for immunizing cattle against Texas Fever.

The Missouri Rhodes Scholarship Contest has narrowed down to two men: Eugene Blodgett of Shelbyville, Mo., a Missouri University student, and Samuel E. Elliot of St. Louis, a student of Washington University. One of them will be selected before the first of July.

### UNCLE ZACK AND AUNT POLLY.

BESSIE BOND.

We all know what "practical bee-keeping" was 30 and 40 years ago, so it is useless to describe; but I would take

my kind readers to a dear, quaint old time farm house, situated in one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of old Tennessee. It is a roomy old structure with its gable roof weather beaten, and high chimneys made of rock and green with moss. The walls had once been white and the blinds green, but now it all seems to blend into one color, an ashy blue; but to take in the whole situation, the flower garden and shrubbery in the front yard, the vegetable garden off to one side, the hen house, calf shed at the back and off a few steps at the foot of a bluff is a fine old spring and milk house and a pool where the sleek lazy cows, horses and goats come at noontide to drink, and last but not least is the fine old orchard of stately apple and peach trees shading about 50 odd box hives buzzing with bees.

The place withall is a goodly scene, and restful to look upon. Such is the home of Uncle Zack and Aunt Polly Quidmore. They never had a child of their own, but at summer and at Christmas the old walls rang with the merry voices of the young nieces and nephews from both sides for we loved to spend vacation with Uncle Zack and Aunt Polly. They were dear good old people, past the prime of life, who petted and spoiled us all alike. Aunt Polly was a kind faced, industrious, mild spoken old creature, a devout member of the missionary persuasion and so was uncle Zack as far as that matter, but he had a fiery temper and often let his tongue run nimble when anything happened that did not exactly suit him. And his expressions were not always those used in Sunday school and the amen corner, but he was as docile as a lamb afterwards and let us laugh at him as much as we liked; we could not provoke another outburst of the same kind.

Well one fine June morning near noon, a swarm of bees issued from the old box hive and settled upon a limb of

a fine old peach tree—Uncle Zack's old favorite which was loaded down with fruit and extended out over the hive from which they had issued. Uncle Zack found them hanging there as he came in from the field at noon, and straightway began to devise some means of hiving them without losing the limb. "I believe I can save the limb, Polly" said Uncle Zack as he finished his noonday meal and arose from the table, "but you'll have to help me, I can't do it all by myself." "Oh Zack" please don't ring me into help, you know I am afraid of the bees and they know it. Their sting hurts dreadful bad, and right now when I have all those plums, grapes and cherries to preserve and the onion and cabbage bed to weed, besides a hundred other things to do, I don't see how I can afford to lay off a day much less a week on account of those pesky bees, I believe you delight in seeing them sting me, or you would never ask me to help said aunt Polly in a much injured tone.

"Now Polly," said he clearing his throat, and I thought I saw a merry twinkle in his eye, perhaps he thought of some past experience, but that is neither here nor there. "Those bees have got to be hived and I would not take a young gold mine for the "pesky" bees as you call them, and the tree is the finest we have and full of fruit, so I can't have the heart to saw the limb off, besides it will disfigure the tree

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and it will never look like anything again, besides—"

"But Zacariah, how is it to be done? What can I do to help you? Let's have your plan, then I can tell you if I'll have anything to do with it," she interrupted. "Besides the bees would not sting you if you only had the grit to stand your ground and make them believe you are not afraid. My plan is to take a table out and place it under the bees, get a hive, stand upon a table and hold it up under them, while you give the limb a lick with the butt of the ax to shake them off in the hive, then you can run or stand your ground whichever you feel inclined to do." "Bloody murder!" exclaimed Aunt Polly, surely you don't mean I shall stand there and shower those pesky stinging things all over myself then stand for manners sake just to let them sting me."

"I said you can run."

"Yes, but where can I run too?"

"There is a patch of sunflowers not 50 yards away, that is surely big enough for you to hide in," said he with much emphasis.

"Zacariah, I think that you have gone daft; you know very well I can't run as fast as a bee can fly, especially when they have an even start with me, and they'd sting me to death before I could get half way to those weeds."

Many more minutes were past in argument, in which Uncle Zack came out winner, as he always did with his better half, and he no sooner gained his point than he proceeded to put it into execution. So the cook or side table was cleared of its utensils and with very cautious steps was placed directly under the bees. A white bed sheet was spread over it for what purpose I never know—then Uncle Zack took up his position on the table reminding one of a stump speaker and hugging the hive like a grizzely his prey, then shouted to Aunt Polly that he was "all

ready."

Now, watch aunt Polly; she creeps out from behind an apple tree close by, ax in hand, and with very light cautious steps slowly made her way to the bees, taking up a position in front of Uncle Zack, only she stood on the ground. She raised the ax and closed her eyes, "Aim high Polly Ann, and be sure you hit the limb," said he in a half whisper. She made no reply, but poor terror stricken Aunt Polly, she did her best to obey orders; but she did not grow high enough to hit that limb and stand flat footed on the ground. She gave a tremendous blow, with closed eyes and hit something she supposed was the limb, threw the ax down and fairly flew to the weed patch, fell down in them, quite a few moments, scarcely daring to get her breath. But after a bit when she had time to think curiosity got the best of her and she crept out to the edge parted the weeds and called out, "did I hit it Zacariah?"

"Hit it! why h—— end——" here he spit out a mouthful of words not found in the Sunday school, then made out to answer her question. "No! you never hit the limb, but dad-blast-it you have killed me!" That was quite enough for Aunt Polly she forgot all about the bees and went back to Uncle Zack.

"Oh, Zac, Zacariah what have I done?" she wailed half in tears. By Jeminy, you have done a plenty; you've knocked me in the head with the axe, just like I was a hog, to butchered," yelled he, while the blood flowed freely from a gash cut in his forehead, which reached from his nose to his hair; his eyes filled with blood till he could not see, and every time he opened his mouth to speak, it filled also; he began to blubber like a whipped child. I had been watching the whole scene from an attic window, till I saw Uncle Zack fall backwards on the table, the hive on top and roll off over the side, then I

knew what had happened and I like Aunt Polly, had forgotten all about the bees so I flew to his rescue, snatching up a pail of water as I ran and got there in time to see poor Aunt Polly, battle with the bees. She had ran up in too much hurry to notice them, but was paying strict attention to them now. I did the same; but being only a school girl of tender age, I was not expected to know any better. Yet, I only got 3 or 4 kisses by them during the rest of the performance. I set the pail in front of Uncle Zac and having nothing to apply the water with except a small cotton handkerchief, I had no time to stand on ceremony so I soused his head down into the bucket, nearly drowning him till he kicked loose from my grasp and saved himself. Then I laid the handkerchief wet upon the wound and it kept the blood soaked up and out of his eyes till he could walk to the house.

We soon had a surgeon upon the scene to fix his head allright; then we turned our attention to Aunt Polly; her face and hands had swollen severely but the Dr. applied a soothing lotion that soon eased the pain and I put her to sleep, but the swelling stayed with her several days. As soon as I thought they could stand it, I called them "Punch and Judy" and cracked many jokes at their expense; but poor old Uncle Zac was a marked man the rest of his days for he carried the scar to his grave. Though he never failed to tell how he came to be "marked" when he caught Aunt Polley in a crowd; he took care never to insist upon her help to hive the bees again and as well as I remember, it was the last time he so far forgot himself or had occasion to swear, so he lived a more devout Christian ever after.

The bees? Why yes. I most forgot to tell the sequel; the hired man came by, set the hive upon the sheet, swept the bees down with a broom and they

all went in the hive with their own free will, so that's the end.

## UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

### THE GENUS HOBO

Columbia, Mo., June 18, 1904.

A comparison of authorities by the University of Missouri shows that the people of the United States pass out annually through their back doors nearly \$10,000,000 worth of old clothes and cold victuals to the 46,000 tramps of the country. Yet fifty-nine per cent of these Weary Willies have a trade or profession and could make a decent living if the irresistible antipathy for work had not seized them. Surprising as it may seem ninety per cent of the American Hobos are married men. "Driven from home by their wives", is the comment of one of the Missouri species. We Americans usually pat ourselves on the back when talking of this part of the population and speak wisely about the restriction of foreign immigration but statistics show that over fifty per cent of our tramp population is of American parentage.

What makes our tramps? Statisticians tell us that sixty-three per cent of them are made so by intoxicating liquors. "Women", says the tramp, "have done more to keep me down than any other evil. Fast and designing women I have reference to."

How are we to be rid of our tramp population? The tramp, himself, would solve the problem this way:

"Create a demand for mechanics and labor in this country and the problem will solve itself and then men found begging and out of work the authorities can find a job and the great tramp and hobo nuisance of the United States will be settled."

Dr. Chas. A. Ellwood of the sociology department of the University of Missouri would put these thirsty fugitives from work and soap on "reformatory



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industrial farms where they must abstain from drink, must work and keep clean for an indefinite time." He thinks they might in this way be made to nearly or quite support themselves and thus cease to be a burden upon those who toil.

### BEE KEEPERS CONVENTION

Office of General Manager.

Plattville, Wis., July 4, 1904.

Editor Progressive:

The National Beekeeper's Convention will be September 27-30, in St. Louis. Several hundred members will be present, also many from foreign countries. A full report of the meeting will be in the 1904 report, entire list of members, their address, number colonies of bees, and crop report. list of supply dealers etc. Several thousand copies will be issued, and in November mailed to members all over

United States Canada, Cuba and Europe. I am contracting advertising space in the report to reliable dealers at \$6.00 per page 6x9 in., or half page 3.00, one quarter page \$1.50. If you wish to take advantage of the cheap rate, send me a copy of your advertisement on or before Sept. 6.

Yours truly,  
N. E. FRANCE.

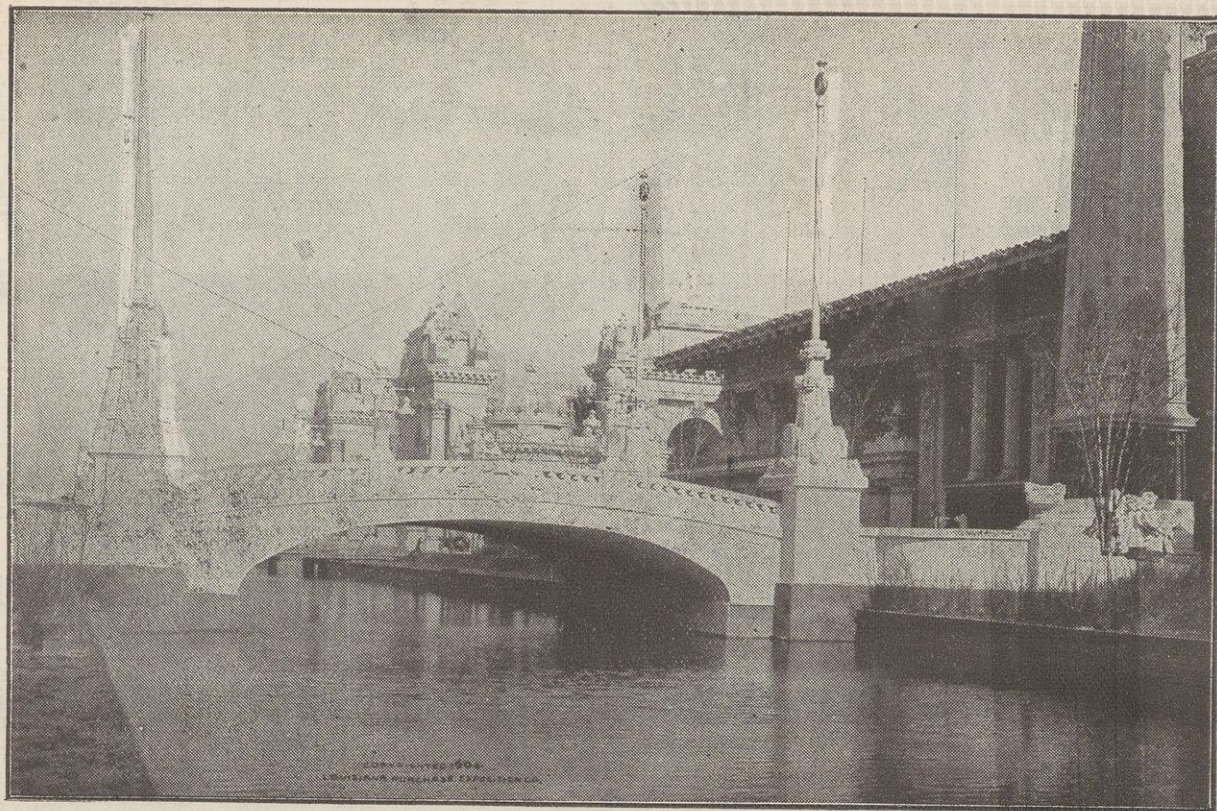
### ARID LANDS MADE FRUITFUL.

Those parched, dry, arid plains of Mont., Colo., Ariz., Idaho and other dry lands respond quickly and give a big yield when planted to Salzer's Speltz, Hanna Barley, Marconi Wheat, 60 Day Earliest Oats, Billion Dollar Grass and Bromus Inermis. Above seem to flourish and laugh at droughts and arid soils.

### JUST SEND 10c IN STAMPS

and this notice to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for their big catalog and farm seed samples. F. P.





Looking Past Mines and Meteorology, World's Fair.





View From East Cascades, World's Fair.



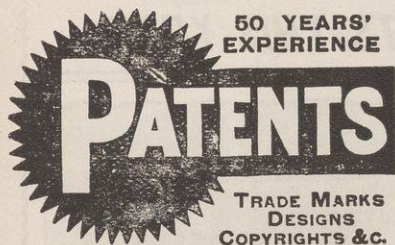
## FOUNDATION MILLS FOR SALE

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

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

### LEAHY MFG. CO.

Higginsville, Mo



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OF THE

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7	agate lines [½-inch], one insertion	\$ 50
14	" " [1 " "], " " " "	90
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We will send the Progressive Bee Keeper with

The Review.....	(\$1 00)	\$1 30
Colman's Rural World.....	1 00	1 15
Journal of Agriculture.....	1 00	1 15
Kansas Farmer.....	1 00	1 10
Nebraska Farmer.....	1 00	1 10
Home and Farm.....	50	70

## BEE BOOKS.

No bee-keeper can afford to be without a library of bee books. A book costing from fifty cents to one dollar is worth many hundreds of dollars to one who would succeed. Every beginner should have a book suitable for beginners, (one that will point out the road), and those more advanced will need something more scientific as a reference book. We will here give the names of such books as we recommend, and will be pleased to furnish you sending them by mail at the following prices:

**The Amateur Bee-Keeper**, (a gem for beginners), by Prof. J. W. Rouse; price, 28c.

**Advanced Bee Culture**, by W. Z. Hutchinson; price, 50c.

**Manual of the Apiary**, by Prof. A. J. Cook; price, \$1.25.

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

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

**Scientific Queen-Rearing**, by G. M. Doolittle; price, \$1.00.

**Langstroth on the Honey Bee**, revised by Dadant; price, \$1.15.

LEAHY MFG. CO.,  
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# HIGGINSVILLE BEE-SUPPLIES AT KANSAS CITY.

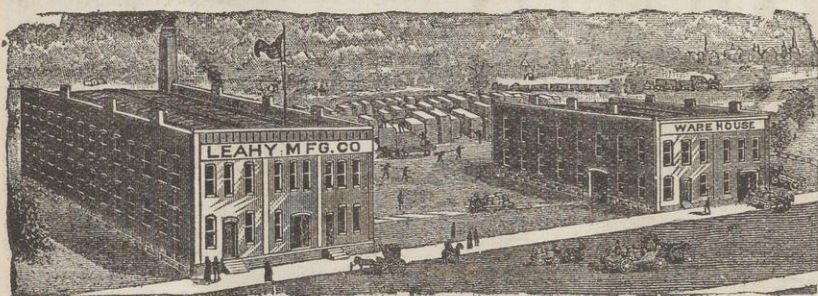
Having purchased the good will and business of H. L. Miller, of Supplies, I will be in a position to furnish all Bee-Keepers' Supplies at Higginsville prices. You will save freight by ordering of me. Write for Catalogue.

## WALKER-BREWSTER GROCER COMPANY

423 WALNUT ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.

PUT ME OFF AT OMAHA

**MANY IMPROVEMENTS THIS YEAR.**



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

**LEAHY MFG. CO., Omaha, Neb.**



**THE  
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CHICAGO  
& ALTON  
RAILWAY**

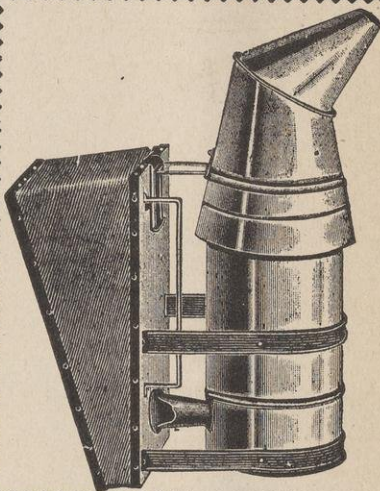
THE BEST FREIGHT AND  
PASSENGER LINE IN  
THE COUNTRY.  
WHEN OUR SOLICITORS  
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**"GIVE THEM  
A  
SHOW"**

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**The "Higginsville" Smoker.**



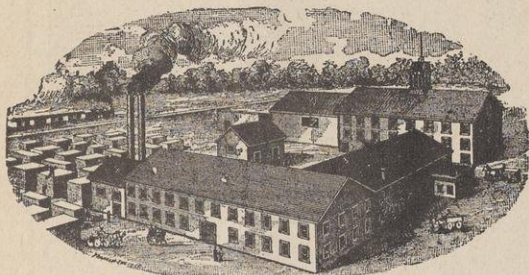
THE "HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER."  
A Good Smoker for a Little Money.

THE HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER A DANDY.

"The 'Higginsville' Smoker is a Dandy  
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**BEE-SUPPLIES**

We have one of the best equipped  
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Carry the largest stock and  
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needed in the apiary, assuring  
BEST goods at the LOWEST  
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We want every bee-keeper to  
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RED OAK, IOWA.**



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

### Does Not Drop Inky Drops

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

Respt., O. W. OSBORN.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich., 7-7 1896.

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

Respectfully, WM. BAMBU.



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

### BINGHAM SMOKERS

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

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



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is one that will not disintegrate quickly, but form a hard, durable coating as impervious to atmospheric influence as it is possible to make a covering of this character. THE BEST BEE HIVE PAINT MADE.

### NEW ERA HIGH GRADE PREPARED PAINT

meets all these requirements perfectly, as it is made from the best carefully selected materials only. It may cost a few cents more per gallon, but considered from the standpoint of DURABILITY

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One-half gallon.... 1.00

One gallon.....\$1.60  
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