



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The progressive bee-keeper. Vol. XIII [XV], No. [4] April 1905

Higginsville, Mo.: Leahy Manufacturing Co., April 1905

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/FYWRLSPER2OAZ8K>

<http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/NKC/1.0/>

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND
KINDRED INDUSTRIES.



PUBLISHED BY

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.



April 1905.





TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Good Things in the Bee-Keeping Press.	87
The Honey Producers' League	92
Mexico Has a Foul Brood Law	96
Popular Talks on Law	97
So Near, and Yet So Far	98



The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Supplies.

VOL. XIII.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., APRIL 1905.

NO.

Good Things in the Bee-Keeping Press.

SOMNAMBULIST

On page 181 Gleanings, an interesting article on, "What Made Them Go Out," by C. E. Woodard may be found. Of such people as he describes one might naturally inquire "what made them go in." Having made failures in many callings of life, why do they hit upon beekeeping as a royal road to success? He says "Looking at the bee business from the view of dollars and cents, it should be borne in mind that capital and experience are necessary for success unless one is willing to start in a small way and is satisfied to wait till the business can be established on a paying basis, which cannot be done in one season. I know of no other vocation in which those interested expect as great returns in so short a time and with so little outlay, as with the honey-bee. They seem to look on it as an easy get-rich-quick proposition—that the bees board themselves and work for nothing, and they are to take in the proceeds thereof; then if their expectation is not fulfilled they are apt to condemn the business because this class of people have failed at it." Again he says "but the trouble with many lies in their unwillingness to learn. I know people who take the bee-journals but never read them. I also know others who keep bees but will not take a bee-journal. They either ridicule the idea of any special study being required, or they are too tired mentally to become sufficiently

interested. History repeats itself again and another man goes out of the bee business."

The fact of the matter is, the bee business is a full fledged one, worthy of the talent and time of our best men and women, both of whom must have a certain degree of intelligence and business judgment, and unfortunately, there are many people who get into the bee business who do not fit this description, and in short, the bee-keeping fraternity asked what made them go out. If every one who goes into the bee business were successful it would be utterly impossible for the business to have reached its present magnitude. Make up your mind what your circumstances will permit you to do, and live up to your determination at any cost. Your will power depends upon it. Thousands of little bee-plants and a few big ones sprung up with the green of last spring; and thousands of little bee-plants and a few big ones will go down with that same green, under the frost and snow and ice this winter. Whether your little enterprise will hardly survive the gray cold winter, and be ready and eager to flourish again in the spring, or be steeped in destitution, and be set down as a failure, remains entirely with you.

Whenever a man is too tired mentally, what about his physical condition. Is it not a tired one. Not a few unfortunates seem to be born with "that tired feeling," too tired, in fact to enjoy life. Truly, life holds, for such, much less happiness than those

blessed with the more active brain and body.

Much has been written about hatching eggs over bees, I have always thought that what little might be gained by the operation, would be more than cancelled by loss to the bees. On page 17 *Gleanings*, A. I. R. voices my sentiments: "If we hatch chickens by the heat generated by the cluster of bees we can not hatch out young bees with the same heat; and I think the young bees will be of more importance to the general bee-keeper than the chickens." In support of his convictions, he adds: "One reason why I am doubtful about the matter is that I have seen so many colonies injured or killed outright in trying to put a feeder above the cluster in March or April weather, and have the bees keep the feeder warm enough. The same thing is true in a less degree with lumps of candy put right over the cluster. If your lump of candy is very large, and severe weather comes on, the heat that escapes around the candy, or the heat that is absorbed in warming up the lump of candy may prove the ruin of the colony unless it is a very strong one. Keeping twenty eggs up to incubator heat, as the above writer claims, would be a pretty severe test on almost any hive of bees unless it were a tremendously strong one."—A. I. R.

QUESTION—Could not this same tremendously strong colony be in more profitable business along its legitimate lines?

That H. H. Root is a live visitor at conventions, is attested by the following gleaned from New York state and county conventions.

Asbestos-tan is a good material for bee-gloves.—L. F. Wahl.

A flat or oval handle beats a round one all to pieces for an uncapping

knife.—W. L. Coggshall.

A good paste for sticking labels on tin is: pulverized borax, 2 oz; flake gum shellac, 4 ounces. Dissolve in one quart of boiling water.—N. E. France.

In wintering bees outdoors, should we not keep the wind from blowing directly in at the entrance?—F. H. Cyrenius.

A cloth damp with carbolic acid will hustle bees out of a super.

If hives are put on a north slope, the sun will not lure the bees from the entrance before it is warm enough for them to fly.—A. A. French.

Old pieces of brussels carpet will outlast any other kind used, as a covering over the enamel cloth on the frame.—W. L. Coggshall.

"Keep close to nature's ways."—A. A. French.

Just before swarming time, nail a few cedar or spruce limbs to a stalk, and set these loosely in holes in the ground at convenient places about the apiary. Swarms will generally alight on these, and then, without any sawing or climbing, the limb containing the cluster may be carried away.—Fred H. Loucks.

Avoid trouble with your neighbors, and so save the money of the National Association.—N. E. France.

From the Michigan State Convention he also furnishes the following notes:

One man had bees in a tight single-walled hive, with the cover sealed down, and though the entrance was filled with ice the bees came through in good order.

Fourteen hives were placed in a cellar, and because they annoyed the people living in the house above, the entrances were stopped with carpet-rags. All wintered well.

Cover the hives with snow, for the bees that are in cold exposed hives will consume so much more honey as to bring on dysentery. There will be

little danger of smothering.

If a hive is old, and has not been painted much, sufficient air will pass through the wood to keep the bees. A hundred colonies of bees need less air than the average man.

Put an absorbent packing above the bees, and an air-space above the packing. Do not put oil or enamel cloth under the packing.

Put the best honey in the center of the hive when wintering in severe weather.

The temperature of Bingham's beecellar is about 35, though it sometimes goes as low as 30 for several weeks. A damp atmosphere in the cellar requires a higher temperature.

The shock of taking bees out of the cellar in the spring is an objection to cellar wintering.

Propolis makes an excellent flux for soldering lead and copper, and will do for brass and tin, though not for iron.

If a new empty super is put below one nearly filled, the upper one is likely to be left unfinished. When the empty one is above, the filled one below should be taken off before it becomes travel-stained. Swarming is greater when the empty one is put on top.

It pays to remove filled sections in the center of the super when not advisable to tier up. Change the capped sides to the outside in the two outer rows, if necessary. Judge colonies according to their individual conditions.

H. H. ROOT.

How these notes scent of practical work. Nothing exhilarates and entertains like practical convention talk. Many of these notes would, singly, furnish a text upon which a bee sermon, or essay might be written. Few, but that could add some thought to serve as variation. Think I'll not be so nervous about formation of ice at the entrance hereafter. If one is situ-

ated so that he must deny himself the pleasure of attending the conventions, the next best thing is to have the privilege of being served with the crumbs of comfort, collected and disbursed, just as H. H. Root has succeeded in doing. "Keep close to Nature's ways." What room for expansion here. I have so often asked myself when admiring a plant, or masses of plants, or vast areas of the same, if to be a successful bee keeper in the fullest sense, one must not be a true lover of nature in all her moods?

This trait has been prominently brought out in the case of Editor Hutchason, of the Review, that one is inclined to think he has chosen Nature for a sweetheart. He has the power to commune with nature to a degree possessed by but few, and to this power is added a command of language to give expression to his thoughts, rendering his descriptive matter at once fascinating, and forceful. What wonder, if many of his readers should become worshipers at the same shrine. As a specimen of his treats along this line I give the following culled from "Northern Michigan" a "Beekeepers Paradise." "I loosed the boat fastened to a stake, and floating out over the clear water so clear that I could see the bottom at a depth that made me feel uncomfortable to think that I was over such deep water. On all sides towered the massive walls of dark green pines. The morning sun was driving away the wreaths of white mist that still lingered in their tops. Beautiful water lillies, white and yellow, in all their purity and freshness, floated in great profusion on the surface of the water. As I rounded a little point, a red deer, standing knee deep in water eating lily-pads, gave one frightened look, three magnificent bounds, and disappeared in the pines. Over all was a stillness that could almost be

felt. It seemed as though I had never been nearer Nature's heart. The peace, the joy, the reverence, that came over my soul, is beyond my power to express.

This article is begun with "Bells' ding dong, and choral song, Deter the bee from industry; But hoot of owl, and 'wolf's long howl' Incite to moil and steady toil."

Northern Michigan, the home of the huckleberry and the speckled trout, where the wild deer drinks deep from little sparkling lake's pebbly beaches, where forests of magnificent beech and maple stretch away for miles unbroken where still lingers some of Nature's wildness, here is proven the truthfulness of our opening adage—here is a veritable paradise for the bee-keeper. From Canada to California have we sought for the Eldorado, only to find as is often the case, that it lies at our very door. Here he endeavors to inspire his readers with a love for home to counteract the roving spirit which has seized upon so many dissatisfied people. As to paradises for bee-keepers the American Bee Journal culls from Canadian Bee Journal, and comments as follows:

A BEE-KEEPER'S PARADISE.

The paradise for bee-keepers that we sometimes read about and sigh for will probably turn out generally, upon close acquaintance, to be no more paradisaical, all things considered, than the places we are already occupying. Arthur Laing, in Canadian Bee Journal, besides the mention of scorpions, centipedes, frogs, land crabs and fleas, which one of the paradises enjoys, has this to say:

Jamaica has been described as a "bee-keepers' paradise," but I am becoming more and more satisfied every day that we have in Canada a better chance for success as bee-keepers than we would have in Jamaica. I do not believe that the annual aver-

age yield would be over 100 pounds per colony; in fact, was told to-day by a gentleman who has 400 colonies of bees, that his best average in any year had been 84 pounds per colony, and last year, after the hurricane, he averaged only 42 pounds, and this honey, mind you, will not bring more than from 2½ to 3 cents per pound above the cost of package, and out of this the expenses of the apiary must be paid, so that the apiarist here must keep at least three times as many bees as our Canadian apiarist in order to make the same money. Then just think of three times the number of hives, barrels, honey-knives, smokers, etc., that have to be bought, and the extra help that must be paid for. Lumber for hives costs from \$50 to \$60 per 1000 feet.

Money can undoubtedly be made here by bee-keeping, but in all sincerity, I say again, we Canadian bee-keepers have a better opportunity in Canada than we would have in Jamaica.

Bee-keepers are but one class in many, which needs wise counsel like the foregoing. However they are not inclined to be disheartened, nor are they longing for change, any more than those of other occupations. Hasty in American Bee Journal has to say of the hive question:

TO SETTLE WHICH IS THE BEST HIVE!

And some more Prof. Scholl is going to "draw Jordan into his mouth." Give him a little time and he can settle the question which is the best hive! We laugh, but don't you mind it, Prof. S.; our laughter is not of the contemptuous kind. We dearly love the young investigator who magnifies his office, and gets now and then a little too hopeful. Hardly so well do we love the seasoned and humbled old chap, all the time too pessimistic. But you see we catch a sly glimpse of a theorem that says: Behold a thousand official professors settling

the hive question; and presently behold a thousand different hives that they have settled us on! Corollary! One professor's settling is less confusing, but not any more reliable.

The truth seems to be that there are a great many very excellent hives possible to be made—economic difference between them to be expressed in quite small figures—figures so small that the "personal equation" (as scientists express it) upsets and obscures everything else. Also no one hive, and no five hives, could possibly be best for all persons, climates, circumstances and objects in view. Page 26.

Louis H. Scholl gives his views and experience with spreading brood on page 165 American Bee Journal: "Just before the honey-flow in April, all the combs with unsealed brood in the brood-chamber were placed on the outside of the brood-nest, and the hatching brood was shifted to the center. This provided the queen with laying room and prevented the storing of honey in the outside combs. Such manipulations put the colonies in an ideal shape for the honey-flow, but the many manipulations and the disturbance to the colonies caused by them seem to be unsatisfactory.

TOO MUCH WEAR AND TEAR TO THE COLONY.

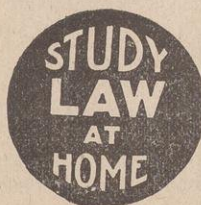
There is no doubt that more brood is reared by colonies so manipulated. The spreading of the brood-combs and inserting empty ones forced the bees to enlarge the brood-nest, and the removal of the honey and pollen from the combs in the re-arrangement of the brood-nest stimulated them. But while this may have been an advantage in that way, it, at the same time, was in a large measure a great disadvantage in a large amount of honey or stores being consumed, in a great waste of energy, and an unnecessary amount of wear and tear, re-

sulting in a sacrifice of bee-life, a comparative depletion of the colony to the increase in numbers obtained, and leaving the colonies in no better condition, if as good, as when they are left alone. There is apparently no advantage gained when practiced in a wholesale way, for the extra labor and expense involved, even if it is done with care and sound judgment in the hands of an experienced bee-keeper. The difference is not great enough to warrant its practice, and as this was apparent to the members of the firm, the method of spreading brood was put out of practice.

COMPARED WITH THE LET-ALONE PLAN

Colonies that were left entirely alone built up stronger and gave more surplus. A thorough test of this was made in a yard owned by two assistants in the employ of this same firm. The brood-nests were all in nice condition, with good combs and plenty of stores. The shallow extracting supers were left on the hives and provided room for enlarging the brood-nest and storing honey that was not needed in the brood-chamber below. The colonies spread their brood-nests in a natural way; they were not disturbed by unnecessary manipulations, and a good crop of surplus honey was obtained with a less amount of labor and expense. Brazos Co., Texas.

Count one for increase of colonies and out apiaries. It begins to look like the sale of honey will prove the knottiest problem connected with the honey producing business.



Prepare for success at the bar, in business or public life, by mail, in the ORIGINAL SCHOOL. Founded in 1890. Successful graduates everywhere. Approved by bar and law colleges. Regular College Law Course and Business Law Course. Liberal Terms. Special Offer Now.

Catalogue Free.

Sprague Correspondence School of Law,

733 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

The Honey Producers' League.

Compliments of George W. York.

PROSPECTUS AND CONSTITUTION

A crisis has been reached in bee-keeping. The time is now here when bee-keepers must band together, as never before, fight an insidious foe, and cope with the conditions of modern times. In short, the wide-spread ignorance regarding the value of honey as a food (its deliciousness, cheapness and digestibility), coupled with an almost universal belief in its adulteration, which belief is fostered by the continued publication of untruthful stories concerning so-called manufactured comb honey, to which may be added the fact that cheap syrups are being pushed upon the market with great vigor—all these combined are depressing the honey market beyond all precedent; and, unless something is done to counteract these influences, our occupation, or, at least, a good share of its profitableness, will soon be gone.

A large share of last year's honey crop is still unsold, while the market is practically dead, as is easily shown by reference to the market reports. The crop of the coming season will soon be here, and should it prove a bountiful one, with last year's crop still unsold, where will prices go then? We may as well face the situation squarely. Then comes the all important question: What shall we do about it?

Three or four of us began recently to discuss this question, privately, by mail, and we decided to act promptly, to the extent of summoning (some by telephone and telegraph) to a conference in Chicago, some eight or ten representatives manufacturers, dealers, publishers and honey-producers. As a result, such a meeting was held March 14th and 15th, the whole two days being occupied in forming an organization, and in discussing ways

and means whereby said organization can increase the demand for honey.

The first step was the drafting of a constitution which reads as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I—NAME AND HEADQUARTERS.

Sec. 1—The name of this organization shall be "The Honey Producers' League."

Sec. 2—Its headquarters shall be Chicago, Ill.

ART. II—OBJECTS.

Its objects shall be to create a larger demand for honey by popularizing its use among the consuming public through advertising in newspapers and magazines its great value as a food, and by such other methods as may be considered advisable by the Executive Board. Also by publication of facts concerning the production of honey to counteract any misrepresentation of the same.

ART. III—MEMBERSHIP AND DUES.

Sec. 1—Any bee-keeper may become a member by paying to the Manager an annual fee of \$1.00 for each 20 (or fraction of 20) colonies of bees (spring count) he owns or operates.

Sec. 2—Any honey-dealer, bee-supply dealer, bee supply manufacturer, bee-paper publisher, or any other firm or individual, may become a member on the annual payment fee of \$10.00, increased by one-fifth of one (1) per cent of his or its capital used in the allied interests of bee-keeping.

Sec. 3—The annual dues shall be payable in advance, on or before May 1 of each year.

Sec. 4—Membership shall cease when dues are in arrears three months.

ART. IV—EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Sec. 1—An Executive Board consisting of seven members shall be elected by mail ballot annually in the month of March (after the first election.) the ballots to be sent to the membership between March 1 and 5, the polls to be closed at noon April 1.

They shall be the seven members receiving the highest number of votes cast. In case of a tie-vote, the other members of the Board shall decide it.

Sec. 2—The votes shall be mailed to the Secretary, who with another member to be selected by the balance of the Executive Board, shall together count the votes and certify the result to the Manager, who shall then forward copies of the same to the United States bee-papers for publication, and also give same in his annual report.

Sec. 3—The Executive Board shall have the general management of the League, and shall elect from their number the officers named in ARTICLE V Sec. 1, who shall execute the orders of the Board, and hold their several offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 4—The Executive Board shall meet annually on the third Wednesday in April, in Chicago, for the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before it.

Sec. 5—Special meetings of the Executive Board shall be held when called by the President, upon request of three or more members of the Board.

ART. V—OFFICERS.

Sec. 1—The officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager.

Sec. 2—The duties of the President and Vice-President shall be such as usually devolve upon these officers.

Sec. 3—The duties of the Secretary shall be to keep a record of the meetings of the Executive Board, and to count the ballots of all votes of the membership as provided by ART. IV,

Sec. 2, the result of which he is at once to forward to the Manager.

Sec. 4—The treasurer shall keep a record of all moneys received from the Manager, giving his receipt therefor; and he shall pay out funds only on bills approved as per Sec. 5 of this article.

Sec. 5—The duties of the Manager shall be to conduct the actual business of the League as directed by the Executive Board; to keep a list of the membership; to account for all moneys received, and turn same over to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; to prepare and mail in March of each year to the membership an annual report containing a financial statement and such other matters as would be of interest to all concerned, including all ballots and amendments; and to issue orders on the Treasurer for payment of all bills, when countersigned by the president.

Sec. 6—The treasurer and manager shall each furnish such bond as shall be satisfactory to the Executive Board.

ART. VI—SALARIES AND EXPENSES.

Sec. 1—No salary shall be paid any officer of this League, but the actual expense of holding meetings of the Executive Board (when they deem such necessary) shall be paid from the general expense fund.

Sec. 2—There shall be an allowance of five (5) per cent. of the cash receipts to cover all general expenses, such as printing, meetings of the Executive Board etc., the remainder ninety-five (95) per cent to be applied on the advertising proper.

ART. VII—AMMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the membership at any regular election, provided such proposed amendment be first submitted to the Executive Board and approved by it.

MINUTES OF FIRST MEETING.

A temporary organization was effected and the foregoing Constitution adopted, when upon motion of Ralph W. Boyden, the following members were elected as an Executive Board: Dr. C. C. Miller, W. Z. Hutchason, Arthur L. Boyden, George W. York, C. P. Dadant, N. E. France and Geo.

C. Lewis.

A permanent organization was then formed, and the following officers elected: President, Dr. C. C. Miller; Vice-President, George C. Lewis; Secretary, W. Z. Hutchinson; Treasurer, Arthur L. Boyden; Manager, George W. York.

Before adjourning it was resolved to do no general advertising until there is at least \$5,000 in the hands of the Treasurer; the Manager was instructed to take the necessary steps for securing the incorporation of the League; and the Secretary and Manager; and the were appointed a committee to prepare the necessary literature for use in soliciting membership.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

While the Constitution quite clearly outlines the aims and objects of the League, a few questions will naturally spring to the lips of one who contemplates joining its ranks, hence it may be well to answer in advance as many as possible of them.

Naturally, the first question asked will be: "Why form a new organization, when the constitution of the National allows the use of its funds for such work?" Principally, because the National has not enough money at its command to do the work effectively and it could not raise enough without a change in its Constitution, as, at present, only one extra assessment of \$1.00 per member can be made each year, while the work of advertising, to be effective, requires thousands of dollars at once.

Perhaps some will ask why the matter was not discussed in advance in the bee-papers, and a public meeting called Why was the matter kept quiet and the work done with apparent secrecy? It was done so quickly, simply to save time. When the true situation had fairly dawned upon the three or four who were first discussing the matter it became equally apparent that only

by the most prompt and active work could anything be done that would help the sale of the last year's honey crop before the coming of this year's crop.

Some may wonder why the members of the Executive Board were all chosen so near Chicago. They were thus chosen that they might quickly and cheaply attend Board-meetings. Should an important question requiring immediate action come up, telegrams sent every member in the afternoon would enable them to be in Chicago the next morning. If any mistake has been made in the choice of officers, it can be corrected at the next election. As it is, however, it is doubtful if a set of officers can be chosen who would have more completely at heart the success of the undertaking. Besides this, they are all friendly to one another, and will work harmoniously as a unit.

It may be asked why no salaries are paid the officers. If these men are willing to give so freely of their money they should be equally willing to give their time, besides, if they were paid salaries, many might be inclined to look upon the whole thing as a scheme on the part of the officers to put money into their own pockets. As it is, these men are really putting in their time, money, and energies, expecting no reward except such as will come to them from the improved conditions of bee culture. Only as honey-producers are benefitted, will any benefit come to manufacturers, dealers and publishers, yet a heavier burden is placed upon them than upon the actual honey-producer. The contributions of the Board members alone will reach nearly \$1,000.

Every one, will, of course, be interested in knowing what forms of advertising will be adopted. Mainly that of advertising in the daily papers and magazines. (No advertising will be

done in the bee journals, as that would be simply a waste of money.) Probably the first feature will be that of killing or removing, the false beliefs regarding the manufacture of artificial comb honey. Large space, perhaps one-fourth, or one-eighth page, will be used in leading dailies, a large heading reading something as follows:

\$10,000 FORFEITED!

Then will follow an explanation and refutation of the matter, and the offer of \$10,000 as a forfeit to any one who can show a sample of comb honey that has been produced artificially. Of course care will be taken to word the offer properly, so that no technical advantage may be taken. The best talent of the country will be employed in preparing and placing the advertising. Many papers that publish these advertisements will probably be willing also to publish articles on bee-keeping written with a view to increasing the demand for honey. Possibly firms that print "patent insides" for other newspapers may be induced to use such articles.

At fairs and exhibitions, it may be advisable to have educational honey exhibits, together with the distribution of suitable literature. Possibly it may be well to put stereopticon lecturers in the field; but, as has already been stated, newspaper advertising will be the main feature.

AN ENCOURAGING INCIDENT.

Let me tell just one little incident: "On the train while going home from the meeting, I fell to talking with a young man who occupied the seat with me. As we became somewhat acquainted, I told him of the object of my trip to Chicago, going somewhat into detail. In reply, he said, in substance: "

"At our home we are fond of biscuit and pancakes, with honey or maple syrup. We send down to Ver-

mont to an acquaintance, to get the maple syrup, as that is the only way we can feel certain we are getting the pure article. We don't buy honey very often, because, while I had never heard how the story started, as you explain it, I had been lead to believe that a good share, even of comb honey, was manufactured stuff (mostly parafine and glucose) and I didn't care to eat it. I am very glad to have met you and to have it proved to me so conclusively that I can eat comb honey, and feel that it is the genuine article."

Friends, there are millions of men and women just like my chance acquaintance, and, in the language of the street, it is "up to us" to convince them of the error of their belief. If we could induce one million of them to step into the groceries tomorrow and each buy a selection of honey, what do you suppose would happen?

This is the work for us to do, and it is the most important work that has been taken up in our line in many a long year. Every other industry is pushing its products upon the markets by every means imaginable; are we to sit supinely down and let ignorance, misrepresentation, and business-enterprise, push our product off the earth? See how new and unknown things are pushed to the front by the force of advertising; let us not lag behind, but use this new force in modern business, advertising, to push



**SHEEP'S BACK
TO WEARER.**

We manufacture fine all wool cloths, in all the latest novelties and colorings, suitable for Men's, Women's and Children's wear. Will cut in lengths to suit. Send for samples. Our prices will interest you.

GLENLUCE WOOLEN MILLS,
Salesrooms, 404 BROADWAY, New York.

our delicious product into the position it so richly deserves.

Just a parting word: Don't wait to "see how it is going to turn out." If others are putting in their time and money for the good of the cause—to accomplish something that will help you—meet them half way, join hands with them, do it promptly, and success is assured.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

Flint, Mich.

Secretary.

Address all business correspondence membership dues, etc., to the Manager, George W. York, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

New Mexico Has a Foul Brood Law.

The following act, relating to foul brood and other contagious diseases, has passed both houses of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico. It was introduced February 20, 1905, by Hon. Granville Pendleton:

Be it Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico:

Section 1.—That hereafter all beekeepers, owners and possessors of bees, apiaries, bee-hives and apparatus pertaining to bees, bee-keepers, apiaries and bee-hives shall keep the same properly protected and disinfected and free from all foul brood or other contagious diseases, and shall be required to keep all bees, bee-hives, bee-houses, apiaries, combs, honey, and apparatus free from all foul brood or other contagious diseases

Section 2 —That any person or persons who have in their possession or under their control any bees, bee-hives, bee-houses, combs or apparatus pertaining to bees or apiaries and who shall allow the same to become infected or diseased with any foul brood or contagious diseases, and who shall willfully and knowingly permit them to

remain in such conditions shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and upon trial and conviction before any Justice of the Peace may be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars or more than fifty dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3.—That any person competent to testify as a witness may upon information and belief make complaint before any Justice of the Peace in any county in this Territory in which such foul brood or contagious diseases among bees is found to exist and upon such written complaint being made in writing and duly sworn to as required by law the Justice before whom such complaint is made shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender and shall fully inquire, examine into and try said cause as now provided for the trial of misdemeanors before a Justice of the Peace.

Section 4 —That upon the trial of said cause that any bees, bee-hives, combs, honey or apparatus connected with said apiary or bee-keeper, that may be found by said Justice of the Peace before whom such trial is had, to be diseased or infected with foul brood or any other contagious diseases, shall by such Justice of the Peace be declared to be a nuisance and shall be condemned as such and an order or writ issued for the destruction of such nuisance, and upon the issuing of such order and such writ directed to any Constable or Sheriff of such County such Constable or such Sheriff to whom such order or writ is directed and delivered shall forthwith execute the same by burning, destroying and putting out of existence all such bees, bee-hives, bee-houses, combs, honey or apparatus so declared to be and condemned as a nuisance.

Sec. 5.—Justice of the Peace in their

respective counties shall have Jurisdiction in all causes arising under the provision of this act, and their costs in cases under this act shall be taxed up and assessed as cases in other cases of misdemeanors before Justice of the Peace.

Sec. 6.—All acts and parts of acts in conflict here with and hereby repealed and this act shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Popular Talks on Law.

Copyrighted by Wm. C. Sprague, President of the Sprague Correspondence School Law.

DEFENCE OF ONE'S HOUSE.

In our last talk we discussed Self-Defence. Akin to the right of a man to defend himself against an unlawful attack is the right to defend his home. The constitutions of twenty-seven of the states provide that one has a natural right to protect his property. "A man's house," says the old law, "is his castle, and he may take such steps as are reasonably necessary in the defence thereof against unlawful intrusion." Indeed the law regards an assault on a man's habitation for a felonious purpose as an assault on his person or on the person of an occupant.

One is never bound to retreat from his house, and in general may even kill to prevent a forcible and unlawful entry. The exercise of the right to protect one's home must not exceed the bounds, however, of defence or protection, so that the kind of force that one may use depends somewhat on the nature of the attack and the purpose of it. Where an entry is by force and the purpose of it is to commit a felony, killing, if necessary to prevent it, is excusable and any one in the house, even a lodger, is justified in the protection of the house by any means found necessary. One who has a rea-

sonable fear that a felony is intended need not wait until the assailant gets within the house, but may meet the intruder on the threshold and use means fatal to the assailant if necessary to protect himself from death or great bodily injury. If the assailant, however, can be repelled otherwise, and the one assailed does not use any other means of defence, the latter is not justified in killing. If the intruder flees the person assailed is not justified in pursuing and committing an injury.

It is held that the term "house", includes a place of business or a rented room occupied as a bed room. Where one is attacked in the yard the courts hold that he should before taking life retreat into the house, if there is a reasonable opportunity so to do. Where one has peaceably entered the house the owner or occupant is not justified in using force to expel him, without first demanding or requesting that he leave; but where the entry was by force a preliminary request is not necessary before using force in ejecting the intruder. Where one or more persons assemble about a house and threaten to break in, the occupant is not justified in shooting until he gives warning.

A man was held to be justified in killing where on returning home at night he found the door fastened on him, broke it open, entered and in a fight that ensued killed the intruder. It has been held that the act of entering at a window in the night will not excuse the use of a deadly weapon without first warning the intruder to desist. Where a house is occupied in violation of law, as for gambling purposes, the occupant or owner, cannot justify force used in putting out a person from a gambling room for disorderly behavior.

Decisions are pretty well agreed that a man cannot defend his real property, other than his dwelling, to the extent of taking life; but in a Michigan case a building thirty-six feet away from the dwelling, in which the owner's servants slept, was declared to be a part of the dwelling. As to personal property, one may not take life in defending his rights, save where the effort is to deprive him of his property by a forcible felony such as robbery or burglary.

(To Be Continued)

The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

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

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

R. B. LEAHY, - Editor and Manager.
S. E. MILLER, - Editorial Writer.
LEAHY MFG. CO. - Publishers.

ADVERTISING RATE CARD.

7 agate lines, 1/2-inch, one insertion	\$ 50
14 agate lines, 1 inch, one insertion	90
28 agate lines, 2 inch, one insertion	1 70
42 agate lines, 3 inch, one insertion	2 50
56 agate lines, 4 inch, one insertion	3 20
70 agate lines, 5 inch, one insertion	3 90
84 agate lines, 6 inch, one insertion	4 70
98 agate lines, 1/2 page, one insertion	5 40
196 agate lines, 1 page, one insertion	10 50

TIME ADVERTISEMENT DISCOUNTS.

Three insertions	5 per cent
Six insertions	10 per cent
Nine insertions	15 per cent
Twelve insertions	20 per cent

*No fake medicine or mining scheme, or advertisements of a questionable character allowable.

So Near and Yet So Far.

S. E. MILLER.

I have watched the deliberations of the Missouri Legislature with more than usual interest the past three months and was pleased to learn, some time ago, that the bill providing for a State Apiary Inspector had passed one branch of the Legislature and later the other branch; requiring only the signature of the Governor to make it a law. This we had no reason to believe would be withheld, and the legislation so much hoped for by bee-keepers seemed almost within one grasp. But Alas! the best laid plans of men and mice gang oft a-glee. A few days ago I received a letter from Mr. Robt. A. Holekamp, Ass't. Secretary of our State Association, dated March 22nd., in which he expressed a belief that the

Governor had already signed the bill, and asked me if I had any choice of a person suitable to fill the office of State Apiary Inspector. Just when I was feeling elated over our success my attention was called to the following article which I clip from the Cole County Democrat of March 24th.

NO STATE BEE INSPECTOR.

Governor Joseph W. Folk on Wednesday morning vetoed the bill providing for the appointment of a State Bee Inspector. Among other things the Governor says in his message that "Any one intelligent enough to conduct a bee industry is certainly better qualified to attend to them and manage his own business than any State Inspector could possibly be."

If Governor Folk's nearest neighbor had smallpox in the house and some morning when he sat down to breakfast, the said neighbor should step in and say, "Hello Governor. Can I borrow your buck saw a little while this morning." I wonder if he could see the wisdom of a quarantine law. However this only goes to show that a man may be wise enough to be Governor of a great state, like Missouri; and yet be densely ignorant in some things. By the same kind of reasoning we might say: Anyone who is intelligent enough to have a large family is certainly better qualified to administer to them in case of sickness, than is a first class physician. There would be fully as much horse sense in this kind of an assertion as there is in Governor Folk's excuse for not signing the bill. What he says is true in one sense. The intelligent up-to-date bee-keeper who reads and keeps posted will be ever on the lookout for foul-brood and be ready to make war on it, at its first appearance. But this does not protect us from the ignorant would-be bee-keeper, who keeps his bees in box hives or log gums and will not read a bee journal and who may propagate

the disease for months or even years, without knowing what ails his bees. If we happen to have such a neighbor it will be but a short time until our own apiary must surely become affected with the disease. It is quite evident that Gov. Folk does not understand the meaning or interest of the law. But he surely does know that there was and is a demand for such a law or else not enough of pressure could have been brought to bear on the Legislature to induce that body to pass the Act. If he vetoed the bill on the grounds of economy on account of the two thousand dollars appropriation which the bill carried with it, then the shame is only the greater. If we note the enormous sums of money appropriated for the various subsidized schools, colleges and other institutions of the state, which amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, there is certainly no excuse for denying this small appropriation to aid a class of citizens who have never before (so far as I know) asked for any assistance. Bee-keepers as a class are honest, intelligent, law-abiding citizens, who bear their share of the burdens of taxation without a murmur. A class who lend their energies, their labor and intelligence to the production of one of the most wholesome and delicious foods that is produced by nature. A food, that without the industry of the bee and the bee-keeper, goes to waste and benefits no one. We have only asked for a small amount to aid us in our work and more particularly to ward off a disease which threatens our industry within the borders of our state. A disease which, if taken in hand now, might be stamped out at a comparatively small cost. But which, if allowed to run rampant, may in a few years cost the bee-keepers of the state thousands of dollars. The Honorable Senate and House were broad and liberal enough minded to grant us

this favor, but when it goes to the Governor for his signature, he deals it the death blow, and offers a few silly remarks as his excuse for so doing.

THE HOFFMAN FRAME.

In the discussion on the Hoffman frame many of the writers advocate a follower with a spring behind it to keep the frames constantly crowded together. I use the ten frame hive, which probably all know, does not admit of a follower. Here is the way I manage. When ready to close the hive after handling the frames for any reason, I first crowd all of the frames hard against one side of the hive. I then push all back in the opposite direction until the spaces between the two outside frames and the sides of the hive are equal, so far as the eye can tell. In this way the shoulders on the end bars will always be in close contact as they should be. Now don't, some fellow rise up and say: This may work all right, where there is not much propolis, but it will not do where propolis is plentiful; because I have propolis here at Bluffton to a fare-you well. In fact the rabbets of the hive often get nearly level full after the hive has been used for some time. Another way is to take two sticks, properly shaped to use as levers. Place one on each side between the two outside frames and the sides of the hive. Use them as levers and by drawing the tops toward each other it brings the frame close together. Use them first near one end of the frames and then near the other. I have a stick made for prying apart the frames and frequently use this for one lever and the regular hive tool for the other. There is one thing sure, and that is if self-placing frames are not kept close up together they would just as well not be self-placing. It might not be amiss to here describe the stick or

lever above referred to. It is about eight inches long, seven-eighths of an inch wide and slightly tapering, being about one-half inch thick near one end and five-sixteenths near the other. About one and one-half inches from each end it is wedge shaped, running down to one-fourth inch at each end. The thin end is the one usually used, but sometimes I have occasion to use the thick end. It should be made of wood that is not too soft. Anyone should be able to make this tool in about five minutes and will find it much more satisfactory than a nail or a spike for prying apart frames.

SOWING SEEDS OF NECTAR PRODUCING PLANTS.

The question which appeared on page 73 March Progressive reminds me of the fact that there is prevalent a very erroneous idea regarding the planting of crops for the bees to gather from. Frequently when I am introduced to someone as a bee-keeper one of the first questions they ask me is: Do you sow buckwheat for your bees? They seem to be imbued with the idea that anyone who keeps bees must of necessity sow buckwheat. They do not seem to consider that buckwheat is not a profitable crop in all parts of the United States, but they do seem to think that an acre or two of buckwheat will supply a number of colonies of bees with nectar. We should bear in mind that where the buckwheat honey is produced to any considerable extent, that buckwheat is dominant or prevailing crop and is sown in large tracts, corresponding to the corn and wheat fields of the Missouri river bottom lands. I have not the data at hand but to the best of my recollections, New York and Pennsylvania produce more buckwheat than perhaps any other ten or twelve states combined. It is in these states that the bee-keepers harvests the large

crop of buckwheat. Before sowing a small patch of buckwheat for our bees let us first see how much bee pasturage they have access to. While it is known that bees go several miles in search of nectar at times; we will suppose for an illustration that they go only two miles in every direction. This would make an area having a diameter of four miles and containing something over twelve and a half square miles or eight thousand and fiftyfour acres and a fraction; if my calculation is correct. If I am wrong in this let someone who is a better mathematician set me to rights. Now if we could take every nectar producing tree and plant in this whole area and place them all in a single field we would find that we had quite a large tract covered with the said nectar producing plants and trees. Assuming that only five per cent of the entire area is growing nectar producing flora we would have a field of over four hundred acres to which our bees have access on the theory that they go only two miles from the apiary at the most. Of course this imaginary field of four hundred acres would not all be in bloom at the same time. While on the other hand some of it will produce two separate crops. Here in my locality the pastures and meadows are all more or less set to white clover, which as a rule gives a crop of honey. Later in the season these same pastures are pretty generally set with a species of Boneset, which commences to bloom in August, and usually yield nectar until frost, or nearly that long, and is one of the plants that help to make our fall crop of honey. In the low lands of the Missouri river and its tributaries many of the corn fields after being cultivated for the last time become thickly set with a luxuriant growth of smart weed, on which the bees work with great vigor as soon as the flowers

open. Then we also have the Golden-rod and a number of varieties of wild asters, that occupy waste and neglected lands.

I have only named some of the principal and more important nectar producing plants of my own locality and while these may not be present in some other localities, there are likely other plants that will take their place. Now if we consider, that I have limited the flight of the bees to two miles and that I allow only five per cent of the area as producing flora for the bees, you will agree with me that my estimate is very conservative, and yet we have over four hundred acres. Then how will an acre or two of buckwheat or even ten acres; which is not a sure yielder of nectar in all localities, and on which the bees usually work for only a few hours in the morning, compare with the four hundred acre tract of flowers, on many of which the bees work from morning until night. I have dwelt somewhat at length on this subject in order to try to show the novice, the folly of going to unnecessary expense in planting a small tract of buckwheat or some other plant supposed to be of exceptional value to the bees. If your bees do not prosper on the natural flowers of your locality, you can hardly hope to make them profitable by planting for them in a small way.

THE OTHER SIDE.

From what I have said above the reader might infer that I am apposed to the practice of planting honey (or more properly nectar) producing plants. This however would be a wrong inference for I am very much in favor of doing all that can be done to encourage the growth of plants beneficial to the bees; only we should go at it in the right way. If the bee-keeper is also a farmer and grows clover he

should by all means grow Alsike clover in preference to the common red variety. Let him demonstrate its value and induce his neighbors to grow alsike instead of red. If he can raise a few acres of buckwheat at a profit and likes buckwheat cakes on which to spread his honey by all means raise buckwheat.

Encourage in every possible way the growing of honey producing plants where they may be made to take the place of noxious weeds. Sweet clover if given a start and a little encouragement will put up a good fight against many of our worst weeds, and often crowd them out. Before me are four packages of seeds of honey plants, received a short time ago from Prof. Frank Benton of the Department of Agriculture. These I intend to plant according to directions and give them a thorough test and report my success with them in due time.

S. E. MILLER.

Through the Courtesy of Honorable Frank Benton, assistant U. S. Entomologist, this office has received several packages of seeds of valuable honey plants.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Fifty Colonies of Bees for Sale.

On "L" Frames. Will take half in supplies. Address,

J. M. MOORE,
Holden, Mo.

I Am Still In the Ring

and will be ready to serve you the coming season with more of those

Famous Missouri Queens

at the same reasonable rates as in the past. Also Nucleus and Colonies.

	April	May	June to Oct.
Untested Queens (Ital)			
Each		\$.99	\$.60
Three for		2.50	1.60
Tested Queens, each	\$1.40	1.25	1.00
Three Frame Nucleus with tested queen	4.00	3.75	3.25
Untested queen		2.75	2.50
Full Colonies in 10-frame hive, tested queen	7.00	6.00	5.00
One and Two Frame Nucleus at proportionate prices.			

S. E. MILLER,
BLUFFTON, MO.

Bluffton is P. O. Money Order office

SALZER'S SEEDS

Beardless Barley
The barley of your dreams; no beards; easy to harvest; always big yielding. Mr. Wells, of Orleans Co., N.Y., threshed 121 bu. per acre. You can beat this in 1905 if you try.

National Oats
The marvel and wonder in oats. Will yield for you on your own farm from 150 to 300 bu. in 1905. Try it.

Billion Dollar Grass and Teosinte
The two greatest forage plants of the century. Billion Dollar Grass will produce 12 tons of magnificent hay and Teosinte 80 tons of green fodder per acre. Catalog tells about it.

Look At These Yields
Speltz, 80 bu. grain per acre, and 4 tons of hay besides.
Macaroni Wheat, East Proof, 80 bu.
Victoria Rape, 40 tons of green food per acre.

Pen Oat, 35 tons.
Earliest Sweet Cane, 60 tons green food.
Potatoes, 800 bu. per acre.

Now such prodigal yields pay. You always get them when planting Salzer's Seeds.

Onion Seed 60c
a pound, and other vegetable seeds just as low. We are the largest Vegetable Seed growers in the world, operating 5000 acres.

\$10.00 for 10c
We wish you to try our great Farm Seeds, hence offer to send you a lot of Farm Seed Samples, fully worth \$10.00 to get a start, together with our great seed catalog, all for but 10c. postage, if you mention this paper.

John A Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse Wis.

The Amateur Bee-Keeper,

An 80 page book for beginners. Fully illustrated. ††

By Mail 25c

10,000 Plants for 16c

More gardens and farms are planted to Salzer's Seeds than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own and operate over 5000 acres for the production of our warranted seeds. That you may try them, we make you the following remarkable offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid

- 1000 Fine Solid Cabbage,
- 1000 Rare Luscious Radishes,
- 2000 Rich Buttery Lettuce,
- 1000 Splendid Onions,
- 2000 Juicy Tender Turnips,
- 2000 Natty Tender Celery,
- 1000 Gloriously Beautiful Flowers.

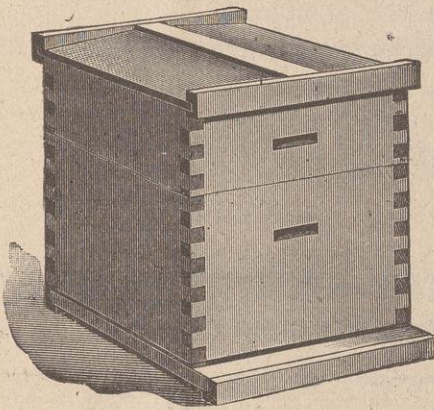
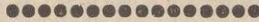
Above seven packages contain sufficient seed to grow 10,000 plants, furnishing bushels of brilliant flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalog telling all about Flowers, Roses, Small Fruits, etc., all for 16c in stamps and this notice.

Big 140-page catalog alone, 4c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
La Crosse, Wis.



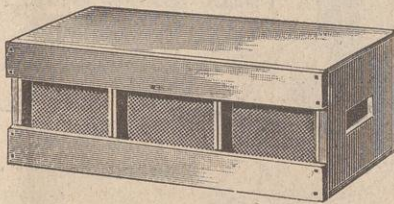
Nothing So Profitable on a Farm



as a
few stands
of bees.

They work for nothing and board themselves, and require but little time to handle. We have just received a carload of the famous "Higginsville" Supplies, consisting of

Dovetailed Hives, (like cut) Sections, Foundation, Extractors, Shipping Cases, Smokers, Bee Veils, Swarm Catchers, etc. Write for new 1904 catalog, just out.



TOPEKA BEE SUPPLY HOUSE.

TOPEKA,

KANSAS.

HIGGINSVILLE BEE SUPPLIES

At Kansas City.

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

WALKER-BREWSTER GROCERY COMPANY,
423 WALNUT STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

**CASH
OR
CREDIT**



**Cata-
logue
FREE.**

**PRICE
\$33.50**

IT WILL PAY YOU

to send for our Catalogue No. 6, quoting prices on Buggies, Harness, etc. We sell direct from our Factory to Consumers at Factory Prices. This guaranteed Buggy only \$33.50; Cash or Easy Monthly Payments. We trust honest people located in all parts of the world.

Write for Free Catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO.

Mention this paper. East St. Louis, Ills.
DEPT 1122.

The White Mfg. Co.

Blossom Lamar County, Texas.

BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST PRICES.

Wants to sell you your
BEE SUPPLIES.

Send for Catalogue and
Price List of Bee Keepers'
Supplies. ✂ ✂ ✂

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

SECTIONS

Being located in the great BASSWOOD timber belt of Wisconsin admitted by all to be the best for making sections. A general line of **Bee-Keeper's Supplies** in stock, and at prices with the times. Write for catalogue and prices. Free for the asking.

Marshfield Manufacturing Co.

Marshfield, Wisconsin.

J. W. Rouse & Co.

MEXICO, MISSOURI.

Aparian Supplies, Bees and Queens

The Amateur Bee-Keeper,

An 80 page book for beginners. Fully illustrated. † †

By Mail 25c

Latest improved Hives, Sections, Comb Foundation, Bee Veils, Smokers. All kind of supplies at **LOW PRICES.**

A Beautiful 28 Page Catalogue Free

A. W. Swan

Centralia, Kansas,

Keeps in stock a full line of

HIGGINSVILLE

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

AT FACTORY PRICES.

DOVETAILED HIVES,

HONEY SECTIONS,

COMB FOUNDATION,

BEE VEILS AND SMOKERS.

Send for our catalogue.

Bee-keepers Should

All Subscribe to

The American Bee-Keeper.

50c Per Year.

Established fourteen years. The best magazine for beginners.

We will send it

**Six Months on Trial for Twenty Cents
Sample Copy Free.**

Address

The American Bee-Keeper,

Falconer, N. Y.

Please Mention "The Progressive."

KALAMAZOO NURSERIES

Sell Trees, Small Fruits,
Flowers and Shrubs, on the
side. Largest commissions and
most complete assortment of
any house in the business.

OUTFIT FREE.
EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY.

KALAMAZOO NURSERIES,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Make Your Own Hives.

Bee-keepers will save
money by using our Foot
Power Circular Saw in
making their Hives, Sec-
tions and Boxes. Ma-
chines sent on trial if de-
sired. Catalogue free.

W.F. & John Barnes Co.
Rockford, Ill.
614 Ruby Street.

Clubbing List

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

L. E. Archias Seed Co.

OF
Carthage, Mo.

One of the
Largest Seed Stores
In the West

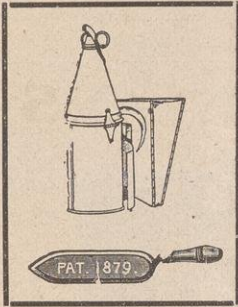
Handle
"Higginville"
BEE
SUPPLIES

Exclusively.

CATALOGUE FREE.

BINGHAM BRASS SMOKERS.

MADE TO ORDER



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 Spots.

The perforated steel fire grate has 381 holes to air the fuel and support the fire. PRICES: Heavy Tin Smoke Engine, four inch stove, by mail \$1.50; 3½ inch, \$1.10; 3 inch, \$1.00; 2½ inch, 90c; 2 inch, 65c. 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 Bingham Smokers and Knives. The same is true of the world's largest producers of extracted honey. Before buying a smoker or knife hunt up its record and pedigree.

"I have used Bingham Smokers ever since they first came out. Working from 300 to 700 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.
Resp., O. W. OSBORN."

Mt. Pleasant, Mich., July 7, 1896.

Dear Sir:

Smokers came O. K. They are the best I have ever seen. Sell like hot cakes,
Respectfully,

WM. BAMBU.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell Mich.

THE BEST PAINT FOR BEE HIVES

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 and SATISFACTORY RESULTS, it is by far the most economical article that can be used, and its intrinsic worth is bound to be appreciated by careful and painstaking bee-keepers.

Prices.

One Quart	\$.55
One-half Gallon	1.00
One Gallon.....	1.60
Five Gallon Can. per gallon.....	1.50

Leahy Mfg. Co.

Higginsville, Mo.

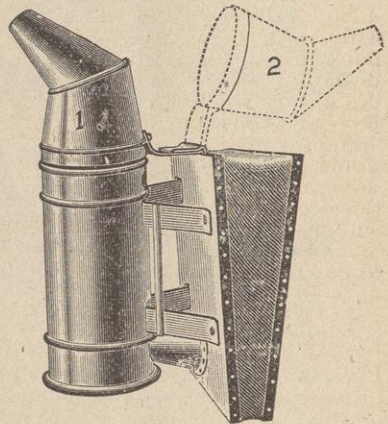
THE
ONLY
WAY
CHICAGO
& ALTON
RAILWAY

THE BEST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER LINE IN
THE COUNTRY.
WHEN OUR SOLICITORS
CALL

"GIVE THEM
A
SHOW"

S. A. VERMILLION,
P. & T. Agt. Higginsville, Mo.

The
"HIGGINSVILLE" SMOKER



A GOOD SMOKER FOR A
LITTLE MONEY.

"The 'Higginsville' Smoker is a
dandy with a big 'D.'" J.M. MOORE
Holden, Mo.

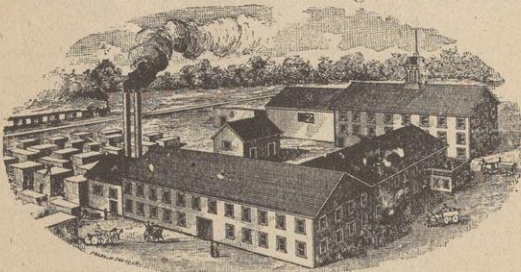
Price 75c; by mail, \$1.00.

Address,

LEAHY MFG. COMPANY,
HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

Bee Supplies

BEST goods at the LOWEST prices and prompt shipment. We want every bee-keeper to have our FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, and read description of Massie Hives, Alternating Hives, Ferguson Supers, and other new articles. Write at once for catalog. We also manufacture TANKS of either wood or galvanized steel all sizes. Price list free.



We have one of the best equipped factories in the West. Carry the largest stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the apiary, assuring

Agencies:

Trester Supply Company,
Lincoln, Nebr.

Shugart & Ouren,
Council Bluff, Ia.

I.H. Myers, Lamar, Colorado

THE E. KETCHMER CO.,
Red Oak Iwa.

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.,
Higginsville, Mo

MONEY IN POULTRY

If properly attended to there is much money in raising Poultry. Learn how to do it right. Get the experience of old successful breeders, and find a sure way to become independent, by subscribing for POULTRY CULTURE, the best edited and most up-to-date poultry magazine in America. Subscription price only 50c a year. Address.

Poultry Culture Co.,

Kansas City, - Missouri.

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 for sale cheap. Write for prices.



Leahy Manufacturing Co.

Higginsville, Mo.

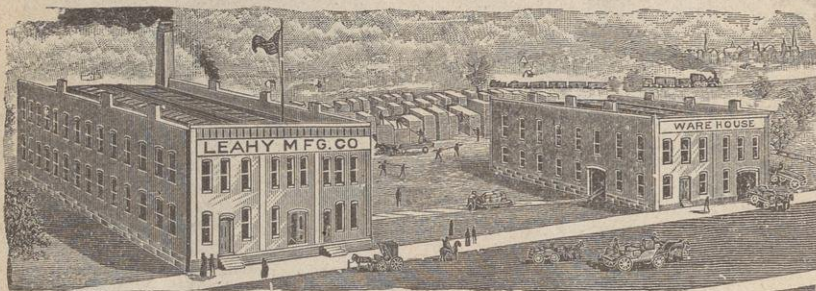
Bees For Sale.

Fifty colonies of bees for sale, all in Baldwin, hives, at **\$3.00 Per Colony**. Apply to, or address, J. S. ATKINS, Missouri City, Mo. 10t4

40 Page Catalog Free. Full information regarding Bee-Keepers Supplies. Best goods, latest improvements. Danzenbaker hives and fixtures for same. Prompt shipments. JOHN NEBEL & SON SUPPLY CO., High Hill, 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 tinned separators. The Higginsville Smoker is much improved, is larger than heretofore and better material is used all through. Our Latest Process Foundation has no equal, and our highly polished sections are superb indeed. Send 5c for sample of these two articles, and be convinced. The Daisy Foundation Fastener—it is a DAISY now, sure enough, with a pocket to catch the dripping wax and a treadle so it can be worked by 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. COMPANY,

Omaha, Nebr.

YOU

WANT TO BE PROGRESSIVE IN
THE MANAGEMENT OF YOUR
APIARY, DON'T YOU? IF SO,

The Progressive Bee-Keeper

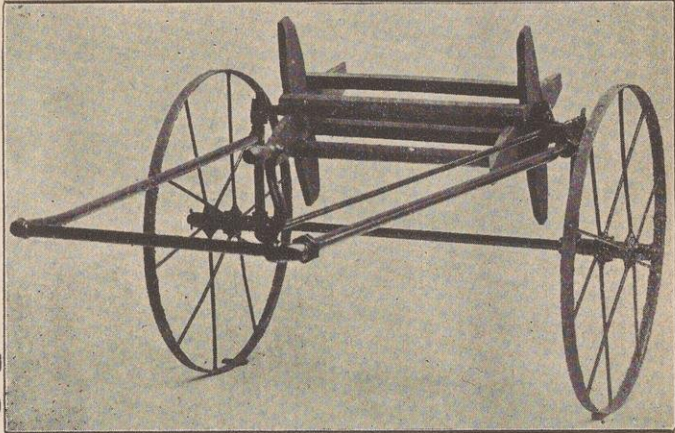
WILL BE A GREAT HELP TO
YOU. ONLY FIFTY CENTS THE
YEAR. BETTER TRY IT THIS.



The Boss Wire Reel

Price of Reel \$7.00

Cost box extra 1.00



Address CHARLES ERNST, HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

Has demonstrated to the users that it is one of the most practical and useful implements that has ever been introduced to fence builders. It is beyond value for barb wire fence repairing as well as for building new fences and also for handling checkrower wire. It handles the wire with ease and quickly with success. There is no danger of tearing and scratching yourself and clothes by using the Boss reel as you do not come in contact with the wire either winding or unwinding and you need not lift the spool of and on, just dump the machine over and out it is. All who have had experience in rolling wire on old barrells as is so extensively used by the farmers and the use of so called wire reels which are stationary and you are forced to drag the wire over the ground, know by experience that you gather a great amount of foreign substance, such as cornstalks, dead grass and weeds. The boss is almost a perfect balance machine. You need not carry one-half of the weight in your hand and no tongue to drag on the ground as in all other makes, and it is self propelling. It is also made with hand cart box for use about the farm every day.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

To whom it may concern:

I can cheerfully recommend the "Boss Wire Reel," manufactured by Mr. Chas. Ernst, Higginsville, Mo. The machine is first class in handling wire, as one man can do more with it, in that line of work, than three men could without it. It is a labor saving machine and also saves your hands and cloths from being scratched and torn. It is made durable enough to last the purchaser a life time. In short the machine is all O. K. and the farmers of the whole world are greatly indebted to Mr. Ernst for inventing such a very useful article in the time of history when needed, therefore wherever the "Boss Wire Reel" goes, my recommendation most cheerfully goes with it.

Sincerely,

EDWARD FREESH.

New Haven, Mo., R. F. D. No. 1.

January 25, 1905.

To whom it may concern:

I take pleasure in recommending the "Boss Wire Reel" to the entire farming population having wire fences on their premises. I consider its value to be worth 5 times the cost of the machine. No farmer should be without it.

Very respectfully,

H. W. BRÜEGEMANN,
New Haven, Mo.

Mr. Chas. Ernst, Higginsville, Mo.

Dear Sir:—I tried one of your "Wire Reels," which gave perfect satisfaction and no farmer can afford to do without one. For time and labor saving in handling wire, there is no equal. It also is a good machine for unreeling and reeling up checkrower wire.

LOUIS WELPMAN,
Higginsville, Mo.

August 2, 1904

To whom it may concern:

That Mr. Chas. Ernst's Wire reeling apparatus, is one of the most convenient contrivances for building wire fences, to unroll the wire as you can place a spool of wire in them almost as quick as you can pick it up. Or for the taking of old wire fences down, by placing an empty spool in the reeling machine, and by turning the crank it propels itself. I have observed its utility for the past three years and find that one man can do the work easier than two the old way of carrying the spool on a stick, or rolling the old wire up on a barrell. This wire reeling machine is a time saver, which is in our days a greater object than a money saver. But it saves both time and money also, let the good work go on.

Yours respectfully,

G. A. RAASCH,
Higginsville, Mo.



The Leading Business Men Buy

The Remington Typewriter

BECAUSE it is the BEST investment, being the strongest and most durable of all writing machines, and has all the improvements known to the Typewriter world. The Experienced Operator says: "Give me the Remington. It can do better work, and more of it, with less effort on the part of the operator, than any other machine." Send for catalogue.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

105 West Ninth Street.

Kansas City, Mo.