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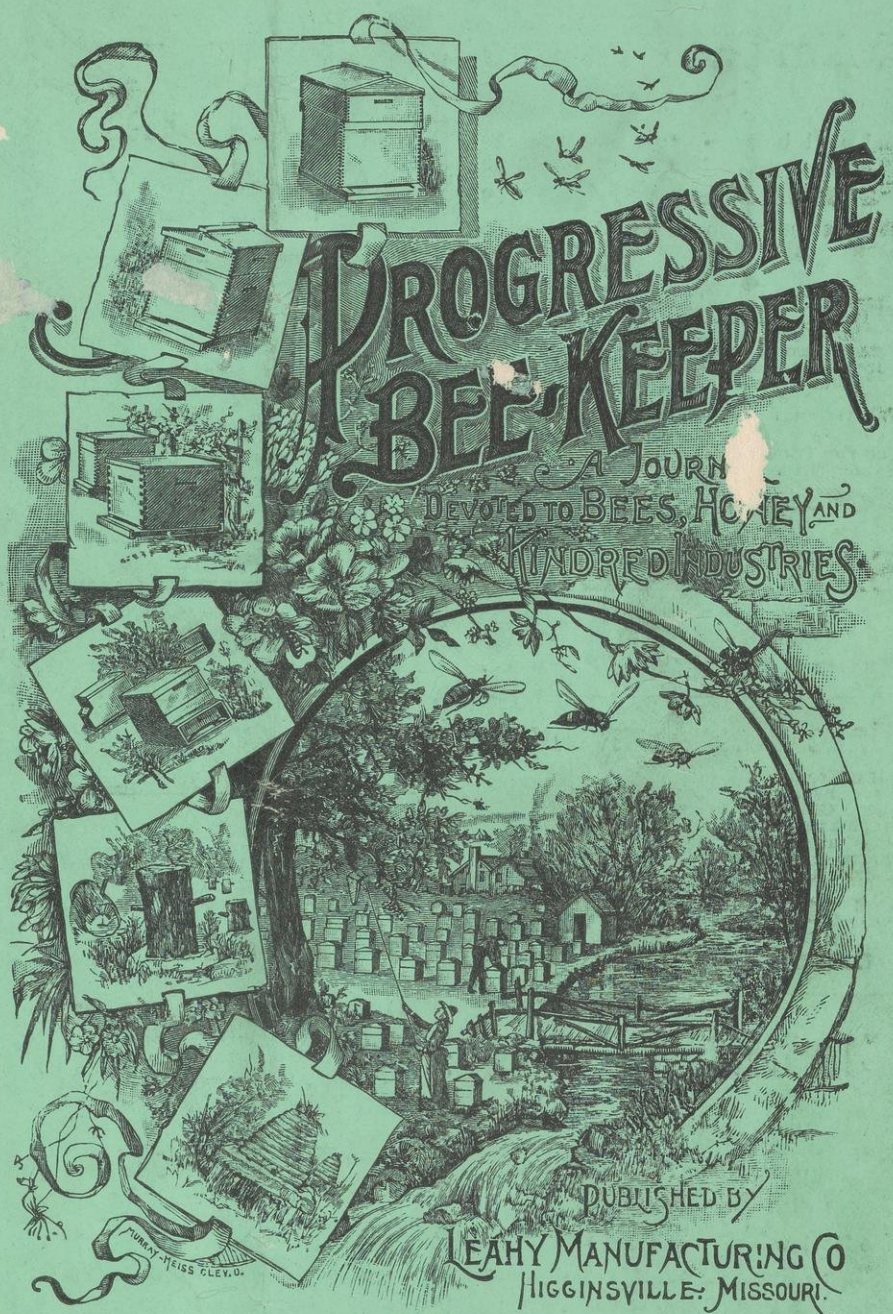
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PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER

A JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO BEES, HONEY AND
KINDRED INDUSTRIES



PUBLISHED BY
LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

DECEMBER 1905



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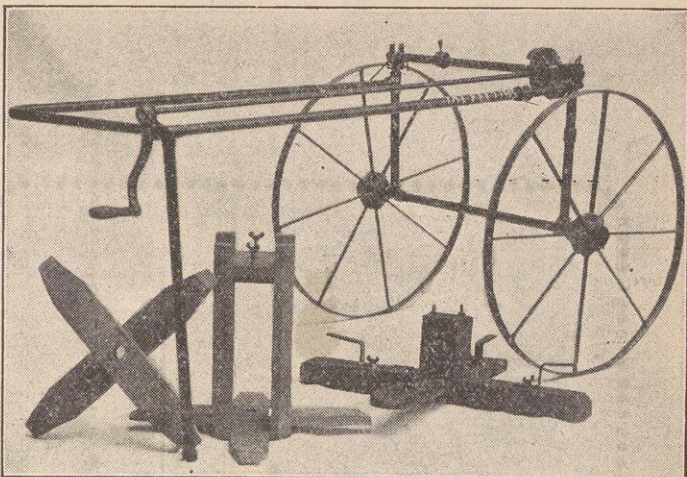
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EDWARD FREESE.

New Haven, Mo., R. F. D. No. 1.
 January 25, 1905.

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 unreel 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 upon a barrel. This wire reeling machine is a timesaver, 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,

Higginsville, Mo.

G. A. RAASCH.



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The Progressive Bee-Keeper

A Journal Devoted to Bees, Honey and Kindred Supplies

VOL. XIII.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., DEC. 1905.

NO. 12

SUNDRIES.

SOMNAMBULIST.

I notice some writer objects to the method of out door feeding, as recommended by Gleanings to keep down robbing, while working in the yards, during a dearth of honey in the fields. He states that few would have the surplus honey to use and it would be but a step to the sugar barrel. I scarcely feel prepared to even comment on the subject, having never fed an ounce of sugar. That's a confession, isn't it? Some there are who will think I know little of beekeeping, but though urged to do so by those whom I consider vastly my superiors in bee-keeping experience and knowledge, I yet have hesitated. Perhaps my certain knowledge of some sugar feeders having been damaged by extravagant reports of said feeding, has deterred me from trying experiments in that direction. Well do I remember, when a mere beginner, taking a load of honey into the city and soliciting orders. Many times, the question was asked. "Did this honey come from C's yards? If so I want none of it, for these gents feed sugar, and it's not long until their honey all turns to sugar."

How often had I previously gazed, in a sort of loving fashion on the snow white shipping cases, filled with almost perfect sections of honey, which these same men had on the market, and instinctively felt that, beside such perfect work, my bungling attempts must go a-begging. Little did I dream of

any objection ever being raised against their product.

Ignorance is the mother of blind prejudice, and she takes most excellent care of her off-spring, never letting it want for nourishment. Thus you see ignorance, or rather a want of special knowledge, opened a market to me and closed it to the sugar feeder. I questioned myself, if the damage to these individual beekeepers would not equal all the benefits received?

Again, I once bought a yard of an old man who was selling because of physical infirmities, who had made it a practice never to use more than a half inch starter of foundation, and he insisted I should follow in his footsteps and he would insure me sales to his especial customers, all of whom were direct consumers. The first year I ran that yard he followed me about to see that his wishes were respected, and true to his word, when the beautiful sections were ready to market, he went along and introduced me to his trade, and when told the product was from his yard, no other questions were forthcoming.

Comb foundation, to the uninitiated, is but another name for artificial comb, and a suspicious public will hardly swallow "sugar fed honey and artificial comb."

What a beekeeper thinks, or knows, matters not a straw to them, and the common phrase "I am from Missouri, you have to show me," is a very mild expression when compared to the forcible language which is sure to be aired during an attempted elucidation.

Might as well never attempt anything of the kind for defeat inevitably awaits one. Does the last sentence look like another confession? If to entertain a mortal terror of the poisoned darts of insidious stings is cowardly, then I must be a coward, as not all the buzzing hordes of an apiary are to me as formidable. I scent the poison from afar, much as does the bee-keeper when angry hosts blacken the air and execute a lavish display of their danger signals, until the atmosphere is thoroughly impregnated with the peculiar odor of poison and one is left not the shadow of doubt but that war has been declared.

The question of sugar feeding has been quite interestingly discussed in the American Beekeeper, and several writers have taken a firm stand against the practice. One asserts, "as long as cane sugar is used in the apiary we must expect the public to distrust us." I have never found myself entirely without honey of some kind with which to feed. I take special delight in reserving combs for emergency feeding. Unsalable honey is often made to bring more in the way of food for needy colonies than could have been secured from the sale thereof had it been first-class honey.

The ability to make the best of everything is truly a most desirable art, one which greatly enhances our usefulness as well as secures for us many pleasures which otherwise are unattainable.

In any and all business it is almost absolutely necessary to count on carrying what might be termed floating or current capital. A young farmer recently told me he made money fast selling his corn all off in the fall and early winter at \$1.00 per barrel, and late in the succeeding season run-

ning out of feed and having to buy at \$2.00 per barrel. Is this not on exactly the same principle as selling the honey off too close and finding ourselves in the hole for feed later on. Even the ordinary housekeeper must keep a few more supplies than she expects to use immediately if she buys economically, or desires convenience. By far the most convenient way to feed is honey in the comb, but extracted honey is easy to feed.

It is claimed by those who use sugar that it does not create near the excitement in the yard that the feeding of honey does. But experience has taught us that much lies in management in keeping a yard quiet; also a hand who can so manage is worth several of the kind that must arouse everything even to the temper of all hands.

Mr. Laing, in the Review, gives us another way around sugar feeding. He says: "I say 10 frame hives because they give stronger colonies, are less likely to swarm, and last but not least, they seldom require feeding, and this is very important in an out apiary."

In the October number of the American Beekeeper we are told to "Study the Bees," study the habits of bees and endeavor to learn the cause of their actions. We are reminded that if we know these things we can readily devise ways and means suitable to our locality, be it Canada or the tropics. And again, "a knowledge of the fundamental laws of bee-life and action is essential to intelligent and continuously successful bee-keeping."

The author of the reminder says, having such knowledge we need not lose our heads over any new fangled systems of management. All of us have learned that most of the systems offered must be modified, first as to locality and oftentimes according to the per-

sonality of the individual beekeeper, until the original plan becomes almost unrecognizable.

Men and women become beekeepers from as many different causes as people enter other business. A few there are, however, that are such on account of an innate love of bees. To such the following found in the pages of the American Beekeeper and original with Gen. D. L. Adair, will prove somewhat disappointing, even though they must admit it to be true:

"Some of our earlier authors in their inability to account for every motion of the bees as the result of instinct, in their enthusiastic admiration have tried hard to prove them endowed with reason. It seems to me that no one who has experience enough to see that under the same circumstances their actions are always the same, can long indulge in such a fiction. To attribute to them passions and emotions like ours is simply absurd.

"In all that bees do they are guided alone by the immutable laws of nature that they have no power of resisting, and for that reason all they do is perfect. Under the same conditions the same impulse is always excited. Not so with reasonable beings. No two communities have the same habits; no two governments the same laws; no two merchants work alike, except as they learn from each other. However much such authors may have done for the advancement of apiculture, their teachings in this respect are almost as great a clog to it as are the old superstitions of those who leave it all to luck."

The General would have been pretty close to the truth had he said no two beekeepers work alike. I am pleased to note the most of them work as if not quite satisfied with themselves, or as

if the best they have accomplished is scarcely good enough for an ideal for the future. This is a mark of progression and bee-keepers are certainly keeping step in the march.

Another year's experience has been added to our lives, and it is safe to assert that most bee-keepers will use it to their profit, for, generally speaking, they are not that kind of people that it takes a derrick to get them out of a rut on to the asphalt.

HOW I SELL MY EXTRACTED HONEY.

BY A. C. ALLEN, PORTAGE, WIS.

This is my seventeenth year with the bees and I have always sold my honey direct to the consumer.

Will say right here that I do not practice the method that many bee-keepers do that I know of, i. e., retail at wholesale prices. That very thing has discouraged many a promising young bee-keeper, who, if he could have seen employment in the business the whole year, would have stuck to it; but as it was operated in his locality caused him to give it up.

If he has not already done so, every honey producer should establish and maintain both a wholesale and retail price; or if he intends to retail all his honey he should not recognize among his customers that there is such a thing as a wholesale price. Never mention such a thing to them, and they will not know there is any price other than you ask.

We cannot get too much for our honey. We have borne the strings, and studied and studied, and most of us have before attaining success sustained many losses, and we are more liable to heavy losses than those of almost any other occupation; therefore we should

be as well paid for our labor as anyone.

In some places where there are several apiarists there is a little strife between them over customers. All want to sell their product, so in order to get ahead of his fellows one offers honey a cent less per pound than his neighbors do. No. 2 hears of this and gets scared for fear he will have his crop left on his hands and offers his for a cent less than No. 1 did. Now this is not necessary. When there are several dairymen supplying milk to a city, where would they be if they worked that way? Should we not adopt as business-like methods as they do, and stick to them?

Where several bee-keepers live near each other, let them call a meeting and agree to all sell at one living price, district the territory, grade the honey all the same, and, with brotherly feeling toward each other, go to work. Call meetings from time to time and discuss your experiences and best methods of approaching customers, overcoming obstacles, making sales, etc. If you have more honey than you have time to retail or your territory can use, don't foolishly say to yourself, "Well, I have so much I might just as well let it go cheap right at home as to ship it away and get no more for it." Don't you see that when you do that you do a great wrong to your brother apiarist who wants and needs both the employment and money that a retail price brings.

We work with our bees all summer, and the amount of honey we have received during the season, figuring at wholesale price, represents the amount of money we have made up to the close of the honey flow, less the expenses. Then if we sell the crop around home or retail it anywhere, there should be a large enough margin between the wholesale value of it and the price for

which we deliver it out in small quantities to consumers to give us good wages for the time spent. You can easily sell from 50 to 200 pounds per day at from 3 to 5 cents a pound above the wholesale price quoted in the papers, and this is none too much profit; for you have had to melt and can or bottle and label, canvass for and deliver it, and sometimes—yes, collect.

But to return to my subject. My honey remains in the hives until it is ripe and has a flavor that my customers wish to taste the second time—yes, I am still selling to the same people that I sold to sixteen years ago. When I extract, the honey is run into barrels and large cans, and about Sept. 1st I commence canvassing my territory. I early learned that the way to the pocketbook is through the mouth, so I devised a little wire basket with a convenient handle, which holds two pint Mason fruit jars. I use those made of white, clear glass. In one I put white honey and in the other dark. This sample case held up before a customer presents a novel and very attractive appearance, which with a pleasant "good morning" and a smile always gets the door open. That much accomplished I tell the lady of the house that if she will please get me two sauce plates and spoons I will give them some free samples of honey. This gets all to tasting, which delights the children, who call me the "honey man," and it don't take long to get the order.

On pleasant days I often take my horse and buggy with a load of honey, which I keep standing conveniently near while I canvass and deliver at the same time, though I can do more business by taking orders for several days and then deliver. My delivery days are usually set for the first of the three following months and at pay day

with factory and railroad people. Until last year I have always used the Mason fruit jar, and had my customers educated to have an empty jar ready to exchange with me, same as they do with their milk bottles. Last year I used the 3, 5 and 10-lb. friction top cans and pails and charged the people for them. This saves me time, and I shall use them again this season.

I seldom canvass afternoons. People are either away from home or not in the best mood to buy. So I spend the time melting, canning labeling and doing other necessary work. I talk of the healthfulness of honey as compared to other sweets; it is natural to the system, being the same as is found in fruits; and is therefore readily assimilated, needing no digestion, while cane sugar has to be digested and changed to honey before the system can use it, thus placing upon it an unnecessary tax. I have known store syrup to eat the cork out of the jug, and it certainly would eat the stomach out. The popular notion that honey is a good cough cure sells many a jar, if you are wise.

Talk of its cheapness compared with butter, as it is claimed that it is equal to in food value, but costs only half as much. Butter will get stale while honey improves with age; in fact, there is no end of things to say. But the wise salesman will not tire himself, saying only such things as are necessary to each particular customer or prospective buyer.

If we act as though our industry is second to none, and our product worth something, attend promptly to sales, deliveries and collections, and search out unoccupied territory in which to sell, the price of honey will go up to where it should be and stay there. And to those who do not wish to work

as I do, there are many young men who would be glad to take your crop and go to some city or drive through the country and sell it for you on commission. I have sold many tons in this way, having never yet produced enough for my trade.—The Rural Bee-Keeper.

NORTHWEST MISSOURI.

J. J. REYNOLDS, MAYSVILLE, MO.

Some writers never miss an opportunity to tell something they imagine would be all right, but which fails in some localities. For instance, "wherever you find alfalfa you will find bees. And beekeepers prosper in any country where alfalfa grows." The quotation is from the pen of an old beekeeper in the apiary department of an agricultural journal. The author evidently had never visited this section of the country, or he would not have made the mistake he did. While this is not a first-class alfalfa country, there are several fields of it growing in DeKalb county. I have dozens of times walked through alfalfa fields when in full bloom, and have my first bee to see working on the blossoms. Alfalfa in this section does not bear nectar. I wish it did as there is a field of several acres within three-fourths of a mile of our home apiary, and it would be the source of considerable surplus if bees would work it. However, we do not need it, as up to this date, August 29th, our bees are still at work storing surplus from white clover. One beekeeper, a few miles away, reports eighteen colonies in the spring, with sixteen increase—with 3,000 pounds of white clover comb honey, which is not bad for a country that a few years ago would not support ten colonies of bees to the township.—Rural Bee-keeper.

The Progressive Bee-Keeper.

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

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E. B. GLADISH, Editor and Manager.
S. E. MILLER, Editorial Writer.
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MORE ABOUT THE HOFFMAN FRAME.

S. E. MILLER.

The discussion about the Hoffman frame still goes on. In Gleanings Nov. 1st, p. 1127 Alpine McGregor of Inglewood, Ont., Can., gives it some hard knocks. In fact he used a hammer, a plane, a gouge and evidently a pair of pliers, before he got it fixed according to his notion. The Hoffman frame has received more praise and more condemnation than probably any one article of appliance pertaining to bee culture. If we would heed all of the defects pointed out by the various writers who are opposed to it we would certainly decide that it is an abomination not to be tolerated in any well regulated apiary. While if we should read only the praise given it by its

admirers, we would surely conclude that it is the ne plus ultra of all frames.

We should all bear in mind that there never has been and likely never will be invented a frame that will please all bee-keepers and be adapted to all localities. Would it not be just as wise to expect one breed of cattle, horses, hogs or other live stock to suit all farmers throughout the world? Mr. McGregor has gone to work on his Hoffman frames, pulled the staples from underneath the projections of the top bars and placed them at the lower corners of the frames. Then he has driven nails into the top part to lengthen the projections which the manufacturers a few years ago decided to cut off. He seems to think that by doing this in addition to shaving off the ears of the end part he has reached perfection and intimates that others should do likewise. Now what would Mr. McGregor think if I should say that if he would agree to come here and fix all my Hoffman frames that way free of charge and board himself I would not allow him to do it. He would probably think I am thick headed. Probably he would be right in that, but there is nothing in the law to prevent me from having the same right to my opinion as he has to his. While I have never used frames end spaced at the lower corner I am satisfied I do not want them there, yet I believe I am charitable enough to allow anyone that wants them to have them. It will certainly not bother me as long as I do not have to handle them.

While the above would indicate that I favor the Hoffman frame, I am now going to mention a serious defect in it when used as an extracting frame, and one that I do not remember having seen mentioned before. Attention has often been called to the projection on

the end bars being in the way when uncapping.

This is certainly quite an objection but not as serious as the one which was forcibly impressed on me last summer when extracting. The objection is this: Quite frequently the comb is not drawn out beyond the side of the top bar and in some cases not even flush with the side. Any one who has used an uncapping knife will readily see that such combs are tedious and troublesome to uncap. I think I hear some one say: Use only eight or nine combs in a ten frame body and you will overcome this difficulty, and I will answer him by saying, I use nine and sometimes only eight combs in a ten frame extracting super, but that does not answer in a poor season like the past. In a good season, with a heavy flow, this defect would not be so apparent, but it is there just the same and the only remedy I see is to cut the top bar down one eighth of an inch in width.

If I am not careful, however, I will soon have as many objections to the Hoffman frame as those who condemn it entirely, and this is not the impression I wish to convey, for while it is not adapted to all localities and all bee-keepers and has several faults, I still believe with E. R. Root that it is the most practical frame for a large majority of bee-keepers.

THE ALL PURPOSE FRAME.

The all purpose frame has not yet appeared and I sometimes think it never will. So many things are required of it that it seems all can not be embodied in a single frame. Still greater difficulties than this have been overcome and why should we not be able to conquer this one. I will here venture to say what it will be like if it ever does

appear and the future will tell whether I have been a good forecaster or sooth sayer.

It will be scant one inch wide except the bottom bar which will be three-fourths inch. The depth of top bar and thickness of end bars will vary to suit the individual taste. (This latter of course will be a little more trouble and expense to the manufacturer.) It will be end spaced similiar to the Hoffman frame as now made.

The other spacers will be of soft metal like lead or pewter, so as not to dull the uncapping knife and the points of contact will be small enough so that propolis will not materially affect them. They will be equally well adapted to the brood nest and used as self spacing frames or to the extracting super where they may be spaced at will.

Now just hold your breath till they come. If some of the manufacturers do not bring them out, I suppose I shall have to do it myself. Likely Doctor Miller will help me.

GETTING HONEY OUT OF A FIVE GALLON CAN.

Every bee-keeper who has used five gallon cans with a small screw cap for honey has likely at some time had his patience tried and his temper ruffled by trying to pour honey out of them.

Manufacturers of bee supplies furnish at 15 and 18 cents each screw cap gates which are quite convenient when they fit, but usually they don't. Each time one orders a new lot of cans he may receive a different size or style of screw cap and then the gate don't fit. I therefore give you a method that is quite easy and ever ready, and if you will carefully follow directions I think you will like it. Place the can on a box or bench a little taller than the receptacle you wish to pour into. Have

this receptacle on one side of the box while you stand on the opposite side. Have the screw cap at the corner to your left and farthest from you; wipe off the top of the can with a damp cloth. With a three penny nail punch a hole in top of the can near one of the corners nearest to you or opposite the screw cap, remove the cap and over the opening place a piece of section that is true and straight (not warped). Place the thumb of your right hand on the piece of section to hold it firmly over the opening and let the four fingers of the same hand grasp the upper opposite side of the can while the palm or ball of the hand rests on top. Tilt the can from you and with the left hand grasp it underneath on the side next to you. Now lay the can flat on its side, place the receptacle in position and draw up on the piece of section until the honey flows as fast as desired. If you wish to fill several cans or receptacles have them within reach of the left hand while the right hand is kept on the piece of section. Of course if a gallon or two is to be poured out it is not necessary to keep the piece of section over the opening. The piece of section is to be used the same as a gate, sliding it up or down to regulate the flow.

When through pouring close the opening with the piece of section, grasp the can as before and set it right side up.

The vent hole can be kept closed with a piece of pointed match and can be easily closed permanently with a drop of solder if the can is to be later used for shipping. The vent is quite important, for without it a vacuum is soon created and the honey flows slower and slower until it finally catches its breath through the large opening with a ker-lullup and then

the flow will be faster for a time, all of which is very unsatisfactory, and very slow compared to a can that is given air from above.

DON'T BE TOO SET IN YOUR WAYS.

It is well to be methodical and have a certain system to work by, but one should not be too particular. If it is not handy to do some particular thing just the way you are used to doing it, do it some other way. Do not imagine that you can not get along without your kind of smoker fuel. If you have none of that kind at hand use something else rather than kill time procuring your particular brand.

WHY DON'T HE TELL US.

Arthur C. Miller in the Bee-Keeper Review for November and in Gleanings for Nov. 15th tells that he gets fifty cents per pound for his wax and also says that he has a method whereby he gets all of the wax out of old combs. While he intimates that wax presses do not accomplish this, yet he does not tell how he renders the wax or just how he manages to find such a good market for it after it is rendered.

I wonder why he don't tell the rest? It does not do one much good to hear that some other fellow has discovered a gold mine.

WHAT IS HEARTSEASE?

We frequently read of heartsease as a honey plant. The plant referred to as a rule is, I believe, one or probably more of the many varieties of smartweed (polygonum); why it is called heartsease I do not know but I believe as good authority as Professor A. J. Cook refers to it under this name. If my memory serves me well I read something from the pen of the professor some years ago wherein he ex

pointed the particular characteristics of the variety known as heartsease. If however we refer to Henderson, Handbook of plants we find according to that authority that heartsease is a violet or a pansy and I think this is the plant recognized as heartsease by those versed in botany.

The two plants, smart-weed (polygonum) and pansy or violet (viola) belong to two entirely different orders and have not the least resemblance to one another. I believe if all writers would refer to the plant that gives a good crop of autumn honey in many places as smart-weed, instead of heartsease, they would be more generally understood.

CAUCASIAN BEES.

I extract the following from an article by J. G. Baumgartner, p. 1183 Nov. 15 Gleanings: I have one colony of Caucasians. The queen is very prolific. The workers are exceedingly gentle, so much that I can at any time of the day open the hive, and jar and shake the combs without smoke or veil. When one frame is taken out, and bees shaken back over the rest of the combs they will not fly up, but run right down between the frames. I have never seen bees that were less inclined to boil over. They protect their hives well, equal to the Italians. They are uniform in color, but a trifle smaller than other races. Regarding their working qualities, I had only limited opportunity of testing them, as this year was a total failure. During the four or five days, when Spanish needles were in bloom, before the rain spoiled it, I watched them closely, and compared them with other colonies of equal strength (Italians, Carniolans, and Holy Lands) and had the impression that they did as well as any of

their competitors. But when it comes to gluing up the hive they were ahead, too.

WHO SHALL TEST NEW RACES OF BEES.

From the above paragraph we see that Mr. Baumgartner has four races or varieties of bees in his apiary. That at least is the inference that I draw, as he says he compared them, and he evidently must have had them in the same yard for anything like a fair comparison.

How does a bee keeper with four different races of bees in his yard expect to keep one of them in its purity? Possibly it might be done by a very careful person by having perfectly bee tight hives and entrance guards on all of them, but even then he could not have his queens of any race purely mated for a certainty, for he can not know for a certainty that there are no other bees of one of these races or of black bees within a certain radius of his yard, the drones of which his queens might meet. I for one would not wish to undertake such a task. I would not think of placing any obstacle in the way of testing any new race of bees, and in fact all bee keepers should encourage the U. S. department of agriculture in the efforts to find and introduce a superior race, but the testing of these new races should be placed in the hands of very careful and conscientious men who will keep them isolated, and, if possible, not permit any to escape to the forests and later probably contaminate the old and tested races that we know to be good. After the new race has proven worthy in this country it will then be time to disseminate it. I have received from the department of agriculture a copy of the circular as published in the Nov. Progressive, p.

296-297 but as I did not feel that I was so situated as to secure the proper mating of the queens I have not made application for any of the queens of the Caucasian race.

Bluffton, Mo, Nov, 27.

THE DIVISIBLE BROOD CHAMBER
HIVE WITH CLOSED END
FRAMES.

BY GRANT STANLEY, NISBET, PENNA.

There is scarcely a question connected with bee-keeping that has been the target for so much general discussion as the question of hives. This question has been very ably discussed by many of the bee-writers of the age, and in view of all this we are unable to bring about a hive that will meet with approval by bee-keepers in all localities.

If there is a hive on the market today possessing improved features to recommend it over another I believe it is the divisible brood chamber hive closed end frames. It is an improvement because it is a twentieth century hive. With all respects to Mr. Langstroth, this Huber of America, I can not make myself believe that he gave us the movable frames and did not intend us to improve it. Are we to continue the use of the old original frame as handed down to us by the father of American bee keeping while every other industry about us is forging ahead? Oh, no, the inventions of fifty years ago will not meet the demands of to-day. We want a hive that comes as near the ne-plus-ultra as is possible, a hive that will reduce manipulation of the various parts to a minimum; the best hive skill and intelligence can produce and the meridian is reached in the divisible brood chamber hive. They readily permit of handling hives in

stead of frames; in fact the bee-keeper need never handle frames singly unless looking for her majesty, the queen; the condition of any colony can be ascertained without removing a single frame; bees build up in spring in this hive with lightning rapidity, the frames being closed end, they are particularly adapted to out-apiaries and are always ready for moving with the entire satisfaction of knowing that the frames will be in their place on arrival. Bees winter better in this hive than even the chaff side hive. With five years' experience with this hive the writer has not had a case of spring dwindling. They are a large or small hive as occasion demands, they can easily be carried by one man to any stand in the apiary, and more honey can be secured, of neater appearance.

There have been few inventions that have not been condemned when first brought before the public, and the divisible brood chamber hive is not excepted. This matters little, however, as it comes to stay, and the voice of the patriarchs can not stem its progress. It is not a perfect hive, however, and there never will be. Can an imperfect man turn out a perfect product or invention? The best we can do is to work toward perfection, and the divisible brood chamber hive is a decided step in that direction. Let us remember that perfection belongs to Him alone who drew the elements from the four winds and created the universe.

I am afraid the reason so many of us fail to make an invention of this kind a success, we fail to study or put enough thought into it; the more thought we put into any thing the more we are sure to get out of it. The men achieving the greatest success today in any business are the men that are putting the greatest thought into

it. Success does not come any other way; it does not come by allowing things to shift for themselves. The bee-keeper who expects the divisible brood chamber hive to bring success without giving it thought and attention can probably gain as much success with any old kind of hive. It is a twentieth century hive, an invention that must sooner or latter become popular with a majority of bee keepers, but it will not run itself; no invention has been made to take the place of brains; it is not intended for this, but will greatly facilitate any one who is willing to put brain work into it.

I commend the editor of this paper on his remarks to Mr. Cottrell in the June issue. The bee-keepers of this country as a rule, are a very harmonious set of men, but I think we are entirely too quick to condemn an idea or principle. Some have done this without having tried or ever seen it. This has a tendency to create more or less friction in the bee-keeping ranks and is surely not good. Let us make an effort to labor in such peaceful harmony as is manifest in the abodes of the modern bee hive.—Rural Bee Keeper.

BUFFETT THE FIRST PULLMAN CAR.

On October 5, 1905, passed away at Bloomington, Illinois, Leonard Seibert, aged 75. Mr Seibert was a veteran employe in the Chicago & Alton shops, a builder and cabinet-maker of very high attainments. He it was who built the first Pullman sleeping car, working under the personal supervision of Mr. George M. Pullman. The first two Pullman sleeping-cars were remodeled from two Chicago & Alton Railway coaches. Mr. Seibert's account of the first sleeping-car is probably the most accurate in detail that has ever been obtained. He said:

"In the spring of 1858 Mr. Pullman came to Bloomington, and engaged me to do the work of remodeling the Chicago & Alton coaches into the first Pullman sleeping-cars. The contract was that Mr. Pullman should make all necessary changes inside of the cars. After looking over the entire passenger-car equipment of the road, which

at that time constituted about a dozen cars, we selected coaches Nos. 9 and 19. They were 44 feet long, had flat roofs like box cars, single sash windows, of which there were fourteen on a side, the glass in each sash being a little over a foot square. The roof was only a trifle over six feet from the floor of the car. Into this car we got ten sleeping-car sections, besides a linen locker and two washrooms—one at each end.

"The wood used in the interior finish was cherry. Mr Pullman was anxious to get hickory, to stand the hard usage which it was supposed the cars would receive.

"I worked the spring and part of the summer of 1858, employing an assistant or two, and the cars went into service in the summer of 1858. There were no blue prints or plans made for the remodeling of these first two sleeping-cars, and Mr Pullman and I worked out the details and measurements as we came to them.

"Mr. Pullman frequently visited Bloomington and although he was a very fine 'dresser' in those days, he was economical. At the Bloomington hotel where he stopp'd, he used to rent a little room in the cupola of the building and practice rigid economy. In fact, when the cars were finished and all bills for material had been paid he still owed me about \$60.00, and I took his personal note for that amount. It was afterwards settled by Mr. Pullman in the upright manner in which that gentleman conducted his personal affairs.

"The two cars cost Mr. Pullman not more than \$2,000.00, or \$1,000.00 each. They were upholstered in plush, lighted by oil lamps, heated with box stoves, and mounted on four-wheel trucks with iron wheels. The berth rate was 50 cents a night. There was no porter in those days; the brakeman made up the beds."

Mr Seibert, by his industry and high attainments in his craft, accumulated considerable money before he died; owned his own home in Bloomington, and gave up active work in the Chicago & Alton shops several years ago. His mind was clear to the very end, and the details which he has furnished possess the accuracy of a master builder.

The National Bee-Keeper Association has provided a fancy, showing label for honey cans and pails. The label carries the name of the National Association, this may benefit the members, but there is danger that unless some sort of supervision is provided that the food name of the National Bee Keepers Association will suffer from dishonest practices of some members.—*Rural Bee Keeper.*

THE STATE BULLETIN.

J. W. ROUSE.

Reader, have you seen the bulletin issued by the State Board of Agriculture for October? If not send to Mr. Geo. B. Ellis, Columbia, Mo., the secretary of the board, and you will get one. They are for free distribution. This bulletin was written by our worthy secretary of the Missouri State Bee-keepers, Association, R. A. Holcamp, and is well written on a most live issue for bee-keepers—foul brood—and the bulletin is well and nicely illustrated, showing what foul brood is. It shows a cut of the dreadful disease, and tells how to treat it to get clear of it. Bee-keepers are very grateful to the State Board and the worthy Secretary for this very kind favor in the interest of bee-keeping; also to the untiring efforts of the worthy Secretary of our own association. We are pleased to see bee-keeping thus recognized and taking its rightful position in Missouri, as was shown in a former article, and confirmed in this bulletin of the very important interest, and value of bee-keeping in Missouri. Bee keepers and every one interested should send for a copy of the bulletin.

I can see from time to time in the bee journals how to dispose of a honey crop. I will give some of my experi-

ence for the benefit of the fraternity. When I have a crop of honey to dispose of, (and I most always have some honey), I do not get frantic about it and rush it on the market, and thus be compelled to sell at the other fellow's price, and be in a dull market, but in such cases I only furnish orders and hold the balance until I can get suitable market for my honey. As I am compelled to make bee-keeping rather a side issue of my other business, I have never had large crops like some, but still I sometimes have considerable honey to dispose of at retail prices. If I should be an extensive honey producer, I would then, when I had a large crop to dispose of, look up some good reliable commission house.

Anyone who has not tried it, may be surprised at the honey they may dispose of right around them, to their neighbors and by peddling it out. I have done most of this peddling in towns, but had good success even when I went out in the country. If one will get a good article that will keep, there will be a demand for it.

Some years ago when I first came to this place I could find plenty of adulterated stuff on the market for honey, but I have not seen any of it for quite a while, as I furnish our merchants with the pure article, nicely put up in good shape and nicely labeled. By the way, our association is to endeavor to have a law passed to stop this adulterated stuff in Missouri, or at least compel those who offer it for sale to call it by its right name. It would astonish some what can be produced in an apiary and exchanged for necessary articles of food etc. by this means we secure flour, sugar, tea and coffee (though but little of the last two articles are used in our family) all kind of spices and vegetables, when we do not produce them,

and yesterday a nice young turkey, with oysters to go in the dressing, and garnished with cranberry sauce, nice cakes galore, etc. Yum! yum! This same turkey and trimmings, etc., for use on the occasion of our youngest son who is manager of the Omaha supply house, who is coming home (before this gets into print) with his young bride.

Put up a good article of honey in the very best shape and by a little effort it can be disposed of at a good price. I have shipped some to East St. Louis, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and other places.

Mexico, Mo.

HONEY MARKET.

Fancy white comb honey is selling in Kansas City at \$3.25, amber and other grades about 25 cents lower. Extracted honey 6 and 7 cents. Beeswax, 25 cents per pound.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

Chicago. Nov. 17, 1905.

There has been a steady trade in honey to the small dealers who usually lay in a little stock at this time of the year. Prices are practically unchanged. The fancy grades of white comb brings 14 to 15 cents, that which is a little off 1 to 2 cents less amber grades 10 to 12 cents; dark and damaged lots 7 to 10 cents; extracted white 6 to 7 1/2; amber 6 to 7, Beeswax steady at 30 cents.

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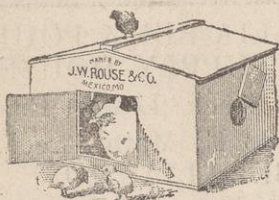
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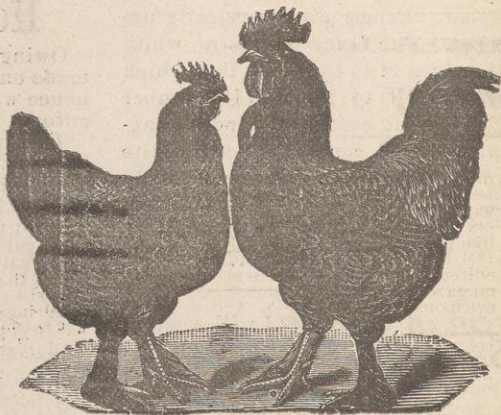
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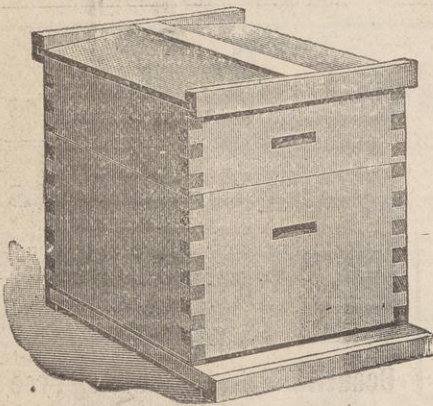
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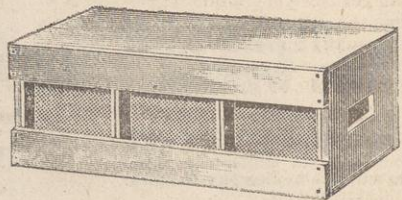
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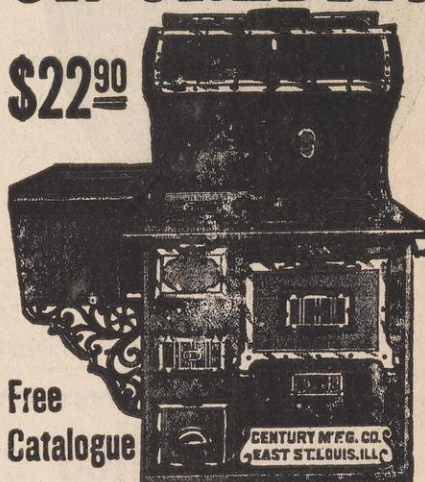
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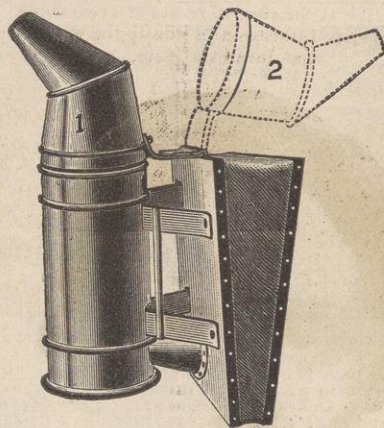
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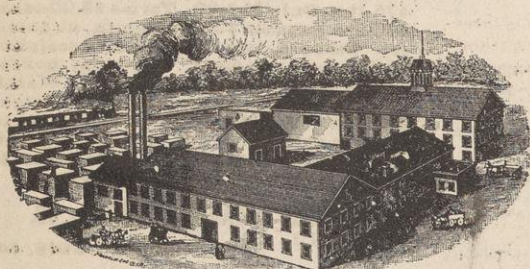
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one of the most useful and probably the most indispensable instruments used in the apiary."

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United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology,
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