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MARCH 1 1891



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UNIONVILLE, MO



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MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER

VOL. 1. UNIONVILLE, MO. MARCH, 1891.

COMB HONEY PRODUCTION.

In regard to the matter of comb honey production, were my voice thunder, I would say to every bee-keeper, *get the bees in just the right time for the harvest.* All else sinks into insignificance beside it. Think of talking of the best races of bees for comb honey production, when those bees come on the stage of action after the honey harvest is past! Think of discussing the best hives with only a slight buzzing of bees in them when the harvest is at its height! Hives, bees and the labor of the apiarist are of use only as we have an eye on the field they are to occupy.

By a little better health, I have been permitted, the past winter, to attend two bee conventions, and I was greatly surprised to learn that most of those in attendance paid no attention to securing bees at the right time, and I did not wonder to hear them complaining of the crops secured. Where no attention was paid to this matter, the past season, here at the East, was "one which tried men's souls."

In the fore part of June I wrote to one of our bee papers that it would be impossible for us here in York state to secure a full crop of honey, because the cold weather in

May had reduced it to such an extent that, with the care possible, I could not get a full crop in the field, at my apiary number more than they ought during the best of the season; while we who would be surprised to see any who paid no attention to securing bees. The one who scoffed at the idea, I showed exactly the result which he knew must come. I wish to put on record as saying that the secret of successful honey production lies in the one important point, securing the bees in time for the harvest. Space forbids me to say at length on the different plans which may be employed in securing these bees just when needed, so I will mention only one or two.

The first one is that which I mentioned to the editor when he speaks of the necessity of protection for the hives. There is no doubt in my mind that, with such protection of the hives, we have more to do with the securing of the bees than any other plan, and when we come to add to this the right kind of bees, the result will easily yield to intelligent manipulation, we have something that makes all the difference between a good crop of honey and one that

While the ed-
 spring pro-
 cannot help
 of giving it
 not know
 spaces in a
 better, as a
 id wall of
 id that his
 s little, if any,
 id wall? After
 havings and chaff
 packing for the
 es, I next tried fine
 straw being my pref-
 aring straw packed
 o-packed with other
 a decided advan-
 On cold, frosty
 ees having straw
 ould not be contract-
 er at all, any more
 he summer, while those
 packed with other mater-
 id be found clustered, al-
 not as closely as those in
 not packed. The reason I as-
 or this is that the straw fur-
 thousands of dead an spaces
 old e heat absorbed from
 in during the day, at the same
 onfining the heat generated
 bees.

do not agree with the
 e there being less labor
 y of using packing, as
 with chaff hives; and
 id, I would use the straw
 ves *all the year round*. I
 them even if it doubled
 for what is good in the
 for the bees is good for
 the year. On hot days,
 single wall hives will quit
 eing driven from the sec-
 tions ey cluster idly on the out-
 side c. the hive, while those in the

straw-packed hives will be at work
 with a will, both in the sections
 and in the fields, not clustering out
 until after sunset when all the
 laborers are in from the fields.
 Again, when a cool night comes,
 work is continued in the sections,
 while hives with no protection
 show only sections empty of bees
 after a cool night.

You say: "If you are wrong you
 wish to know it." Try one or two
 such hives as I have described, and
 be convinced. But you say: "Look
 at the labor!" Let me assure you
 that there is not nearly as much
 work in properly managing such
 straw hives, not even when they
 are watered in the cellar, (where I
 winter mine) as there is in the plan
 you have outlined. You tell how
 the packing is put on, how taken
 off, and wish us to note "with how
 little labor you have managed" all
 through the year. Now I wish to
 say that, after having tried your
 way for several years in the past,
 reducing the labor to a minimum,
 as I considered it, the labor with
 my straw hives during the whole
 year does not amount to so much
 as that used by yourself in this
 packing and unpacking part.

The labor used by myself is simply
 this: In the fall put the hives
 on a wheelbarrow (weight of hive,
 straw, bees, honey and all, at this
 season, is only 55 pounds), wheel
 into the cellar, leave there until
 Spring, then wheel out. At swarm-
 ing time, take the nine combs out
 of the brood chambers, put in six
 frames with starters in them, close
 the hive, shake off, in front of the
 hive, all the unneeded bees from
 the combs of brood taken out, put
 them in a hive where it is desired

to have a colony stand and the next day give a virgin queen. Thus, you see, there is not only very little labor by this plan, but, after working for years with this plan and what is known as the Heddon method of preventing after-swarms, I prefer the former as the means of securing the most honey. Nearly all the bees shaken off are less than three days old, and will hold out and do better work as comb builders than will the field bees with which you speak about reinforcing the swarm. Again, with the plan I have outlined, there never is an after swarm, while, with your plan, I have many times known the bees to become "sulky" and stick to the hive after it was moved, the result being after-swarms. The only way to obviate this difficulty is to watch carefully and move these hives when the young bees are out in full force having a play spell. But this ties up the apiarist too much.

Candidly, friend Hutchinson, after carefully trying the half depth hives and single wall hives, on the plan which is "so much easier; that of handling hives instead of frames;" I am compelled to say that, taking all in all, I cannot see that it is any less work than by the other and older plan, intelligently used; while there is that in the old plan as outlined above, not attainable with single walled hives. There are other items in your leader that I should be glad to notice, but this article is already too long.—*G. M. Doolittle in The Bee-Keepers' Review.*

Subscribe for THE MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER. Only 50 cents per year.

PROGRESS

When speaking of progress attained in bee-keeping, the nearly sure implement of success is the minimum the beekeeper. This, I think, is the well-nigh universal principle that should be applied to bee-keeping. But to lend every direction I think is a fatal mistake.

When we investigate we learn that bees succeed equally well on different sorts and conditions. This fact alone indicates that good management and a stability to the bee business overtops everything pertaining to honey production, unless we expect those conditions over which we have no control, such as excessive rain, drought, and consequent lack of honey producing flora.

The honey producer is not able to fix the very conditions that will begin to gather the honey crop, and if his bees are not strong enough to do the work, he must make them ready by doing so, or even thrifling them if necessary. Of course if the object is to increase the number of colonies the apiarist must be willing to give up his present property for increase of bees, and a part of all of his prospects in building up his apiary. But a good season is on I doubt ever pays a man to dispose of his property in this way. The product of a large crop of honey, as we have learned by our experience of years,

thing, and take it when
 there has been a surplus of honey
 time I re- colonies in
 past sea- extra good
 to increase my when the time came
 about the neces- sary
 taking all my colon- e harvest. Over 25
 were worked in the hiving the swarms
 chambers, under excluders. The
 super, with the it, were worked
 on an excluder; this re- quired tall
 double colonies filled them full and
 my yield of surplus was a gratify- ing success. My bees have never
 paid me so well as they did the past season. I increased my apiary to
 some extent in the usual way of
 hiving swarms, but these gave me
 a slight profit when compared
 with the double colonies. There
 is no limit to the manipula-
 tion of bees. I have obtained
 enormous yields of surplus from
 double colonies by the following
 operations: When a swarm
 remove all the brood combs
 from the brood chamber and fill it
 with empty combs, graft a sealed
 queen into one of the empty
 combs, a comb that contains some
 bees is preferable,—now adjust a
 zinc queen excluder on
 the brood chamber, put all the
 combs of brood without disturb-
 ing any of the queen cells that may
 be in process of building in a super

and adjust the super on the queen
 excluder. The surplus cases are
 tiered on the super after the tier-
 ing-up fashion. The swarm is now
 hived in the prepared brood cham-
 ber under the queen excluder, first
 taking their queen entirely away
 from them. The queen may be
 killed or used to start nuclei, or
 you may sell her if she is a good
 queen. When the swarm is hived
 in this way the bees act precisely
 as they do when they lose their
 queen in an attempt to swarm and
 return to the parent hive. They
 simply settle down to work and
 wait for the young brood of queens
 to hatch, indulging in glorious ex-
 pectation of a dead set at swarming.
 But as they have but one queen
 cell in the brood department this
 soon hatches and as the royal Miss
 has no rival below the excluder,
 she is mated in due time and all
 the desires of the colony is realized.
 The first queen that hatches above
 the excluder will destroy all the
 cells and she will be balled and de-
 stroyed by the bees, as she has no
 way to escape from her prison. A
 colony managed in this way is
 positively done swarming for the
 season, and it has strength to gath-
 er an enormous yield of surplus.
 And the fact that the bees have
 some respite from brood rearing
 till the young queen is ready to
 lay eggs gives the colony addition-
 al advantages in way of bending
 all their energies toward storing
 surplus. This is what I call my
 "queenless system." It will be
 seen that my plan of working a
 double colony through the honey
 harvest, and single at all other
 times, is squarely antipodal to the
 "contraction system."

THE MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER

I will put it against any other plan to prevent increase and to secure a paying crop of surplus. When practicing my *double colony* plan, the queen may be hived with the bees, if she is young and vigorous, but if she is old and weak from any cause, further swarming may be expected. When practicing this plan the wings of the queen should be clipped so as to readily secure the queen when a swarm issues. The clipping is done in the early Spring. This plan is particularly adapted to the production of both comb and extracted honey at the same time. I do not think it advisable for any apiarist to attempt to produce either comb or the extracted article alone. It is injurious to the market interest to do so. If all beekeepers have not learned, they will find it out, that some seasons it is almost impossible to obtain a paying crop of comb honey, when by means of good, empty combs, honey can be taken with the extractor in paying quantities. Hence the necessity of cultivating a market for clear honey. I want to emphasize the fact that the apiarist, to make a success of his business, must be able to plan everything in accordance with the varying seasons, condition of his colonies, and every and all things pertaining to the production of honey. Without particular attention to these matters honey producing is an uncertain business.

My apiary the past season paid me nearly, if not quite, \$200.00 a month for my labor. I know of no rural pursuit that pays a man so well for manual labor, but it requires skilled labor, and a high

quality of soil in the vicinity. Being a skin, the quality of the honey is not enough to make you must be careful. There is a more additional than to a... ing to food the quest trade with everything but must be the pure to perfection by selves. Hence the dabble with artificial honey, and sugar should come to grief *are in America*

CELLAR

JNO. NEBE

The wintering of bees in this locality has been favorable so far. Up to date those wintering out doors have had a flight every week, but to-day the temperature has changed very suddenly, the thermometer being at 3 degrees above zero, though we do not expect this spell to last long. On account of the mild winter bees have consumed a great deal of their stores and will need close attention and some feeding as soon as September arrives and queens begin to lay. We have ten colonies wintering out doors. These were the best colonies we had last Fall. The bees and honey. The bees are consuming more honey than they ever had colonies to do before in severe winters. Our reasons are a count of frequent flights and their restlessness they require food. We have 255 colonies wintering in two cellars that are doing exceedingly

They unusually
 no as of restless-
 the mild tem-
 We will ven-
 e saving from
 per colony
 not more,
 entered in
 on 3 to 7
 average 8
 colony for cellar
 ne colonies out of
 er will require \$0

Feb. 3.

You are having
 e experience as we
 doors. Two or
 ve starved that
 plenty of honey.

A few colonies having a thin win-
 ter case over them have consumed
 less stores than those in single-
 walled hives. We shall winter in
 cellar after this, using a thin case
 for Spring protection. The stores
 say you in cellar wintering is
 quite an if. Ten pound on 255
 cases, 2,550 pounds, at 8 cents
 will be \$204.00. [Ed.]

SPRINGING BEES.

Do not say springing bees as
 you do wintering bees! Most any
 it a proper hive can winter
 but it requires some experi-
 e to spring them and to bring
 the colonies up rapidly early in the

order to get brood rearing
 started early in the Spring the
 brood chamber should be warmly
 packed and if short of stores, food

in some form should be given. I
 know of no better food than pul-
 verized sugar and honey, and no
 better way to feed it than by plac-
 ing a piece of heavy paper on the
 frames, and then putting the food
 right upon the paper, and letting
 the mat and cushion come directly
 down on the food. As this food is
 in a semi-solid form, it will not ex-
 cite the bees as liquid food does.
 There is no danger of the moisture
 from the colony softening the food
 so that it will run and daub the
 bees. The bees will cluster close
 to it and will not be in the least
 disturbed by its presence in the
 hive.

Later on, and when the weather
 is warmer, in fact so warm that the
 bees can fly about every day, it will
 do to feed liquid food. This can
 be done with most any kind of a
 feeder that has been recommended
 in the various bee-papers. Liquid
 food may be granulated sugar and
 water; say to each three pounds of
 sugar, add one pound of water.—
American Apiculturist.

ECONOMY IN BEE-KEEPING.

A few days ago we went into a
 grocery for some honey, the only
 place we could buy it in our town,
 and found some nice chunk honey
 that retailed at 12½c per pound.
 The producer, we learned, had sold
 considerable such honey. He had
 killed the bees last Fall, and re-
 ceived about 10c per pound in trade
 for the honey. Such honey, in sec-
 tions, would sell now for from 15
 to 20c per pound, the sections cost-
 ing less than ½c per pound. Now,
 with a properly arranged hive he
 could have extracted this honey

THE MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER

and sold it for the same price and had the combs left, which are worth 10 to 15c each. Probably every colony killed had a set of combs worth \$1. You may argue that this kind of a hive is costly. Well, they cost about \$1 each and will last ten years. Others will say it is too much work to do all this. It will pay you well for your extra trouble. Our crop of honey is always sold from 3 to 5c per pound above the price of nice honey in 5 to 10 pound boxes, because it is nicely crated and glassed. All farm products are neglected in this matter of making attractive. Anything put on the market in an unattractive shape lowers the price; then you say, oh, it doesn't pay! The person having the largest and nicest berries, etc., always gets a better price in the same market. You may ask, what is the remedy. Well, if you are a farmer, bee-keeper, poultry breeder, gardner or fruit-raiser subscribe for a paper devoted to that particular pursuit and inform yourself upon the details of the business. A single copy will often pay you ten times the price of a year's subscription.

Every subscriber to the MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER at 50c a year can have a Golden Italian Honey Queen in June for 65c. Order must be booked now; pay when queen is ready.

Say, Bro. Pratt, you changed your mind some about cross-mating for a higher standard. What are Yellow Carniolans but a cross of the two races.

It is the intention of the publishers to issue the MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER about the fifth of every month.

MISSOURI ST

The Secret
Bee-Keepers'
the followin

Number of
Number of col
610. Pounds of
ed, 88,202. Po
bee-keepers with 150
on honey. Largest nu
one person: Spring, 550; F
number: Spring, 3; Fall,
ber of pounds of honey pe
29.85. Apiarists who hav
ern frame hives, report the
Many of the bees in old bo
fore Spring.

Mexico, Mo., Feb.

Jacob T. Timpe
Mich., offers to give
choice but labled of
eed-
ling potatoes that outstripped
everything at the Michigan Agri-
cultural College in 1889, to every-
body sending him 50 cents for one
year's subscription to THE MISSOURI
BEE-KEEPER one year. This is a
bargain for you as he will give you
three frame nuclei with one of his
\$5 five-banded Italian Queens
for the largest potato sent him
that variety and one three-frame
nuclei for the best name suggested
for that variety, as above. If you
wish description of the potato
send for his catalogue, enclosed
stamp to pay postage.

If your bees trouble yo
bor's watering troughs
edges of trough with a wea
tion of carbolic acid.—A. N

With our next issue w shall
start a Want and Exchange
Advertisements of six lines or less
will be inserted for 50 cents.

Bee-keeper

BY THE PUBLISHING CO.

St. Louis, Mo.

ADVANCE,

Estimated amount of advertisement publication in the BEE-KEEPER: \$1.50 per inch single and 50 per cent discount on contracts for six months and

W. S. VANDRUFF, Editor.

GENERAL NOTES.

we give you a copy of the BEE-KEEPER, hoping it will be of some value to you, and something of value to you, and that you will give us your support. We have no patent humbugs to sell, and will not allow such to enter our advertising columns. We shall aim to get only the latest and best news, giving both sides that none may be misled. Our articles have been copied from other journals for this issue. They are first-class. We have secured for our next issue some of the best practical writers. We shall endeavor to publish a paper for all classes of bee-keepers, giving best methods of producing and disposing of the honey crop.

filled with choice selections. Success to you, Bro. V.

We shall offer no goods for sale that we would not use ourselves.

John Nebel & Son, High Hill, Mo., sold about 800 queen bees in 1890.

We will put a wide and thick top bar on every "L" comb in our apiary this season.

Feb. 13th. Weather is warm today and bees are watering some. This means brood.

We promise you more news next month as our correspondents were not notified in time for this issue.

A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio, made and shipped in 1890 over 40,000 bee hives and paid his workmen \$40,000.

Closed end frames are our choice. We can handle them better than hanging frames, and they are always properly spaced.

Our queens are reared by the Alley method, in full colonies. No poor queens sent out from our apiary, if we have to return your money.

Our bees have wintered nicely. We have the nicest and best strain of bees you ever saw—very gentle and great workers. They are mostly four banded Italians. We have a daughter of Bro. Alley's "one hundred dollar queen," which are

March number of the Bee-keeper on our desk. It is published by W. S. Vandruff, Waynesbury, Penn., is nicely printed, enlarged to twenty pages, and is

THE MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER

the largest bees we have. We shall breed from this one this season.

Gleanings in Bee Culture has over 10,000 subscribers. The starting of this was from a single swarm of bees in 1865. A. I. Root is the publisher.

Friends, we kindly thank you for the liberal advertising given us, not knowing the make up of our journal. We will try and not disappoint you.

A sample of Dr. Tinker's perforated zinc is received. It is the nicest that we have seen. We shall put it in stock. Orders filled at Dr. Tinker's prices.

Bro. Heddon's latest hive for comb honey has closed end frames with no bottom bars. How nice it would be to set one of these hives on end to examine or to pick off queen cells.

The G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wis., sold over ten million sections in 1890 and their factory burned down in April. Friends, where do they all go to. There are several other factories in the U. S.

While passing in front of a row of hives that set one against the other, we noticed the bees in one of them running about the entrance as if they had lost something. In fact they had. They were queenless. They soon commenced to go in with their next neighbor.

Going to a weak colony lifted it up and set a queenless colony. It quieted down and their upper

Hundreds of Missouri Beekeepers that no paper before. Advertise this a good medium.

The Nebraska Bee 2, No. 2, is on our desk. It is printed and filled with valuable matter. Nebraska Bee Keeper

We shall try to improve our German bee escape this season. It worked nicely last year but our honey flow was short. Will report soon as we can try it again.

Vol. 1, No. 2 of the American Bee Keeper, published at Jamestown, N. Y., has reached us. It is neatly printed and filled with the latest bee news from the best writers.

We shall rear some Carno-Italians this season. Some call them Yellow Carniolians. These are excellent comb honey bees. The strain we breed from is very good workers and beautiful.

The American Bee Journal comes in its new form, enlarged pages. It is a weekly journal of the highest class and is in its thirtieth year. Send to Thos. G. Newman & Son, Chicago, Illinois, for a

E MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER.

Clipped with this
\$1.35.

in Gleanings,
in Ameri-
ne editorials
re very in-

us some bee news;
f your beekeeping
we will send them
Help us in secur-

ers' Review, Flint,
larged to 28 pa-
And cover added.

has some special
topi for c. sion.

Henry Al. Wenhams, Mass., one
of the oldest queen breeders in the
U. S., reared 1,200 queens in 1890.
Bro. Alley is patentee of the swarm
hives. See advertisement.

Bro. Pratt's nuceli system worked
nicely for us last season. It also
saved a large lot of small pieces of
straight comb, 4 inches square.
For sale at this office; price 10c.

Wood separators will take the
place of tin in our apiary this sea-
son. Who will get up a reversible
separator, use open sided sections
and separators full width of section.

We shall use some of our colonies
to raise comb only, selecting those
that are the best, giving them a
young queen. Will report the
value per colony as soon as we get

through, and give our system of
working to get straight combs.

Honey gatherers, with beauty
combined, is the bee we are breed-
ing. Who would object to nice
looking bees that are honey gath-
erers? There are no in-bred bees
in our apiary.

On receiving a bee paper we al-
ways look at the advertising pages
first to see if there is anything
new. Bear this in mind, friends.
Change your ads. often and make
them attractive. We will help you
all we can.

Last season, from our home
apiary of twenty colonies, we got
ten pounds of beeswax; with more
colonies and a Doolittle Sun Wax
Extractor we expect a nice lot of
wax. A good wax extractor will
pay for itself most any season.

BEE KEEPING FOR PROFIT.

Dr. Tinker's New Hand Book. It
gives his new system of manage-
ment of bees complete, telling how
to get the largest yield of comb
and extracted honey and make the
industry of bee keeping a profit-
able one. The work should be in
the hands of every progressive
apiarist. It is well illustrated.
Price, post paid, 25 cents. For
sale at this office.

We will pay 23 cents cash or 25
cents trade for yellow beeswax, de-
livered at our depot. Put your
name in box.

E. F. QUIGLEY,
Unionville, Mo.

ABOUT BEE HIVES.

Friends, do not think you have to buy a patent hive in order to successfully keep bees. The hive used by nine-tenths of the beekeepers is the Standard Langstroth hive. Any one can make it and there is no patent on it. Your comb and bees are always salable in this hive. It is not the hive so much as the management you give your bees that secures you a crop of honey. Of course you must have a simple and convenient hive, and bees that are hustlers. If your bees are in box hives, transfer them to a modern style hive. You had better keep less bees, manage them right and have them in good hives. One hive properly managed will give you more surplus honey than two managed on the let alone plan. If you want to keep bees do it right. Do not be fifty years behind the times. We are not trying to get everybody to rush into the bee business, but we wish those who want to keep them to do so in a right manner. How many of you, friends, have honey on your table the year around. Eat more honey and less patent syrups and you will enjoy better health. There is some one in almost every farm house who could manage a few colonies of bees. Get a good book on bees, post yourself, then put its teachings in practice and astonish your friends by the nice sections of

honey you produce. We are not opposed to patent hives, but we do not want to pay money for a patent point you. The importance that

TO INTRODUCE

As some of our readers at this part of the book give a method which is successful in my apiary is adapted to the hives that are being made. I make a flat board of full size of top of hive, all around the edge, to make a bee space on one side. A four or five inch hole is cut in center. After getting out the old queen, lay this board on top of hive with bee space up, lay your cage and new queen in the hole and cover over with a piece of oil cloth with the enamel side down, then you can put the cover on your hive without killing any bees and they cannot get at cover to wax it down. In about 48 hours go to the hive, gently raise the cover, turn back the oil cloth until you can turn the tin slide to one side that is over the candy. This will let the bees to the candy and they will lift the queen themselves. Put the cover back on the hive and do not disturb them for a week, then you

we the board and cage. has been lost by dis- too soon. The turbed the more successful queen. I for the modified By using this meth- necessary to disturb the

TRANSFERRING.

of our readers will want bees in modern style I give the meth- Heddou, of Dow- gan.

soon. Farming time I take one of my La. strength hives containing eight frames filled with foundation, and, with smoker in hand, approach the hive to be transferred. First, I drive the queen and a majority of the bees into my living box. I then remove the old hive a few feet backward, reversing the entrance, place the new one in its place and run in the forced swarm. In two days I find eight new straight combs, with every cell worker size and containing a good start of brood. Twenty-one days after the transfer I drive the old box hive clear of all bees, uniting them with the former drive and put on the s. if they are not already on. If there is any nectar in the flowers the colony will show you box honey. Now to the old beelless

hive. Of course there is no brood left unless it is a little drone brood, and we have before us some combs for wax and some first-class kindling wood; but, if any one has a mania for cutting up old combs and fitting them in frames, this method does not prohibit them from using all straight workers comb the old hive contains after first extracting the honey out of them. Having once experienced the advantage to be attained by using the above method, I shall certainly never go back to the old one. All of you know what a nuisance a few odd sized hives are in the apiary; also, some who have just started wish they had adopted some other size of hive and this method will get all such out of their trouble.

CLOSED END FRAMES.

Only a year or so ago Bro. Root opposed the fixed frame, and told his correspondents so, arguing that they would kill bees and were hard to handle, but since the Junior Root went among the users of fixed frames and saw them handled by the hundreds, they have put on the market several styles of fixed frames. Probably the most popular of these will be the Hoffmann frame. We put a few closed end frames in our apiary three years ago and have been increasing the number ever since. Many of these frames have been moved but one

each Spring, to cut out drone comb, and get the colony in readiness for the honey harvest. We always do this work in the Spring when the hive is not so full of bees. Our frames are reversible and we get them full of comb. A hive containing frames of comb full down to bottom bars will not cause so much trouble by after swarming as one where the bees can build queen cells on the edge of combs above bottom bars, as the bees will not build down to bottom bars unless reversed, or set one story above another. Our best yield has always been from colonies on closed end frames. They build up early in the Spring. A hive with closed end frames and a winter case is the coming hive.

DIFFERENT RACES OF BEES.

ITALIAN BEES are the standard bees of this country. They are beautiful, gentle to handle, moth proof and the best of honey gatherers. We find they will go farther after honey than any other race of bees, and they will get honey when our native brown bees are doing nothing. The past dry season, our bees were getting honey at a time when the blacks were nearly starving. Italians, at times, work on red clover. Italians crossed with our common bees make good honey gatherers but are cross to handle.

CARNIOLANS.—This new race of

bees is being boomed years. They have but are not as Italian. Mar the common The worst ob they are incht warm more than the other bee. I think this bad trait will be ren ed by our American breeders, a be Italians have been greatly proved by them.

PRICE LISTS RECEI

- M. S. Roop, Council
- J. Fornerook & Co.,
- G. B. Lewis Co.,
- Lowery Johnson, Masc
- St. Joseph Apiary Co. St. Joseph, Mo.
- Jno. Nebel & Son, High Hill, Mo.
- J. W. Rouse & Co., Mexico, Mo.
- A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio.
- Thos. G. Newman & Son, Chicago, Ills.
- E. Kretchmer, Red Oak, Iowa.
- Leahy Mfg Co., Higginville, Mo.
- Jas. Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.
- S. F. & I. Trigo, Swedona, Ills.
- Jacob T. Timpe, Grand Ledge, Mich.
- W. H. Laws, Lavaca, Arkansas.
- Chicago Bee Keepers Supply Co. Chicago, Ills. and Topeka, Kan.

Read S. F. & I. Trego's another column. Their queens are surely worthy of a trial. Don't get to mention the Missouri KEEPER.

Subscribe for THE MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER.

THE MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER.

MARKETS.

The market is bare
 te: Extracted, buck-
 in good demand,
 supplied; South-
 wax, 25@27c.
 & SEIGELKEN,
 West Broadway.

The receipts of
 our market will
 Mar. 15. We quote:
 @18c; California white 2-
 ted 6@7c, Beeswax 22@25c.
 CLEMENS, MASON & Co.,
 Cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.

Feb. 28.—Demand is good for
 y, with a good supply on the
 market. Southern honey, which is
 scarce, choice comb honey brings 16@17c
 Extracted honey 6@8.

is in demand at 24@26c, for
 C. F. MURK & SON,
 5th and Central Aves.

—Demand at present not
 ab honey. Fancy white,
 white, 2-lb sections, 14c; buck-
 ions, 12c; extracted, 7@8c.

S. FISH & Co., 189 S. Water St.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Honey is in fair demand;
 supply short. Fancy, 1-lb comb, 19.20; fair
 to good, 17@19c; 2-lb sections, 16@17c. Ex-
 tracted, 8@9c. There is no beeswax on hand.

BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham St.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The honey mar-
 ket is slow and unsatisfactory, stocks of
 comb honey being light and prices unchanged;
 stock of extracted increasing. We are selling
 white at 16@18c; mixed, 14@15c; dark, 12@
 14c; extracted, white, 8@9c; dark, 6@7c.
 Beeswax, 26@30.

H. R. WRIGHT, 326-328 Broadway.

Horticulturists and apairists are
 twins. Belonging to the same
 family one cannot do well without
 the other. Apairists might thrive
 with horticulturists, but where
 would the other be if bees did not
 act as Marriage Priests in fertal-
 ing the bloom of their orchards.
 There are no other insects so early
 in the season to perform this work,
 and if fruit sets at all this work
 must be performed by bees or be
 left undone.—*Nebraska Bee Keeper.*

A B C of Bee Culture.

42d thousand now out. A cyclopedia of
 every thing pertaining to the care of the hon-
 ey-bee. By A. I. Root. This is a cyclopedia
 of over 400 pages, and is beautifully illustrated
 by 300 original engravings, many of them full-
 page. Some of the latter embrace a view of
 the apiaries of some of the largest and most
 successful bee-men. The whole work is eleg-
 antly bound in cloth, 7 inches in width by
 10½ inches long, and embossed on side and
 back in gilt. It would be an ornament to
 the center-table of any bee-keeper's home.

Especial care is used to explain in detail
 how Frames, Sections, Hives, Extractors and
 other fixtures are made and put together, the
 process being made clear by the use of many
 engravings. The comparative value of the
 various Races of Bees is fully discussed. Much
 is said of the many valuable Honey-Plants.
 considerable space has been devoted to the
 subject of the Production, Shipping, and Sale
 of Comb and Extracted Honey. The articles
 on Wintering contain the best that is known
 on that subject. Transferring, Queen-Rear-
 ing, Artificial swarming, and other manipula-
 tions, are treated so we hope our friends who
 are beginners may have no trouble in fully
 understanding how to operate.

The whole work is brimful of contagious
 enthusiasm, and the style so simple and in-
 structive, that even the more advanced bee-
 keeper as well as the beginner may find pleas-
 ure and profit in its persual. None of the
 matter is electrotyped, but all is kept in
 standing type, so that when any new thing
 comes up it can be inserted in its appropriate
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 ous. Will be ready to send out about the first of
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 will be given
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1-6m **S. F. & I. TREGO,** Swedona, Ills.

WHAT NEXT? This time it is the **MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER**, and may success crown its efforts, as well as everybody who will subscribe for it (and you all should), and look for the advertisement of Jacob T. Timpe, Grand Ledge, Mich., in the next issue in regard to his **Five Banded Italians**, etc. But if you can't wait, send a stamp for his new catalogue of Queens, Seeds, Seed Potatoes and Fancy Poultry. **Bees Given Away** for best yields on his **New Potatoes**.

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