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National bee gazette. Vol. 1, No. 1 May 1892

St. Louis, Missouri: Geo. W. Penn, May 1892

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NATIONAL BEE GAZETTE.

A Journal devoted to the
production of Honey, Bee Cul-
ture, Home and Farm Interests



MONTHLY
One Dollar a Year.



PUBLISHED BY GEO. W. PENN. ST. LOUIS



Do not fail to Send in your Subscriptions.

National Bee Gazette

Established in 1892.

Devoted to the Production of Honey,
Bee Culture, Farm and
Home Interests.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

Geo. W. PENN, - St. Louis, Mo.

Will each one of the subscribers and readers of the NATIONAL BEE GAZETTE, take interest enough in his neighbors welfare and future prosperity to give the address of the GAZETTE and state the price as follows.

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We respectfully call the attention to list of valuable Books for Bee Keepers and others, you will find the books valuable assistants in your work. Any book not in list that you may want, can furnish it, Let me hear from you.

National Bee Gazette

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

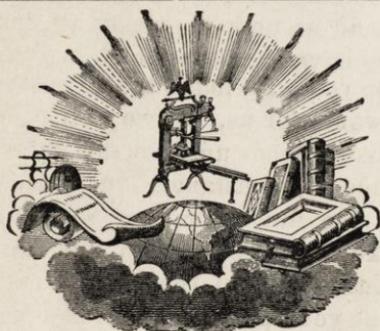
Geo. W. PENN,

St. Louis, Mo.

VOL. I.

MAY, 1892.

No. 1.



EDITORIAL SPARKS.

In making my bow to the bee-keeping fraternity and the world at large, for the purpose of calling your attention to the fact that I am now publishing a new work on the science of Bee Culture, also devoted partly to Farm and Home interests. The number of journals and works now already in the field on the subject of Bee Culture might deter any new writer from venturing on so extensively handled subject, but it seems there is one link yet left out. I hope to be able to supply that one. I

shall gather the most valuable information from all available portions of the world, and I hope to enjoy much happiness in laboring for the general good of all. Many experiments have been made and much has been already written on apiculture and the general result has been in favor of elevating the science to a higher standard, and which has added to the financial interests and labor-saving to the bee keepers, therefore my aim is not a selfish one, for some great principles are daily arising up in the daily intercourse with men, and our object is to search them out and impart them to all men alike, and thus enlarge the boundaries over fields yet not trodden. I know that I have much work before me, but I am willing to toil, for he who seeks to divorce toil from knowledge deprives knowledge of its most valuable properties, it is due to the exercise of the mind and body combined that we

are made conscious of our strength. Now I will ask the assistance of each and every one in order to make this work a grand success. So I will thank you for your co-operation and will solicit your patronage and support to the NATIONAL BEE GAZETTE. [ED.

We are much pleased to learn that A. I. Root has improved in health very much by his extensive trip through the western countries and the mountains on the Pacific Coast. He also visited Mexico and some portions of the South, and everybody welcomes him to his safe return to his home.

We shall issue for this month near two thousand extra copies of the NATIONAL BEE GAZETTE, which we shall mail to all parts of the United States. Our subscription list has increased far beyond our greatest expectations, and we shall be obliged next month to publish about two thousand copies more yet than was issued this month. All subscribers will please send in your names early.

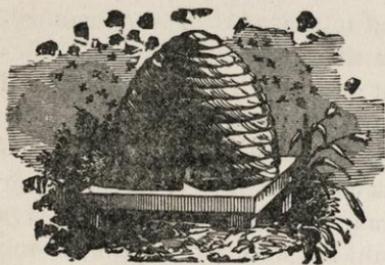
In writing letters write as plainly as possible, and for letters or items for publication write only on one side of the sheet, and don't fail to sign your name and town and State, especially the name of the State, for there is towns of the same name in many

States. If you should fail to sign properly your letter would be sent to the Dead Letter Office and you would perhaps be laying the delay to this office. Any writings for publication should be written on a separate sheet from your business letter.

Friends in getting out this the first issue of the National Bee Gazette we have tried to make it as interesting to the readers as possible and we hope to please all, but if we have made any mistakes we hope you will make the necessary allowance for us, for we were compelled to labor under many unfavorable circumstances in getting out the first issue but we shall make improvements in our next month's issue in June. So friends I ask your patronage and co-operation in the the up building of the NATIONAL BEE GAZETTE.

Let me hear from you one and all, and I will try to please you according to the best of my ability.

Just received from Chas. Dadant and son of Hamilton Ill. a fine specimen of comb foundation it is clear and very evenly made suitable either for Sections or Broad frames. The Dadant foundation is well known all over the Land and needs no recommendation to Bee-keepers as it has always given satisfaction everywhere.



SPRING WORK IN THE APIARY.

The spring management in the apiary has always been one of the most difficult branches of the work in the apiary for me to handle, and during my fourteen years experience in the handling of bees, I have tested many theories and went through many experiments, and I have read many chapters written on the subject, but have failed as yet of getting my bees through the spring without some loss, and when fatal spring dwindling shall have been counted among the past misfortunes of the apiarist.

And then, and not until then, will it be time to cease writing on spring management. The question is have we anything new to offer on this vexed question. I don't think that I will be able to impart much of interest to the old heads, the experienced professionals, but I may bring out something to assist those with less experience. I have handled from 100 to 225 colonies of bees for several years past, and have learned something by experience; and I will add a thought just

here, that knowledge learned by experience is the most costly and expensive knowledge gained. We can learn much cheaper by watching closely the experiences of others, and many times save a heavy loss in property and money, and gain time. When does the the spring management of the apiary properly begin in the spring, the autumn or the summer before? I think the success in spring management depends principally on the summer and fall management the season before; the manipulation of a colony is local and chronological, but the management must be general and prospective, the Bee Keeper with an eye to business, during his summer management and manipulations should always keep in view the following three seasons fall, winter and spring, and plan his work to the future advantage, in the summer management they should always be left with sufficient stores in the hive for their winters subsistence for the fall crop is not certain, keep the drone comb reduced down and allow them plenty of worker comb for brood purposes for colonies should be kept well stocked with bees at all times. My experience has been that colonies with plenty of bees and plenty of honey a good hive left well opened in front will winter all right, and build up faster and become crowded with bees far in advance of colonies, that was left light with

bees and honey. Bees that have been wintered inside should not be set out too early in the spring, the time depends somewhat on the season and location, but don't be in too much of a hurry; it is often necessary to take out some certain ones that may be in an unhealthy condition for a flight, but don't be in a hurry about taking out the others. Leave them till the weather becomes warm and settled. Bees should be over-hauled the day they are taken out, and that cannot be done in cold, chilly weather without a loss. The hives should be well-cleaned inside, and the bees confined by division boards or blankets to as many combs as the bees are able to cover. Bees that are set out too early are more apt to be troubled with spring dwindling than those left in later. Hives left in late with fixed bottoms should be cleaned out, all the dead bees can be gotten out with a wire with an L shaped crook on the end. I had to use one in that way each spring, as my hives were the improved Langstroth. Hives should be placed on their old stands each spring, but if not placed on their old stands, set up a board in front of the hive in a slanting position. That attracts their attention when they first come out, so they mark the place and return to it again. I practiced spring feeding both for the purpose of stimulating and to cause brood rearing,

and when short of stores, and I found in that part of the management that it requires good judgment and the greatest of caution to prevent robbers from getting their work in, especially on the weak colonies, and those with their entrances unprotected. Hives should be well closed up during the spring months, so they can protect themselves. Jos. Nyce-wander of Des Moines, once said to me: "Why is it that you get a crop of honey when others fail in the State." My answer was: "I have the bees ready for it when the crop comes." G. W. P.

Travels in Iowa.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

For the benefit of the readers of the National Bee Gazette, I will give them my travels through western Iowa, etc. April 5 I visited in the locality of Guthrie Centre. What bee-keepers there is in that locality, they were trying to keep up with the times, and find the bees wintered with a loss of about 10 per cent. I then went from Center to Glendon, visited the apiary of O. P. Miller's, of about fifty colonies; find that there was not much surplus honey gathered in that location and not like my bee-keeper brothers of the North part of the County. They were down in the mouth. Mr. Miller's loss will be

about 10 per cent. Visited Dale City in and around Panora, Southwest in and around North Branch. Find F. D. Barney and several others up with the times, but not much surplus last year, and to sum up the whole of south one-half of the County, there will be about 50 per cent. of loss this year on account of not enough stores to build up with.

On or about April 15, I took a stroll in the North part of Guthrie County. Find in this locality that the bees stored some surplus, where they were looked after and cared for in the spring of 91. Took a trip in Carroll County, and find that in and around Carrolton there was an average of 20 lbs. per colony. Next was my stroll in North Audubon County, in and around Dedham. Visited the farm of Jos. Hardie, of 17 colonies. Mr. H. started four years ago by finding a colony on a fence post, and has now got quite a start. He sold his surplus honey for 15 cents, wholesale.

Next I visited J. W. Key. Mr. Key is in the merchandize business in Dedham, and just started in the apiary pursuit in this neighborhood. I sold about 50 8-frame dove-tailed hives, manufactured by Levering Bros., of Wiota, Iowa.

Next I went to Willey. There I ran across Frank Fles, an old German friend, and he had an apiary of about twenty colonies. Mr. F. gave me an order for twenty

hives, as well as fixtures for handling bees. Mr. F.'s surplus honey was about 30 lbs. per colony.

I visited and stayed all night with Rese Phillips, west of Dedham. Find Mr. P. with about twenty colonies; he had bought six queens of a Missouri queen breeder, and they was well marked Italians and not of the Hybrid stock that Mr. Doolittle told about at the Bee Convention in New York, in 1891. Their daughters produce three uniform bands. Mr. E.'s surplus honey was fair. He is using the 8-frame, Longstroth size.

May 2nd I went to the farm of J. H. Ayrhart, one mile west of Dedham. Find Mr. H. with an apiary of 15 colonies. Mr. A. is a Pennsylvania German, and is trying to follow the old bee gum system, and on account of the gum trees to cut them from, goes to town, buys lumber, makes them in a square box without frames, puts sticks across for comb braces, bores holes in top covers, puts a milk crock on top for a super, and says that is cheaper than buying bee hives at \$1 each. He told me the bee moths bothered his bees. Do you not wonder that the moths leaves him any colonies at all.

May 3 finds me at Coon Rapids and will take in Templeton and other locations and give to the readers of the NATIONAL BEE GAZETTE in the future. With good will to all and malice to none,

I wish you all a good honey year.

In reading over the interesting article of your visit among Iowa bee-keepers the thought occurred to me: "Don't Iowa bee-keepers, as a general rule, rob their bees too closely, which is the main cause of winter losses and slow to build up in the spring again, which causes a short crop the following season. I read your article with much interest as I am acquainted with all of that country and have many personal acquaintances, Levering Bros., Barney and others. I peddled honey by team to near all the towns in that country from my home apiary at Colfax, Iowa, during the year 1886. [ED.

HIVE, HONEY AND BEES.

We hear the question asked many times: Which is the best hive for bee-keeping; to answer that question properly we have got to take in consideration many things; such as location or climate, the mode of wintering the plan on which the apiary is being worked on, if worked for extracted or comb honey, or for the increase of bees. A hive for the northern and middle States if intended to winter out doors, should be one of the chaff walled hives; but if the intention is to winter in cellars, I prefer a single walled hive, as it is much lighter to handle. In the Southern States it is somewhat different again, for the hive is in-

tended to remain standing in the apiary all winter. A doubled-wall or chaff-hive can be used with plenty of ventilation. There is many hives in use that is money out of pocket to the bee keeper each year. He had better burn them up and invest a little money in some new hive, or some one of the improved frame hives, and just have the one kind of a hive in the apiary, then you can change the frame to any hive in the apiary, but remember success does not depend entirely in having a good hive alone, but success will naturally follow a good hive and good management in the apiary. It is like a man having an extra good piece of land and failed to raise a crop of corn for the lack of proper cultivation, but with the knowledge as to how to cultivate and the right kind of cultivation given, he successfully produces a large crop. So a good hive in the hands of a good man that is posted and well-read upon the bee science will generally produce large crops of choice honey that will bring extra prices in the markets; that he must know just when how to do all of the work in the apiary, he must know in the Spring what ones need feeding and just how and when to feed them, and just how to get his Bees ready for the honey crop when it comes and he must know when and how to put on the sections to the best advantage if he is working his apiary

for comb honey. But if for extracted honey he must have his empty comb all in readiness and put them on in the proper time and manner to take all advantages of the crop when it does come. These advantages can only be secured with a good movable frame hive. Do not try to manage too many hives in the apiary without proper assistance, I managed all the way from 25 to 225 colonies of bees myself and found that I had better results with about 100 stands. Hives should be well painted any color except dark-red. Keep them well covered especially in hot weather to protect them from the rays of the sun and up at least 4 inches from the ground. These remarks are not intended for old and experienced Bee-keeper but the new beginners.

C. M. P. Colfax, Iowa.

THE REASON WHY

And how I first became interested in bee keeping, was through a mere accident on my part, after a spell of sickness I took a stroll on the river bank and accidentally found a bee tree. I made arrangements for the cutting of the tree it being located just across the river from the town where I resided at the time. With the assistance of my two brothers and two others, we successfully crossed the river in a skiff with about three feet of that tree containing the bees and also abundance of honey for spring

feed. A gentleman in town that was then keeping a few bees, came up with me one day to look at the bees and pronounced them pure Italian bees and a swarm that had escaped from him the season before and the queen was a daughter of an imported queen that he had bought of Dadant about the year 1875. This neighbor bee keeper kindly loaned me his American Bee Journal to read and I soon became much interested and subscribed for both the American Bee Journal and Gleanings. This was in the month of April so I transferred the bees from the gum to a langstrath hive, and I increased them that season to three good strong colonies; I bought six the following season, from this same friend he then having the only Italians in that part of the country, and from the nine colonies I increased to over two hundred up to 1888, owing to the wounds and disabilities received in the army during my four years service, I was at times unable to work in the apiary to advantage and for that reason I was obliged to abandon the idea of doing the work necessary to successfully run an apiary.

GOOD FOR MISSOURI.

Please ask Dr. C. C. Miller what he means by the expression; pretty good for Missouri, did he not know that he would stir up a

hornets nest? Why should not Missouri with an area nearly equal to all of New England, with most of them? Where is the State that has greater advantages in honey flora, climate, and all that goes towards making successful bee keepers, and then have one of the big doctors say, pretty good for Missouri as though we were some out of the way corner, when in reality we are the very heart of this great United States now let him rise and explain.

Mrs. J. M. Miller. Miama Mo.
[Gleanings.]

The above expresses my idea of Missouri as to climate and honey flora, location, etc. I think no state can excell Missouri for the Bee-keeper.

THE BEE KEEPERS

throughout the United States should have an eye on the great Columbian Exposition or worlds fair at Chicago. They should combine their efforts in getting up a bee and honey display, and try to make it one of the first Leading Industries of the Continent and the world, in speaking of the great mass of bee keepers throughout the United States. The NATIONAL BEE GAZETTE wishes to wholly discountenance the unpatriotic spirit displayed by some of its members. In regard to their ideas of the great Columbian Exposition, This affair most surely be the

most stupendous exhibit of the worlds progress in the history of mankind and will be America's celebration of four hundred years and in every respect and way worthy of the greatest nation in all time. In order to carry out this great affair will require a loan of several millions of dollars from federal government, and as a business venture the government looks upon it as a financial success; and there is every probability that it will be repaid and it seems that the patriatic spirit of the people demands the governments favorable action in regard to its assistance it is true the city of Chicago will be greatly benefited by it, but the benefit to the whole United States will outway any selfish consideration on this score it would not be justice to ask that magnificent municipality to bear the entire risk of an undertaking which it has shaped and developed with characteristic American enterprise, the Columbian Exposition will have a great influence and result on idolizing our national life bee keepers of America should be there in great force with the very finest exhibits possible for them to produce, and thereby reveal to the world that the progress of American bee keeper is stupendous in its revelations. Let us teach the world a lesson in apiculture that will be a credit to this the greatest of nations. But the lesson will be even more in-

spiring that our individual and collective existance is not merely compitition between men and communities for physical gain. But a mental and moral life that best expresses itself in a national spirit, which recognizes no north, no south, no east, no west, and with no hesitation finds its purest expression in the stars and stripes, and also in the lovely home circle and in confidence inspiring trust in the great creator and ruler of all nations. As to the profits derived from the bee keepers exhibits some no doubt will be well commensurated for their time and means expended and others may not make so much of a financial success of it, so I wish you all great pleasure and success at the worlds fair.

BLACK BEES AND QUEEN-BREEDERS.

I have read, on page 253, John H. Blanken's article. It surely sounds like inexperience, that causes him to prize the black bees so highly above all other races. That they have some good points we must all admit, but the bread-and-butter side of the question for me says that Italians are just as far ahead of the blacks as Jay Gould's railroad-car is ahead of the old-time ox-wagon. I have kept both blacks and Italians for 20 years, and have long ago decid-

ed on that question. In really good honey years we cannot see so much difference between the two races as to the amount of honey gathered, but when dry or bad seasons come, the Italians rush right ahead, and make their own living, and sometimes store some surplus honey, when the blacks are starving, and bothering the Italians by trying to steal. Of course, there are some who still hold on to the old ox-wagon, and some still hold on to the black bees, and I suppose always will. In our articles to the public, let us try to give the real practical and experienced part of bee-culture, and let the imaginary part remain with us.—Mrs. Jennie Atchley in American Bee Journal.

BOOKS, BOOKS.

Books answer as a guide to all classes of trades, professions and workmen. and without them each one will make slow success and perhaps work twice as hard, and then in the end almost make a failure, it is like a man trying to plant and cultivate a large field of corn. without marking and laying off the grounds. It pays to buy books and take papers, for they give you the experiences of all men, for centuries back, and why now they failed, and gives their plans and rules which led to their success and fortunes. Send in your orders and I will take great pleasure in supplying your wants.

Address

GEO. W. PENN,

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FLOWERS AND FRUIT.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

It is truly wonderful how much beauty there is and real enjoyment experienced in a neatly arranged flower garden, of perhaps only a few yards in extent if it is neatly and tastefully arranged; to have beautiful flowers and plenty of them is not necessarily expensive, for a small sum of money judiciously invested, and the proper cultivation, with a little knowledge will bring many a surprise to the operator. A well ordered and well kept flower garden will enhance the valuation of any home or farm.

THE SWEET PEA.

Its praises have never adequately been sung in such strains as it is deserving of, but its present rapid advancement into popular favor shows that its day has come,

and its native home in Sicily it is white and pink beauty, but the florists art by cultivation has developed it into other colors. It seems there is no limit now to its colors, markings, form and size. It exercises some of the following points. Grace of form, fragrance, long woody stems, freedom from insects pests and long period of flowering. Very easy of cultivation, the sweet pea is now known to exist in over fifty varieties shades colors and forms. As to the culture of the sweet pea in addition to the ordinary rules must be observed. The first early planting, second deep planting, third extra fertilizing, fourth strong bushing, fifth watering, sixth free picking. Early planting means just as the earliest garden peas can be planted, in the south they can be sown in the fall. Deep planting is to guard against summer drouth they should be planted from four to five inches deep, sow in a trench or furrow at right depth, but only cover at first with one inch of soil. But after they are up and growing draw the dirt up around them. Sow in double rows ten inches, and two inches in row. Just before bushing hoe in a little phosphate of lime, or a handful of nitrate of soda to each four feet of row, they must be well supported by the trellis of some kind to keep them up from the ground. Look to them that they have sufficient

moisture. They will bloom from June to Oct. cut back two or three times through the season and keep the pods well pulled off.

EFFECT OF SPRAYING ON THE APPLE SCAB.

This subject was investigated most thoroughly at the Ohio Station last season. The conclusion may be stated briefly as follows. The growth of the scab fungus may be checked by spraying the trees at proper times, during the spring with several of the copper compounds used as fungicides. The most convenient and satisfactory one tested so far, considering the cost, convenience, and effectiveness, is a dilute Bordeaux mixture, containing four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of lime, and fifty gallons of water. While it has not been found practicable to completely prevent the growth of scab in a single season, the experiments demonstrate that it is practical to so reduce the injury from the fungus that the total value of the crop will be greatly increased, far more than is necessary to repay the cost of using the fungicides. Judicious spraying with fungicides also tends to check the dropping of immature fruit in the spring; to cause it to grow larger in size; more free from blemishes: to hang better on the tree while ripening,

to take on a higher color, and to improve its keeping quality. Measured by the market value, spraying added nearly 100 per cent to the value of the crop, at less than fifteen cents per tree. It has also been demonstrated that the plume curculio may be held in check by spraying, almost as effectually as by Jarring, and far more cheaply—Ohio Second Series No 9, P. 42.—(American Agriculturist.)

Great Britten has 150,000 acres of Pichard an increase of 50,000 acres within the last 20 years.

The increase on the export fruit trade of Jamaica was from \$250,000 in 1880 to \$5,000,000 in 1890,

The vineyards along the border between Victoria and New South Wales were badly frost bitten and the vintage of 1892 will be materially damaged.

“Fruit is not injured by bees because a bee has no biter, but only a slender proboscis with which she sucks her food.” Dr. Miller says: “That’s an argument I’ve seen used several times, but I don’t believe it, s wise to use it, for the simple reason that it’s not true. Bees have a biter, as every bee-keeper knows who has seen them gnawing quilts and even pine wood when the hive entrance is to small.”—Ex.



In men, whom men denounce as ill,
 I see so much of goodness still,
 In men, whom men pronounce divine,
 I see so much of Sin and Blot;
 I hesitate to draw the Line,
 Between the two, where God has not.
 JOAQUIN MILLER.

READY READING

THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINIE.

Where did the Australian native come from? This is an unanswered problem; scientists differ as to his origin. Some place him on the Ethiopian class: others with the Malay races, and certain physiological conditions support both theories. He is jet black, and his features are decidedly African; a low receding forehead, large flat nose, and thick protruding lips. These points favor those who support the Ethiopian theory. On the other hand, he has the straight black hair, slender extremities, and general physique of the Malay races and from observations made during a residence among them, Extending over some

years. I think it extremely probable that in prehistoric times he drifted down from the malayan archipelago, and spread over the Australian continent; at the present time he is found from Sidney to western Australia and from Coak town to Cape Jarvis, he is a harmless lazy good natured fellow with the exception of a few tribes in the north. In the northern territory and some parts of Queensland there are a few cannibal tribes yet, like all primitive races, the tribes are very antagonistic, and are continually warring against each other, their weapons consist of spears. The nulla nulla whada, and the Boomerang, the spears are about six feet long, sometimes pointed with bone, and many of the tribes poison their spears. The nulla nulla is made of a solid piece of wood generally mical a species of the Mallee but much harder. The weapon is about fifteen inches long, the handle two inches in diameter. On the end there is a knob about the size of a cricket ball. The whada is a club. The Boomerang is a crescent shaped weapon eighteen inches long.

The convex side is about two inches thick tapering to a sharp edge on the concave side, great skill is required to use this weapon. A skillfull thrower can make the boomerang strike at any point desired, throwing it away in such a manner that it would come back

and fall at the feet of the thrower, their mode of battle is rather odd, but many a white man has been drawn into a row by the same process. When the opposing tribe meet; the lubras (women) gebber at each other until called off by their chiefs. After the women retire the fighting begins; during the action the women are not idle, they gather up the spears, boomerangs and clubs thrown by the opposite side.

In by gone days the tribes had regular battle grounds. There is one near neri lake about 60 miles back from Avoca, on the river Darling, where skulls are as plentiful as the sands of the sea almost. After the battle the victorious side have a corraborie or war dance, which I shall describe later on. I never saw any cutting instruments used in battle; the few I did see were made of bone and used for domestic purposes. The black fellows are very good trackers, and are extensively used for that purpose by the squatters and the police, the former used them for tracking cattle that stray into the back country, and the latter in man hunting, they will follow a trail for miles, riding at a brisk canter, where the white man would not see any thing to follow. When they start out to track man or beast, they are as a rule successful. When the Kelly gang of Bushrangers were holding all of

Victoria and part of South Wales. In terror by the boldness of their depredations and their successful escapades, black trackers were put on their trail, but from the nature of the country, could not work, long stretches of rock being met with in this country where man or horse would leave no mark. In their habits, these people are very filthy, they build their wherleys or huts near a water-hole, and live in them until the vermen become so bad that even the black fellows can not endure it. Then they seek a new location, while living in these camps, every evening they have what is called a corraborie, a kind of war dance. The whole tribe is seated around a fire, the circle is about thirty feet in diameter, they sing a droning song, beating time on cushions made of possum skins filled with feathers, yelling loud then singing low. At times the women sing alone. For some time then the men join in with them and then the silence of the wilderness is all torn to pieces by their yells. During all this time the dancers are in the ring, and they wear nothing but a tunic of dried leaves; reaching from the waist half way down to the knee. During their yelling their action is very spirited, but when the singing is subdued, they stand still and rustle the leaves by a trembling motion of the body.

This style of dance is indulged in before and after battles. The language of the Australian aborigines is indigenous to the place. It is a guttural. There are thirty-five distinct tongues. From the north to the south, the tribes adjacent to each other can manage to understand each other but the farther apart the tribes the more dissimilar the language. With the exception of men engaged in missionary work, very few people have mastered any of these languages, although every bushman knows a word or two. I don't think that anyone has ever attempted to enumerate these tribes, for the reason that much of Australia is yet unexplored, and it will be to the benefit of the aborigine if the white man never reaches him, for, when thrown on his own resources, the black fellow as he is commonly called, is a very clever fellow, but when the white man reaches him with his civilization and rum he then becomes a very worthless fellow. In his nature he would live and grow fat where a white man would starve. Snakes, lizards, grubs, catapillers in fact if you run across anything in Australia unfit for food for a white man you can put it down that the black fellow would regard it as a dainty morsel. While in an exploring expedition I had a native guide; when we camped at night, after hobbling the horses

and lighting a fire, while I was preparing my supper he would say: Mine been tuck ant, or in english, I will get something to eat, and he would strike for the bush: the first night he returned dragging a carpet snake about six feet long, he put a part of the snake in some moist clay and threw it in the fire, when he pulled the clay from the fire and broke it open I must say it looked inviting, the next day we sighted a lagoon literally alive with ducks. My man Tommy, said, mine bin catchem duck, and I must say that the shrewdness he displayed with a mask of bushes over him showed that he was worthy of a better cause, he had consumed about one hour when he reached the ducks, and soon I saw several floating about, when he thought he had enough he came out of his mask. Then of course the ducks flew, he then gathered up his game, and returned to the shore he described his method to me which is very ingenious and a common one among the wild tribes.

The bushes appear as a floating mass, and when he gets near enough to the ducks he dives under the ducks and grabs one takes it back to the ambush rings its neck and holds it until all its struggling ceases then lets it float and goes for an other one, he is just as skillfull as a fisherman, they dive under the water with

spear in hand and search under rocks and logs spear the fish and let them float, the lubras or black women gather them up as they float down stream. The civilized tribes fish different, they take a bottle of rum with them, they bait the hook as we do here and throw it in the stream, tie the end of the line to the big toe take a drink of rum and lay down to sleep, when he feels a jerking on the toe it wakes him and he pulls the fish in and repeats the same over again. In spite of his laziness he retains his cleverness in wood craft. A white man sold a double barreled gun to one of the black fellows the gun was brich burned so when one barrel was fired off the other was liable to catch and go off. He went out to try it and soon came back and said he would take the gun. Said he fired the right barrel at a lot of ducks killed four the others flew up and the other barrel went off and killed several more said it was much good gun. For it knew just when to go off. The black fellows are good bushmen and very valuable as guides never get lost, can always strike a bee line to camp, he is at home on horseback and can ride a buck jumper with ease. But a horse broken by them is not much good for a white man. The wild tribes have no horses, in fact the wild horses of Australia are the progeny of horses that have strayed in-

to the back country. There are no native horses. The tribes tramp from one point to another during the wet season, but as a rule they remain in camp in the dry season. The river tribes travel in canoes. Their canoes are made of solid sheets of bark taken from gum trees. They select trees that have grown in a certain curved position. They dry and curve the bark to shape by heat of a fire. The bark is about three inches thick and dries out very hard, and it is a novel sight to see a tribe in route in these canoes. There is a great slight displayed in loading one of these canoes and one not accustomed to propelling one will get a ducking every time. In point of intelligence these people rank low.

Prof. Fiske of Harvard says, that he regards him as the anthropoid ape. I think he is about the lowest type of the human race. It is true he does many clever things but does them by animal cunning. He can be taught many things just as a parrot or a monkey. But when it comes to a clear comprehension of principles he cannot grasp a single idea. I once met a missionary who had lived among them for thirty years, I talked with him about the spiritual condition of his charge, he fully comprehended that as far as immediate results were concerned his work was partialy thrown away.

For the native could not understand the trinity, nor could they fully grasp the idea of a supreme being. There is no stepping stone for this man for the black fellow has no ideas, and consequently no inherent idea of anything greater than himself. I heard this missionary preach and have heard many a sermon but never heard one treated before with such pathos and earnestness. His auditors sat like so many blocks of wood, perfectly placed and unmoved. He said he knew his labor was thrown away on these people, but he hoped that in generations to come that their intellectual statues would be raised, so that ultimately they would be brought to Christ. I think this a perfect example of self-denial. This man in a civilized community would have won ease and independence. He spent the best of his life in laboring in the wilderness, so that the black fellow of the future might be saved. The Mission station feeds and clothes all the natives who care to come. Stop the rations and not a black fellow would remain. He believes that after death he is transformed into an animal. One of them said to me while I was questioning him on the subject, tumble down, black fellow. Jump up, Kangaroo.

In the bush they live to a great age but when they take to the food of the white man, the reverse is the

rule they then become the prey to all kinds of maladies and die very young. They are very practical in rules concerning marriage, and display common sense that is in advance of their civilized brothers. When the young black has made his selection he is turned into the bush, taking with him his weapons and his prospective bride. He must stay out from the new until the full moon and prove by his prowess that he is able to support and protect his wife. If he fails the young girl returns to her parents and the young fellow is disgraced for life. But if he stays out with his wife the full time, his return is the subject of much rejoicing. They are like the natives of America in one respect as they make their women do all the work. The chiefs and great warriors are allowed more than one wife, King Peter chief of the Goolwas, wears a brass plate hung with a chain around his neck on which his name and tribe is engraved. King Peter had two lubras, one very old the other a very comely young woman. The old one did all the work, and the young one lived in idleness befitting the favorite of a king.

Their mode of burying is on the same principle practiced by some of our north American Indians. They do not bury their dead underground, but put them in hollow trees or place them on the

ground and drive stakes around them, making a sort of cage and this they fill with rubbish, leaves rushes or what comes handy. In some districts a fishing net is wound around the stakes out side to keep the evil spirits away. The only theory of the future they have is that after death they return to earth in the shape of some animal. The chances are against them of ever attaining a very high degree of intellectual standing with the civilized nation.

THE SOUTHERN STATES

The true valuation of the south is not generally known by the people of the great nation. The south has many natural advantages over the north, namely they are near a thousand miles nearer the great markets of the world than the arable lands of the northwest or middle states. In the south lies a vast territory as fertile and as healthful as the very best of the western lands with vastly more resources, and with all the conditions of life greatly easier, the Interiors of all continents suffer far greater extremes of heat and cold, and dearth, than lands nearer the sea. The percentage of crops lost, or injured or the lack of rains, or by early and late frosts increases rapidly as we leave the vicinity of the ocean which is the great equalizer of temperatures, and but few

fruits and vegetables can be cultivated at a good profit and what few they do cultivate are much uncertain than nearer the sea coast, the farmers chances are therefore fewer and poorer even for his principle crops, and in the economy of living and the general comforts of life. The farmer in the far interior suffers far greater, for his vegetables are less hardy than the field crops, and his garden cannot help out as it does the farmer of the south, the numerous risks are reduced to a minimum in the south such as wintering stock, takes less for clothing and fuel which is a great saving item, also there would be an extra saving in labor neither is the summers any hotter than in the northern states for they have the advantages of the sea breezes which is a natural equalizer of temperature, it is true the summers are longer, but with less extremes, the southern climate is not less sulubrious than that of the north. The mortality among whites in 1880 being 14-74 per 1.000 and for the southern states 14-04 Maryland to Louisiana inclusive. The lands of the south are still not one half occupied, the sole condition which now prevents a large emmigration both from abroad and from the northwestern states is ignorance of the situation and will cease to continue in that strain much longer, owing to our present system of conveying news

so speedily from one portion of the country to another, which will soon enable all to be familiar with the natural advantages that the southern states have over the northern and western and we may soon look for a steady flow of emigration to the southern States.

IMPORTANCE OF THE INDUSTRY OF APIACULTURE.

Apiculture is the science of keeping bees, and it seems that no ancient history is complete without due consideration of this most useful and industrious little insect; and from Genesis to Revelations in the Holy Book, may be found the most beautiful reference. God, in his supreme wisdom, placed honey in comparison of all products, second only to milk in importance. He promised a "land flowing with milk and honey," plainly indicating the two most important industries of our model country. Now that we possess the "promised land," and have a first-class creamery in almost every town of our grand State, and the milk secured, is it not high time that we cease talking "pickle and canning factories," until we reach them in their proper order?

Our honey industry is next on the list. Strange that our government should pay 2 cents bounty on 4 cents worth of honey! Yet we have unimpeachable testimony

that our land is "flowing with honey." We have nearly 5,000,000 square miles of territory with an estimated capacity of 10,000 pounds of honey on each square mile per annum, making the enormous amount of 50,000,000,000 pounds of honey per annum? This honey at 20 cents per pound, would make in even money \$10,000,000,000 per annum for Uncle Sam. Indiana's share of this honey is enormous.

Be it said to the shame of the would-be intelligence of the present age., that this great source of wealth is almost totally ignored in many parts of our beautiful State, either through base ignorance or superstition, while the inhabitants are blindly striving to outrival each other in heaping the now overburdened granaries of the world with corn and wheat at starvation prices. Better sell your teams and buy a few cows, and some bees, and be a dealer in milk and honey, and improve your leisure in reading bee and dairy literature.

Do not fear that you will overstock the country with bees, as 200 colonies in one yard properly managed, will do equally as well as if scattered a mile apart, (hark) I hear some skeptic say that is not so. But, when I tell him the main honey-flow only lasts about 15 days in a year, and during that time it is utterly impossible to get bees enough to gather it, and scales

may drop from his eyes.

In Germany, 900 colonies are kept at a profit on each square mile, and surely we have a much richer soil and a purer atmosphere than Germany or any other country of the Eastern Continent; yet we can well look to Germany for lessons of economy, in developing the great wealth of our most wonderful country—the “promised land,” “a land flowing with milk and honey.”

Strange that it has taken over 100 years for our people to learn that milk is our most important product, and no doubt it will require 100 years longer to learn that our honey is the next in importance, although it was declared by the Creator almost from the very beginning.

The most flattering report of our own state, this year, is given by Mr. Manford, of Hamilton County, to our State Bee-Keepers Association. He began the season with ten colonies, worth \$6 per colony; produced 200 pounds of surplus per colony of extracted honey, and sold it at 16 cents per pound, making a net profit of \$32 per colony, or a total of \$320, almost net profit. This report is in the very face of the fact that the past season was one almost unparalleled for drouths and unfavorable conditions, for even the very flowers were roasted alive. Honey production should inspire us all

with unbounded faith in the honey bee as one of the greatest factors in developing our untold wealth.

My own report for the past year on 110 colonies, gives less than one-half per colony, as compared with Mr. Manford's bees, my net surplus being nearly 72 pounds per colony. The best colony produced only 108 pounds of surplus, yet it must be considered that my efforts were directed toward the production of a higher grade of honey, namely, fancy comb, much of which finds ready customers at 25 cents per pound in the city, and first premium at our State Fair. Such a product is always scarce, and higher, and cannot be controlled by any monopoly, but awaits your own pleasure of naming the price; and while it is conceded by all that nearly, or about twice, the amount can be obtained by the extracting method, it is yet a debatable question as to which method is most profitable in dollars. The facts are about as follows:

While Mr. Manford has the satisfaction of seeing his bees work with all possible speed through the entire honey harvest, my bees may have taken a “fool notion” to swarm, and may absolutely refuse to perform any labor for days or weeks. This is our darkest hour and we are found meditating earnestly—a most peculiar “strike,” this; and were it

among the "men" in this case, it would not be worth a moment's notice. Yet, to our utter mortification we see it is our most industrious little "women" that are "in it." The "men" of the colony, instead of chastising them, as would be supposed, stand back and "laugh" and "wink" at each other.

The "strike" like all others, is just at the time when labor is most needed, and in this case is usually right in the midst of our honey harvest, and incurs a loss of from 10 to 30 pounds of honey per day, to the striking colony.

While my crop is not large, less than four tons, it brought over \$1,500, besides several fine swarms as increase; and as bees are non-taxable in our county, leaves a net profit of at least \$1,400, allowing \$100 for the labor incurred. This will over-balance the net profits of my farm of 200 acres, by more than \$400. Let me see; 110 colonies, Spring count, worth \$660; profit, net, \$1,400- Farm, 200 acres of good land, worth \$12,000; profit, about \$900. These are surely strange figures, yet they are such that can be varified by hundreds of men besides myself.

Now, I will say to you, fellow farmers, do not rush wildly into apiculture, expecting the bees to make a fortune while you lounge around; you will be disappointed, and, just as with other stock of

the farm, you must learn their characteristics; you must be a man of deliberation and judgment; you must know the true condition of the colony at all times; you must be able to judge at once when the colony is in prime condition, and when not, and how to place it in such condition as will insure success; in short, you must be the director of the entire work, and understand them just as well as you do your hogs, horses, cattle and chickens, and be able to handle and inspect them just as easily as without any gloves or veils, and without fussing and fighting with them.

This is so easily learned, requiring only an outlay of about \$1.50 for any of the many valuable standard books on apiculture as a reference guide; and about one day's practical experience with some apiarist. It is also necessary that your wives, sons and daughters should be equally well posted in this most important industry of the farm, and I can say, and boast with pride, that my own dear better-half, besides acting the noble part of mother for nine children, is equally as competent as her much-elated husband in solving all the most intrecate problems of our large apiary at a single glance.

Bees are not disagreeable, fussing creatures, as many are led to suppose, but, on the contrary, they

are very intelligent, quiet and unassuming; never offering resistance save in defense of their lives or homes. Their language is well understood by each other, and partially understood by our great scientists; that the true design of the Wise Creator was that the bees should act as the most important agents on cross-fertilization of flowers; scarce, knotty and few indeed are our apples, peaches, pears, quinces and cherries, as well as all other fruit, when it is too cold and stormy during the blooming season for the bees to properly distribute and commingle the fertilizing pollen from flower to flower. May this not be why the tempting drop of nectar is placed in each tiny flower? Surely, all horticulturists should keep bees.

In conclusion, we entreat you as a true brother, to examine closely this greatest leak of the farm; make an heroic effort to save the 'rivers of honey' which God himself has declared is flowing from your farm; purge the scrawny, half-matured fruits of all kinds from your farms, by properly fertilizing the bloom; and double the yield of your clover seed. This can only be done by following the line plainly mapped out by the All-Wise Creator.—*Read at the Nohle County, Indiana Farmers Institute by R. S. Russell.*

Send in your subscription at once.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON BLOSSOMS.

—
S. NELSON.
—

Italian bees will work well if they have all the brood-frames that they can cover, but not small sections. They might work well in 3-pound or 4-pound sections, but such large ones do not suit our trade here. The Italians breed up quicker in the Spring than the blacks, but that is of no use, as we never get any surplus from either race until September or October; then our white honey is gathered, and all the honey we get in the months of June, July and August is very dark-colored. Some bee-men say that buckwheat honey is all dark, but that is a great mistake; for some years we have the whitest kind of honey from buckwheat. I think that climate and the kind of blossoms the bees work on makes a difference in the nature of the bees; for when working on chestnut, basswood and locust, the bees are very easily handled; but when they work on corn, ragweed and goldenrod, look for a fight; and the more honey they have, the more smoke they will stand.

Keating, Pa.

—
Prince George, son of the Prince of Wales, will, it is announced, visit the World's Fair in 1893.



DIAMOND PICKUPS.

In the United States there are 673,643 Freemasons, and 647,471 Odd Fellows.

The grand jury of Pittsburg, Pa., indicted 119 men for violating the State oleomargarine law.

The death penalty has just been resumed in Switzerland. For twenty-five years it had been abolished.

The Prohibition law of South Dakota has been declared constitutional by the State Supreme Court.

The South Dakota supreme Court has decided that private parties may do a banking business without incorporating.

Governor Markham has requested the Governor of the States and Territories to appoint delegates to a National Nicaragua Canal convention to be held at St Louis, June 6.

The Quebec Board of Trade has sent a petition to the Dominion Government asking that that city be made a free port.

Trade statistics show that the total exports of Germany to the United States have largely decreased during the past year.

During January, 1892, Michigan railroads earned \$7,759,225 42, an increase of 11.7 per cent over the corresponding month last year.

Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, has made public a statement in defense of his method of attacking gambling and disorderly houses.

The capstone of the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City was laid April 6, by President Woodruff, in the presence of 50,000 people.

White Caps burned the barn of Silas Bagan, near Fancher, Ill., because he refused to heed their orders not to go to Sunday school.

London scientists have recently demonstrated that the purest air in cities is found about twenty-five feet above the street surface. Heretofore it has been thought that the highest floors in tenement houses had the best air. The investigation above referred to show that the healthiest apartments are those on the third floor.

The largest number of immigrants that ever crossed the Atlantic on one ship arrived at Baltimore last week. There was 2,493 on board.

Persons born on February 29 will have but one birthday to celebrate in twelve years—in 1896, after that not until 1904, as the year 1900 will not be a leap year.

A Hungarian was killed in Johnstown, Pa., recently in attempting to light his pipe with an electric light as a workman who told him to do in jest.

There is a remarkably prolific sheep in Amity, Oregon, belonging to R. O. James. Two years ago she gave birth to two lambs; last spring she had three more, and this spring she again ushered triplets into the world. Two of her offspring have each had twins.

A curiosity exists near Olympia, Washington. It is a well twenty feet in depth, which is certainly gradually rising to the surface of the earth. For some time the brick wall of the well has been protruding through the ground, until now it sticks up into the air like a funnel to the height of ten or fifteen feet. The bricks forming the wall are still intact. The bottom of the well, too, is rising with the wall.

One of the eloquent preachers in Canada, is Dr. George Douglass, whose arms are paralyzed, and who is totally blind. His arms hang helplessly by his side, and his voice seems to come from a dead body.

It is said that mulberry-wood makes the most durable fence-posts. Near Strode's Mill, in Chester County, Pa., there is a farm which was inclosed with mulberry posts ninety-five years ago. They are still in good condition, and are now supporting the sixteenth set of rails.

Four generations of a family met in a house in Warrensburg, N. Y., a short time ago. The youngest, named Ida Chandler, is three months old, her mother, Mrs. Frederick Chandler, is fifteen years of age, her grandmother, Mrs. John Allen, is thirty-two, her great-grandmother, Mrs. Oscar Green, is not yet forty-nine.

Mrs. Mary Wilson, of Ozark, Ark., had no faith in banks. She accumulated a little over \$3,000 in Gold, and buried the coin in a field near her abode. This was thirty-five years ago, and she died without revealing the hiding-place. The money was recently accidentally discovered, but the finder is unwilling to give it to the heirs.

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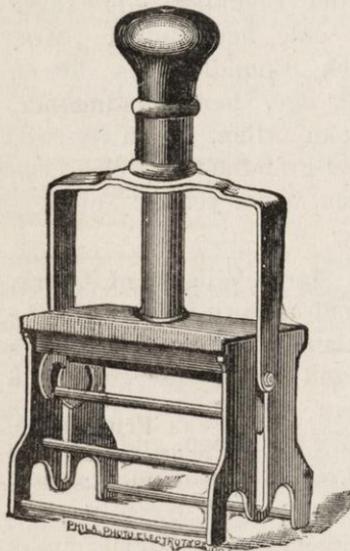
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THE MARKETS.

St. Louis Mo. May 6th 1892.

Honey	Fancy White Comb, per lb.	16
"	Extracted Cans " "	08
"	" Barrels " "	06
Beeswax	" "	27

Frequent enquires for Extracted

Chicago Illinois May 4th 1892.

Honey	White Comb, per lb	15
	Extracted Cans per lb	6 1-2 to 7
Beeswax		26

New York May 4th 1892.

Honey	Fancy Comb per lb	14
"	Low Grade " "	11
"	Buckwheat " "	9
"	Extracted per lb	7
"	Extracted Southern per lb	6

San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1892.

Honey,	white comb,	10 to 12
	Extracted,	5 1-2 to 7
Beeswax		26

Light Supply; good demand.

Kansas City, Mo., May 4, 1892.

Honey,	white comb,	14 to 15
	dark	8 to 12
	Extracted white	7
	Amber	6
	dark	5

Beeswax,		26 to 27
----------	--	----------

Demand slow; supply good.

Detroit, Mich., May 3, 1892.

Honey,	comb	12 to 13
	Extracted,	7 to 8
Beeswax		27 to 28

Boston, Mass., May 3, 1892.

Honey,	Fancy white comb	13 to 15
	Extracted	6 to 7
Beeswax		26

Demand for honey, fair; no beeswax in the market.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 4, 1892

Honey,	white comb	15 to 16
	dark	10 to 14
	Extracted	8 to 9
Beeswax		26 to 30

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