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MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER.

SEPTEMBER 1891.



Entered at the Unionville postoffice for transmission through the mails as second class matter, by the

**BEE-KEEPER PUBLISHING CO.**  
UNIONVILLE, MO.



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Each, 20 Cents; Per Dozen, \$2.25.

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By Mail for \$1.00.



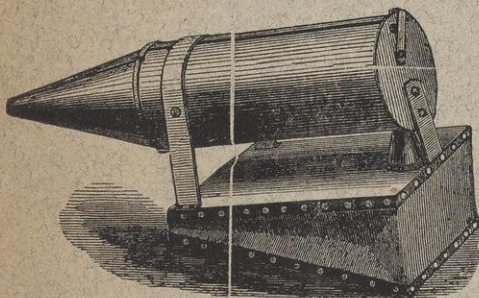
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It is easily put together; no trouble to put on, or take off. An absolute protection against any insect that flies.

Will go over any ordinary sized hat; can be worn in bed without discomfort; fits any head; does not obstruct the vision; folds compactly, and can be carried in the pocket; in short, it is invaluable to any one whom flies bother, mosquitos bite, or bees sting.

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Hills, 3 inch.....	"	1 20,	"	1 40
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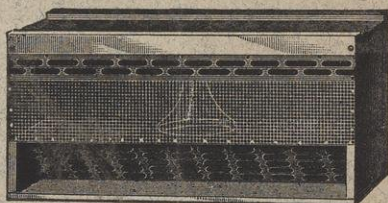
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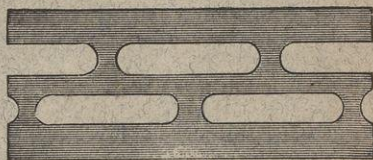
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White Mountain Apiarist,  
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# MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER.

VOL. 1.

UNIONVILLE, MO., SEPTEMBER, 1891.

NO. 7

## Communications.

### WINTERING BEES.

BY W. S. VANDRUFF.

Seeing an invitation in last issue for ideas on wintering bees, I herewith send you mine. It is expressed in four words, viz:

#### THE STRAIN OF BEES.

I have come to this conclusion after years of testing many different kinds of hives and strains of bees. I think bee-keepers have been working at the wrong end of the string in this winter problem.

The idea heretofore and is yet with most bee-keepers, is to make a hive that will be *warm* to winter bees in. I fail to conceive of a hive let it be made in what manner it may, that will be any warmer than any other hive; because any hive, thick or thin, is of the temperature of the air with which it is surrounded.

A very erroneous idea to my mind is the likening of a colony of bees in a hive to a stove in a room, as many writers have done. And it is on this theory that so many have been working, that has brought out

the many different so-called *winter* hives with their thick double walls, chaff packed dead air spaces, etc. Now if the theory of likening a colony of bees in a hive to a stove in a room was correct, then double walled chaff packed hives would be all right. Now, if I can show that the above theory is a mistake we will have but little use for such hives. Now let us take a stove in a room well supplied with fire and fuel and note the results. The room can soon be warmed up to a summer temperature. Why? Because the stove gives up its heat readily to the surrounding air and has no tendency to hold the heat within itself. On the other hand, a colony of bees in its winter cluster holds the heat of the colony in, having no tendency to let any heat leave the cluster, except a very little just sufficient for their health, or as a means of ventilation. A stove in a room is *no* comparison *at all*, to a colony of bees in a hive, for a stove lets go its heat readily and soon warms up a room, while a colony of bees in a hive holds the heat within the cluster and *does not try* to warm up the interior of the hive at all. The bees keep them-



selves warm by packing themselves so closely together that very little air can get in the cluster. I have had as many bees die in packed hives as any kind. They die in one kind as well as the other. They winter in one kind as well as another. I never could see any difference in that respect. Now, where does the difference come in. I have found that the difficulty is in the *strain* of bees. Some strains will winter in *any* kind of a hive, while others will *die* in *any* kind of a hive. This has been my experience invariably. This led me to look to the strain of bees to settle the winter problem and I think I have got the trouble located and its remedy is easy.

If bee-keepers would turn their attention to improving the wintering qualities of the bees instead of their hives, I think we would hear of less winter losses.—*Waynesburg, Penn.*

[Bro. Vandruff, anything that weakens the vitality of our bees, adds to our winter loss. We know there is a great difference in bees wintering. You say a hive is as warm as the surrounding air. We bought two colonies of bees the past winter that were in thin boxes and the sun had warped the sides until the bees could come out any where. They had been protected on the north, east and west by buildings, but could get plenty of sunshine. These bees swarmed before we got them home, and before other bees had thought of swarming. We transferred them at once and don't think we ever

saw more brood in a hive at that time of year. Now, suppose we look more to the surrounding of our bees with wind-breaks, etc., than to hives. This is a point in favor of thin walled hives.—Ed.]

### THE STYLE SUITS.

BY A. F. BROWN.

Well, well, Bro. Quigley, so you are one of those square, out-spoken editors, who talks back, step on people's toes, and add your say at the foot of each article. Your style hits me exactly. I want to see more of it, so put me on your mailing list providing when 'rent's due' you will promptly foreclose and not carry a fellow a year afterwards, for there is such a thing as getting left in the race for life. If I am here you may be sure I will send you a gentle reminder before three days grace is up. So just remember.

You want us to find fault, do you? For a starter, order a new supply of "I's" and give that "we" the go bye.

Time those Yellow Carniolan fellows. 2:40 is the limit of free "advs" at the expense of the reader. They are having it their own way too much, especially friend Alley.

Your ideas would change regarding "drone traps for controlling swarms" in this climate. I have two dozen of Alley's, have tried them two seasons [they will shortly contribute towards a grand bonfire, along with other worthless traps]. I consider them a cussed nuisance in practical honey pro-



duction. This is rather expensive business, but it is much cheaper than in keeping them in the apiary or knocking about the shop harboring filth and insects.

My views on clipping queens are the same as yours—the disadvantages over-balance any and all advantages. One point you do not mention, queens are very liable to be killed by “ants” as soon as they get away from the bees, down in the weeds and grass, it takes but a few minutes. A clipped queen once down in the grass or weeds seldom gets back to the hive. This is my experience and I have worked an apiary of forty colonies for the past two years with clipped queens, along side of another apiary, of the same size, with queens not clipped. No clipped queens or drone traps in controlling swarms for me.

Tell our good friend from Texas not to worry over those “*queen excluders.*” *They are here to stay.* The slatted honey board may be a thing of the past, but metal queen excluders, never, not with our present knowledge and methods. When producing extracted honey they are a necessity, especially if you adopted the method of handling hives in place of frames, and use the bee escape to get the bees off the honey. This handling of hives in place of frames is what we have got to come too in the future and the loose hanging frame, the frame that has put bee-keeping on the footing it has to-day will have to take a back seat.

It is cheaper honey and more of

it that we need, which means more bees and less labor. Small bee-keepers with his dozen or two colonies is going to be left also, for what would be a fair profit for the specialist, would not pay the small bee-keeper for his worry, much less trouble.

Fixed distances and the handling of hives in the place of frames is what is going to bring about this change, and its coming faster than some expect.

My best wishes to success of the MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER.—*Huntington Florida.*

[Bro. Brown, when referring to drone traps in Mr. DeWitt’s article, we had in mind mostly small bee-keepers or those that cannot be at home all the time. These traps are of more value to queen breeders than honey producers. We think the queen excluders are going to stay for some time. We have used this season, a lot of wood-zinc queen excluders made as Dr. Tinker makes them, with his two rowed zinc, and was surprised how few brace combs were built below them, yet the top bars were only 13-16 of an inch wide. These excluders were used on the “new Heddon hive.” The future honey producer will handle more bees with the same labor that it requires to run a small apiary of to-day. Fixed frames, bee escapes and handling hives will have something to do with cheapening honey production of the future. All right, Bro. B., when “rent is due” we will promptly foreclose. We like to see a journal that has the back bone to say



what it thinks. The MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER has no "pets" to defend or advertise, and proposes to work for the best interest of its readers. We shall be pleased to hear from you again.—Ed.]

### FEEDING AND FEEDERS.

BY M. H. DEWITT.

As a general rule, I would not advise beginners to take honey from the bees and sell, with the idea of feeding them up in the fall with some substitute for honey; and, if a person is inclined to be careless and neglectful he had better never think of feeding at all. Leave the ten combs in the lower story, untouched by the extractor, and you will very seldom have reason to feed. If you use section boxes in the lower story, you had better take them all out in time for the bees to fill them all up for their winter stores, in their places, unless you have very heavy surplus combs put away for winter use, that on an average contain five pounds of the sealed stores each. In this case, give them six of these combs with a chaff cushion division board on each side of them in place of the sections, and you have them in the best possible shape in the world for winter, providing they are in a chaff hive (according to my idea of wintering).

Now, if we were only sure of having the well filled surplus combs we might skip "feeding" entirely; but, alas! there will come seasons and circumstances when we must feed. Again, where one raises bees and queens for sale, he may divide

and sub-divide to such an extent as to have many colonies with bees enough, but with too little food. The only remedy in this case is to feed. Well then, what should we feed, if I had sealed honey in the combs, I should use it for giving the requisite stores in preference to sugar, unless I could sell it for more, pound for pound, than the sugar could be purchased for. If the honey is late fall honey, such as buckwheat, golden-rod, autumn wild flowers, etc., I should consider it just as safe as any other, if well seasoned and ripened, unless I had by actual experiment good reason to think otherwise; in such a case I would feed sugar.

Quite a number of reports have been given that seemed to show that bees winter well on spring honey, or that gathered in the early part of the season, when others in the same apiary where all this spring honey was extracted, and they were confined to the autumn stores for winter, were badly diseased. If the colonies are carefully packed in chaff on their summer stands, or are put in a good dry cellar, with plenty of bottom ventilation (no top ventilation), they will, as a rule, winter on almost any kind of fall honey, providing it is well ripened. Honey dew (which see) should be extracted, and sugar syrup fed.

Supposing we have not the honey in frames, what then? If we have extracted honey two questions come up; which is better—sugar syrup or honey? or, which will cost the more? I would unhesitatingly take



the syrup made from granulated sugar, in place of the best clover or any other kind of honey, if offered at the same price. I say this after having tested the sugar syrup as a winter food, and after having carefully noted the results of feeding both sugar and honey as winter food for bees.

Supply dealers, bee and queen breeders, please send me your price lists and catalogues, with samples of your different races of bees, and I will give you my orders. Please correspond at once.

Subscribe for the MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER, it is worth its weight in gold.—*Sunny Side, Garrett Co., Md.*

### THE SUCCESSFUL PRODUCER

BY S. E. MILLER.

Friend Quigley, I believe there is scarcely anything in which the beginner in bee culture, as well as many of the old brimstone bee-keepers, lack knowledge as the time of the honey flow in their respective localities. I am frequently asked after we have taken nearly our entire crop of honey: "Do you think this is going to be a good honey season?" or a question something like the above.

Now this is a question of vital importance, if we wish to secure the best possible results from our bees. In our locality we may look for a honey flow from about June 15 to July 15, after which bees are inclined to rob until about Sept. 1, when we have some honey coming in until frost. Yet the season, the flora and many other things may cause a variation in the time or

even an entire failure. It is therefore to the bee-keeper's interest to make a thorough study of this matter, so as to know when to put on sections and when to reduce the number on each hive so as to have all or nearly all completed by the time the honey ceases to come in, in sufficient quantity to enable the bees to build comb. It is of equal importance to know when to expect clear honey and honey of a darker color, as we do not want the two kinds mixed if we can prevent it. If the hives are only partly filled with honey of a fair grade, and there are indications of honey of a poorer quality coming, I would advise extracting the surplus combs and removing all completed white sections, and not wait for the bees to fill the hives.

Some novice may ask, how am I to know when honey is coming in and when it is not? In reply I would say, when your bees are working with all their energy and there is plenty of clover or other flowers in bloom, examine your strongest colonies frequently and as soon as you see the upper edge of the combs whitened with new wax you had better be prepared to give them room in a short time. Do not wait for them to fill the lower story for in so doing they are crowding the queen to a small space thus restricting the brood rearing capacity of the hive and consequently lessening the number of workers later on. If you can get the bees started storing surplus during fruit bloom it will be all the better, when white clover begins to yield honey.



When honey ceases to come in plentifully you are very apt to know it by the bees flying around neighboring hives looking for a crevice where they may possibly slip in and get a sup of stolen sweet, as well as being ready to pounce on you and sting without any provocation whatever. To the advanced bee-keeper this article might not be interesting; but to the beginner, I would say, study closely your honey resources, learn when to prepare your bees for the harvest and see if you will not be repaid for the time and thought given to the subject.

I do not understand friend H. T. Sewell, page 96, August MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER, where he finds fault with Doolittle shutting out the undesirable drones. Would these same drones be any less likely to meet with neighbors queens if they were left to go in and out of the hive at their own sweet will.

Prospects for a fall flow of honey are good provided the weather is not too cool.

What shall we "dew with our honey do."

I agree with friend DeWitt on clipping queen's wings, though it is not practical where queens are raised to sell.—*Bluffton, Missouri.*

[Bro. Miller, it is very important to know when each honey plant, etc., blooms in your own locations, but you must have your bees ready to gather it. These two go together to make a successful honey producer.—ED.]

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

## BEEES-WAX.

BY A. D. ELLINGWOOD.

In the last number of the BEE-KEEPER you just touched upon a subject on which a great deal can be said:

### TAKING CARE OF THE BEEES-WAX.

A great many times I have been into bee-yards and found a piece of broken comb here and a small strip of foundation there, and an old box hive full of comb in another place. I would say why don't you melt up this old comb into wax? Oh! there is not enough to pay, how much would I get from these old pieces? Well, you might get two pounds or more. Well, I don't care much for it. Now let me tell you, friends, this is right where we lay the foundation of our failure. We do not care much for it.

A piece of comb, however small, saved every day, will give you quite an amount of wax by the end of the season. Now this is the way we do it at the White Mountain apiary: We procure a box and place it in the most convenient position and give instructions to everybody who handles any honey, comb or wax, to throw every particle of waste, however small, into the box. Once a month, or oftener if need be, we put the old comb, etc., into a barrel and when we have a sufficient quantity we melt it up. To do this, we take a large kettle, holding perhaps fifty gallons, and fill it about half full of water, then build a good fire under the kettle and let the water come to a boil, then throw in the old comb and let it be perhaps half an hour;



then skim off the top of the water getting all the wax possible. Strain this through cheese cloth into tubs. Then put a little more water in the kettle and keep a good fire until the contents are boiling well, skim off the top again and strain this into another tub. The old stuff in the kettle is then thoroughly squeezed either in cheese cloth or through rollers. Thus you see you have your wax in three grades. The first that was taken off is usually good enough, but the last will need to be put into the kettle again with clean water and carefully strained through your cloth.

I think more wax is obtained by this method than by a solar wax extractor.

Saving the old crumbs is not much trouble and it brings in a good many dollars.

Its the small things that count.  
—*Berlin Falls, N. H.*

[Bro. Ellingwood, for the large bee-keepers your method of rendering wax would be very good. While the solar wax extractor does not get all the wax out of old black comb, we hardly think it would pay the small bee-keepers to bother with your plan, for the extra amount he would obtain. With a solar extractor standing in the apiary, to catch bits of comb, etc., he would get his wax without any further trouble. It is the saving cents that makes dollars, etc.—Ed.]

#### BEE ITEMS:

BY E. R. GARRETT.

Bees are gathering some honey now, and the prospect seems good

for winter stores. I visited one of my out apiaries the other day and was much surprised to find all the hives full of honey from top to bottom; but my home apiary is doing nothing yet.

As we will not have much to do this winter, we can study the bee journals, and in speaking of the bee journals in general, I think they are too complicated for beginners. For instance, Mr. Doolittle praised C. W. Dayton's idea of contraction and yet he (Mr. D.) says he rarely contracts, except in cases of weak colonies in the spring and in hiving a new swarm. If an idea is good why not practice it, we believe in "practicing what we preach." Again, in speaking of how swarming is conducted, Mr. D. says that after the queen cells are built the queen deposits eggs in them. I suppose, according to the old notion it must be a "royal egg." If this statement be true, it seems strange that the old queen would destroy the young one if permitted; however, I will not dispute friend Doolittle's statement, for he has forgotten more than I ever knew; yet my bees have not worked that way. Statements, as these, coming from such high authority are likely to mislead the beginner.

Friend Q. would it not a beginner's department, in the BEE-KEEPER, written by some competent writer be profitable? and let this writer explain in plain English the work necessary to be done for the month succeeding each issue. Success in any department of life depends upon the person knowing his



business and how are we to know it, except by competent authors explaining, not their lofty views, but in simple terms making the way plain, so the novice may not stumble.

I see in last issue of BEE-KEEPER that J. F. Teel has the bee fever; poor fellow! he wants to know if it is contagious; well I think it is, if our neighbors think we are making anything. I had it bad, but it has changed to a cold sweat this year. In regard to his leather colored bees, he will soon find them black as the "ace of spades."

A piece of glass set over the entrance will discourage robbing.—*Appleton City, Missouri.*

[Bro. Garrett, it is not often that people take their own medicine. Dr. Miller advised feeding bees and invented a feeder, and then let some of his own bees starve. Bro. D. A. Jones gave instructions to keep out mice and then owned to letting the mice destroy some bees for him. We think queens lay in queen cell with the idea that she will soon seek a new home. We are contemplating several improvements in the BEE-KEEPER.—ED.]

### BEE FORAGE PLANTS.

BY CHAS. L. STRICKLAND.

Much has been said pro and con about artificial pasturage for bees, but I believe the idea has faded into oblivion. Here in central Kansas, where bee-keeping is hardly known it has been considered no bee country, therefore bees are scarce; but, I believe that under scientific management bees will

come to the front, and others are coming to the same conclusion. Honey is a good price. I am the owner of a bee experiment station here—Peabody. I have taken much interest in those nectar producing plants of this country. I find many, but most of them yield nectar for a short period only. But "Eureka." Yes, I believe I have found one of the best nectar producing vines to be found on earth. The drops of nectar are just simply astonishing large, and abundance almost beyond computation. It also blooms day and night, hot or dry it makes no difference to its honey capacity. The color of the bloom is dark purple. Bees work on it from daylight to dark. We call the vine, "Jasmine." At the present this vine is scarce, but I believe can be propagated. I am experimenting with it now.—*Peabody, Kansas.*

[Bro. S., your honey plant may fail another year. Entirely artificial pasturage should be something of value, besides the honey, to make it a success, although many waste lands near an apiary could be cultivated and increase your honey crop, if there is not too many bees near you. It will do no harm anyway to encourage these plants, if somebody don't consider them as weeds and cut them down.—ED.]

All live, progressive bee-keepers should attend the State Convention to be held at Sedalia, Oct. 7 and 8.

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# Missouri Bee-Keeper

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

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**ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.**

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E. F. QUIGLEY, Editor.

The MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER is improving. The last number (July) shows most clearly that it has an editor.—*Bee-Keepers Review*.

We have replaced two per cent of the queens we shipped this season. We use our modification of the one cent Benton and Dixie model cages. We think it was not our fault in one or two cases, but would like to hear from other shippers in regard to their percentage of loss, kind of cages they use, etc.

All bees don't gather honey dew. A writer in *Gleanings* had ten colonies that gathered white honey, while forty others gathered large quantities of honey dew. Bro. Root thinks possibly this is a trait of this particular strain of bees. One of our colonies stored over fifty pounds of white honey, while all the balance stored considerable honey dew.

The *Bee World* has sold its subscription list to the *American Bee-Keeper*. We have no faith in a journal made up of selections or nearly so, but was in hopes Bro. V. would succeed. A bee-keeper at our state meeting, said to us, that he had but one fault to find with the MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER, and that

was: "Too much selection, as the most of us have seen the articles before." Well friends, how do you like our journal now.

The address of A. Sidler is Lane, Kansas, and that of J. S. Atkins, Missouri City, Missouri. Their address was unintentionally omitted in our August number.

Among the new bee journals for 1891, the MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER promises to stay. It is well printed and the editorials snap with experience and good humor. Success to you Bro. Quigley.—*Gleanings*.

Thanks, Bro. R., we did not start with the intention of failing, but then many people thought so. Our journal has made a steady growth from the start.

**BEE ESCAPES.**—Another new bee escape comes to hand from G. H. Ashworth, of Sedalia, Missouri. We have been testing it along with Dibbens' "Little Giant." We find both work well. The weather being cooler, most any escape will work now; it is when the weather is hot and plenty of honey coming in that will test the escaping qualities of these devices. Bro. Dibbern has spent time and money perfecting his escape and has now placed them on the market without a patent. We hope supply dealers will give Bro. D. their order and not make them. We are buying them of Bro. D., although I am a tinner and could make them. Let us give the inventor our trade thus repaying him for his time and money spent in perfecting a labor saving device that will bene-



fit thousands of bee-keepers who never spent a minute's time in trying to help their brother bee-keepers.

Dead queens must be returned as soon as received, and without removing from the cage, if you expect them to be replaced without extra charge.

PLEASE GIVE CREDIT.—We note an article in the *White Mountain Apiarist*, "Bees as Woman's Work" by Mrs. L. C. Axtell, credited to the *Bee-Keepers Guide*. It should have been credited to this paper.

The so-called Yellow Carniolans are at least nine-tenths Italians or some other yellow race. Probably some will deny this, but it is a fact. Bro. D. A. Jones says: when he bred them on an island they showed no yellow.

Please bear in mind that we contemplate making a number of improvements in this journal about the first of the year, and as we shall raise the price of subscription it will be money in your pocket to order your name *enrolled* at once.

FINE QUEENS.—We can supply about one hundred more fine queens yet this fall. We have some ahead now for the first time in the last three months. We warrant them purely mated, and will continue to send one with the BEE-KEEPER one year, for \$1.15.

From the number of subscribers sent in by Bro. Garrett, of Appleton City, we think he must be well pleased with M. B. K. and proposes to do his share towards making it a

success. Many thanks, Bro. G. and we trust that we shall be in a position some day to reciprocate.

Subscribe for THE MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER.

Bro. Miller, of Bluffton, has been testing the different bee escapes and it is his judgement that the Porter is the best.

Bro. Root thinks that the sample Punic bees he has seen greatly resembles the Minorcans, or bees from the Island of Minorca, near Spain.

Bro. Root has been after the railroad people regarding the classification of comb honey. While he got them to modify it some, he failed to get them to let the glass go uncovered.

Employing skilled workmen and having an abundance of new type, with new presses driven by steam, we are prepared to turn out first class job work at the lowest living rates. When needing anything in this line write for our prices.

Bro. Hill, of the *Bee-Keepers Guide* sets down on Bro. Root's outside winter case. He says why not put a bushel of potatoes in one of these cases to prevent them freezing. Well, there is considerable difference between a colony of bees and the potatoes. We like a thin winter case if made right, although we believe they are of more value for spring protection.

AT THE CONVENTION.—We intend to be at the State Bee-Keepers meeting at Sedalia, Missouri, Oct. 7th and 8th, and shall be glad to meet our friends there. Let every



one coming get a neighbor to subscribe for the MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER while at home and bring it to the meeting. We would like to see five hundred more bee-keepers of Missouri on our list.

DOOLITTLE CELL CUPS.—Our first attempt at transferring the larva into cell cups was a complete failure; the bees removed them all. We are going to try again, as we think it is our fault. We have used the Alley plan all the season and got nice queens, but desired to try the Doolittle plan.

SHIPPING DRONE BROOD.—Messrs. John Nebel & Son, High Hill, Missouri, have for two or three years had drone brood shipped them from the south, thus getting drones much sooner than they could from their own stock. This infuses new blood, as well as prevents inbreeding. We have had several calls for drone brood this season, and will prepare to ship some another year. Good drones are as essential as a good queen mother, and it is often that a bee-keeper would rear a lot of queens for his own use, if he had suitable drones.

Five banded bees are hard to get, at least we have failed so far to get a queen from any breeder that produced even a four banded bee. We have just found one of our own rearing that has about the finest bees we ever saw. They are very large. Queens reared from five banded mothers, mated to drones of the three banded stock, produce mostly three bands. To produce beautiful yellow bees you must

have yellow drones. We have a large lot of extra large yellow drones hatching now, and all other drones are gone. We will hand pick them, and shall look for some fine marked bees. Both queen and drone stock are excellent workers. We do not inbreed in any form.

FALL HONEY.—Our bees are gathering some honey from Spanish needle now. The nights are cool, so that very little comb building is being done. Our extracting combs are being gradually filled. If it don't frost too soon, we expect a good yield. We have converted a large quantity of our honey dew into bees, and if you have any, keep it for spring feeding. Next year is the promised "honey year."

#### WINTERING NOTES.

Well friends, it is time you were making preparations for winter. Many bee-keepers have their hives well supplied with honey dew. We are in the same boat. Nearly every writer advises extracting the honeydew and feeding sugar syrup, but this is a big job. We decided to run the risk. Bro. Heddon, you know, says it is all right for winter food. We will winter our bees out doors with an outside case, so as to give every chance possible for them to fly.

We use no packing on sides of our hives, but give plenty of bottom ventilation, tipping the hive forward so any accumulation of moisture will run out. Another important item in outdoor wintering is a windbreak and plenty of sunshine. Plain board covers well



cealed down have been just as successful with us as packing on top of frames. If not glued down early in the fall, an old piece of carpet on top of frames with the cover weighted down on this would make them all right. We know many writers advise to put something over the frames for a winter passage, but you make the top of hive warm and they will take care of the winter passage themselves. We like to have our hives ready for winter without having to put in chaff cushions, Hill devices, packing etc., and then have these things laying around all summer.

### **BEE KEEPING FOR PROFIT.**

Dr. Tinker's New Hand Book. It gives his new system of management of bees complete, telling how to get the largest yield of comb and extracted honey and make the industry of bee keeping a profitable 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.

### **PROGRAMME**

Of the 5th Semi-Annual Convention of the Missouri State Bee-Keepers Association to be held at Sedalia, Missouri, Wednesday and Thursday, October 7 and 8, 1891:

#### **FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7.**

9:00 A. M. Call to Order.  
Reading Minutes of last Meeting.  
Calling the Roll.  
Reception of new Members.  
Payment of Dues.

#### **10:00 A. M.—RECESS.**

10:30 A. M. Secretary's Report.  
Report of Standing Committees.  
Presidents Annual Address.

#### **Election of Officers for Ensuing Year.**

##### **DINNER.**

1:30 P. M. Appointment of Committees.  
A Lecture to Beginners:—G. P. MORTON,  
Prairie Home, Missouri.  
Discussion.

Missouri as Compared with other States  
for Honey Production:—A. A. WEAVER,  
Warrensburg, Missouri.

##### **Discussion.**

##### **RECESS.**

3:00 P. M. Carniolan Bees as Compared  
with the Italians:—E. F. QUIGLEY, Union-  
ville, Missouri.

##### **Discussion.**

##### **NIGHT SESSION—8:00 P. M.**

Can Bee-Keeping be Made Profitable when  
run in Connection with Other Business? If  
so, what Other Business?—R. L. MOORE,  
Boonville, Missouri.

##### **Discussion.**

##### **Question Box.**

##### **SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, OCT. 8.**

9:00 A. M. Bee Escapes:—G. H. ASH-  
WORTH, Sedalia, Missouri.

##### **Discussion.**

What are the Essential Qualities of mak-  
ing a successful Bee-Keeper?—MRS. J. M.  
NULL, Miami, Missouri.

##### **Discussion.**

##### **RECESS.**

10:30 A. M. What is the best way to build  
up Colonies in the Spring to prepare for the  
Honey Harvest:—BYRON IAMS, Worcester,  
Missouri.

##### **Discussion.**

##### **Question Box.**

##### **DINNER.**

1:30 P. M. How can we best educate Begin-  
ners keeping only a few bees not to ruin the  
Honey Market for those who are making the  
production of Honey a business?—MRS. MIL-  
TON CONE, Chillicothe, Missouri.

##### **Discussion.**

##### **Question Box.**

##### **RECESS.**

3:00 P. M. Miscellaneous business.  
Business of the Convention.  
Adjournment.

The Sicher and the Kaiser Hotels have  
agreed to keep those attending the conven-  
tion at \$1.50 per day each. All persons so  
desiring are requested to make Apiarian Ex-  
hibits at the convention. Everybody cordi-  
ally invited to attend.

J. W. ROUSE, Secretary,  
Mexico, Missouri.



# The Southern States.

CONDUCTED BY

**MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY,**

Farmersville, Texas.

I am often asked if there is any difference in the taste of comb honey and extracted. I say yes, there is a difference, even if both are taken from the hive at the same time, gathered by the bees at the same time and from the same source; just because bees-wax has its own flavor, and honey its own flavor. Therefore, when we eat comb honey, we have both the bees-wax and honey flavor together and with extracted we have only honey, without bees-wax. Now dear friends, and enquirers, I hope this is plain enough to show you that there is a big difference in comb and extracted honey, always and unmistakable.

\* \*

Brother and sister bee-keepers of Texas and the south, look sharp this month (Sept.) and see that each colony has a prolific young queen, a good tight hive and plenty of honey, for by doing this you will profit by it next spring. Stick a pin here. You must not think that because you live in the south that your bees will winter o. k. anyhow. I know that we have no very cold weather here, hardly ever colder than ten degrees above zero. But with our many and sudden changes during winter and spring, cold sleets and rains, our bees if not in proper condition suffer, and spring dwindling and great loss is the re-

sult. April is generally the hardest month on bees in this part, and although it may seem strange to some, it is true nevertheless.

\* \*

I see Bro. D. A. Jones says in his, the *Canadian Bee Journal*, that a sure sign of bees going to swarm their dancing juber, or acting like they wanted to see who could make the cleanest place on the alighting board, or entrance, by moving backward and forward all in the same motion. Now, Bro. Jones, this wont do for Texas, for my bees at this time of year often, nuclei and all, do that and have no notion of swarming. Now, Bro. J., I do not say it won't do in Canada, but I believe you will, ere long, find out that it is no special sign in Canada.

\* \*

## QUEENS.

Friends, when a person thinks he or she can tell what a queen is altogether by her looks, I am here to tell you that such a person is simply off his base.

\* \*

## FAIRS AND BEE GATHERINGS.

Some say they can see no great good in a crowd of bee-keepers congregating and gabbing about their business. But, dear friends, this very thing is one of the secret keys to success in anything—getting together and exchanging ideas, etc., is just about like a ten month's session at college to a young student. Why, it seems to me, that I can tell just about what kind of a bee-keeper a person is, just by his enthusiasm and talks at bee conventions. You all probably know



that if we succeed at anything, we must get into our business up to our hearts, but never over our heads. Some, you know, never get deeper into anything than over their shoe soles; of course, you would not expect such a one to succeed.

\* \*

ON A VISIT.

Dear friends, during September I expect to be absent, or on the wing, and please do not send to me for queens, or anything else, during September. I have now been tied right down to business for four years, without even getting to go to church as much as I should, for I have no one that is competent to run my apiaries alone, and during the summer I am almost tied at home, Sunday and Monday, for in swarming time, bees have no regard for the Sabbath.

I have reared and shipped to date, this year, a little over four hundred queens, shipped about two hundred pounds of bees, run one hundred and fifty colonies for honey, and no one, except myself, has opened a single hive that I know of, so you can imagine whether I have been busy or not. I know I have not played much.

\* \*

In October I will try to give my full report for the season, as I am not prepared to do so now. Friends, let all send in our reports for the season. It will help us and then we can tell something about the ebb and flow of our business, and without our reports we will never know how bee-keeping is going.

Just simply give all the facts just as they come up, good or bad, either will help us. So with these few stammering, awkward remarks, I close, hoping to greet you again in October.

#### PUNIC BEES.

Under the above caption, John M. Hooker, 8 Beaufort Gardens, Lewisham, England, writes to the *Canadian Bee Journal* as follows:

"I was much amused with the satirical remarks of 'Veritas' which you copy from the *American Bee Journal* in yours of June 15th respecting the perfection of Punic bees.

In the *British Bee Journal* of July 30th, page 343, the following is a reply to R. L. G. W. California:

'No such race of bees as you name is known to entomologists, nor do we know of any one who has cultivated them. Until we have some trustworthy information, the account you allude to provokes an incredulous smile. No doubt the old proverb 'a fool and his money are soon parted' still holds good, and it is quite possible some may be found gullible enough to believe the fabulous stories.'

At the annual exhibition of the British Bee Keepers Association held in conjunction with that of the Royal Agricultural Society, of England, at Dorchester, Mr. John Hewitt, who writes as the 'Hallamshire Bee-Keeper,' had a small glass case containing what he called 'Punic bees.' A single frame of old dirty comb, without either brood or honey, was partly covered with dark bees, but there was *no queen*.



It would have been impossible for them to have been shown, to a greater disadvantage, hundreds were dead, and the remainder in a half starved, half suffocated condition, for they had no means of flight, and nothing to eat. Mr. Hewitt staged them himself. I could not form any opinion of their appearance when at liberty, from the slovenly way in which they were shown, and the lamentable condition they were in. They may be all that is said of them, but they can hardly be expected to live without food and air.

I would strongly endorse the opinion of your European friend and advise intending purchasers to pause and 'to go very slowly,' and keep their money in their pockets. Another old proverb says 'a word to the wise is sufficient for them.' Punic bees are *not* advertised in any English bee paper, and I am unable, among my bee-keeping friends, to hear of any one, who has ever seen a colony at work.

### REPORTS.

*From J. H. Berry, Gales Creek, Oregon.*—Most all of us have some bees. I have twenty colonies of nice Italians, I only allow my bees to swarm once, move the old colony and set the new one in its place. The new one will need sections at once, I use half sheets of leaf foundation in brood frames; after eight days I take all the queen cells out of the old one, but one, and they are all running over with bees in time for the honey flow. Our bees are doing fine con-

sidering the poor chance they have had, on account of the dry season. Last year we had no pollen in the early spring.

*From A. D. Ellingwood, Berlin Falls, N. H.*—Enclosed please find a six months trial subscription to the MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER. Send it to Mrs. F. A. Dayton, Bradford, Ia. In a letter recently received from Mrs. Dayton she said: "I received two sample of the MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER, and I found enough in them to pay the subscription price."

*From C. P. McKinnon, Bangor, Iowa.*—I wintered twenty-six colonies out of thirty-three. My first swarm came out May 26th. I now have fifty colonies. Bees did not work white clover in my neighborhood very much; it has been another poor honey season in these parts. My crop of white honey will be about one thousand pounds comb honey. My bees are mostly all hybrids in 8 frame L hives.

*From L. A. Webster, Strafford, Missouri.*—I guess you think it is about time for me to pay for my paper. Well, as the honey season is almost over, here it is, fifty cts. in stamps. Let me know when my time runs out, for I mean to have the MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER, as long as it is as good a paper as it is now, though I had rather pay a good deal more and have it come every two weeks. The bees have done very well here this year, at least I think so, though some of the old bee-keepers might not think as I do. This is my third season with bees; in the spring had six strong stands and two very weak. Have had a little over seven



hundred pounds of comb honey and increased to fifteen stands. How does that do for a green hand? but I will stop, for I know you will think I have bothered you enough for this time. Success to the MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER.

#### UNITING WEAK COLONIES.

It is poor economy to try to winter small stocks of bees, as they nearly always consume their honey and die after you get them about through the winter. A small colony usually consumes as much honey as a large one. Decide at once the ones you desire to winter, select out the best queens and kill the others two or three days before you are ready to unite them. A colony made queenless for a few days will stay where you put it much better. Take out some of the combs from the colony having the queen, then spread the balance apart so as to put the combs from the queenless colony between them, taking the ones having the most honey in them. Bees mixed up this way seldom fight. The balance of bees can be shaken in front of the hive. Combs and remaining bees may be put on top of this hive with a small hole for them to go below. They will generally carry below any honey remaining in these combs; if you think they are short of stores, feed them sugar syrup. Feeding should be done as early as possible, so as to give the bees time to ripen and seal it up. By uniting late swarms that are light in stores, considerable honey can be saved for spring feeding.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have some very nice No. 1 sections  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ , in lots of 500 to 1000 at \$3.50 per thousand. For quantities write for prices.

Young tested queens from imported mother and from choice home bred stock, by return mail, each \$1.50.

Latest Benton Queen Cages, 10 by mail, 30c. 50 by mail, \$1.10. Dixie Model, 10 by mail, 35c. 50 by mail, \$1.25. Sample by mail 5c.

Bee Escapes and Board, for eight frame dovetailed hives, each 35 cts. Per dozen, \$3.75.

Send us the names of four subscribers with \$2.00 and we will send you the MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER free for one year.

#### CLUBBING LIST.

*We will send the Missouri Bee-Keeper one year with*

<i>American Bee Journal,</i>	\$1.35
<i>Gleanings in Bee Culture,</i>	1.35
<i>Bee-Keeper's Review,</i>	1.35
<i>Bee-Keeper's Guide,</i>	.85
<i>Canadian Bee Journal,</i>	1.15
<i>American Bee-Keeper,</i>	.85
<i>Nebraska Bee-Keeper,</i>	.85
<i>White Mountain Apiarist,</i>	.50

#### BOOKS:

<i>Langstroth's Revised,</i>	2.25
<i>Cook's Manual, new,</i>	1.35
<i>Doolittle's Queen Rearing,</i>	1.35
<i>Bees and Honey, Newman,</i>	1.35
<i>A. B. C., Root, new,</i>	1.50
<i>Advanced Bee Culture,</i>	.85
<i>A Year Among the Bees.</i>	.86
<i>Bee-Keeping for Profit,</i>	.65

*For any other books or papers write us.* Address,

MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER,

Unionville, Missouri.



# THE NEBRASKA BEE - KEEPER!

A wide-awake Monthly Journal devoted to Apiculture and the home and its surroundings. Subscription price, 50 cents per year. Sample copy free. STILSON & Sons, Publishers, York, Nebraska.

## 1891 FRIENDS

do you want Italians that will just

### ROLL IN THE HONEY?

Seven years careful breeding 650 Queens sold and never heard of but one mis-mated. Queens large, prolific and yellow to the tip. Warranted, 75 cents, 3 for \$2. Your orders appreciated. W. H. LAWS, Lavaca, Ark.

**FRIENDS,** TRY ONE of my fine Golden Italian Queens, either Five or Three Banded Stock. Gentle, good workers. Warranted, 75 cents each, 3 for \$2.00. Tested, \$1.25 each, 3 for \$3.25. A. SIDLER, Lane, Franklin Co., Kansas.

Letter Heads,  
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And everything in the Job Work  
line done neatly, quickly,  
and artistically.

Address,

**MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER,**  
Unionville, Missouri.

### MARKETS.

**CINCINNATI.**—Honey.—Demand is fair for new comb and extracted honey. The supply of comb honey is adequate to the supply; that of extracted honey, in excess, of course, as usual at this time of the year. Extracted honey brings 5@8c on arrival. Choice comb honey 14@16c in the jobbing way. Beeswax.—There is a fair demand at 23@25c on arrival for good to choice yellow. Chas. F. Smith & Son, Cincinnati, O.  
July 20.

**ALBANY.**—Honey.—We have sold the consignment of honey referred to in last issue at 16c. Have some on hand at present. Would advise early shipments if only a few cases. Extracted, dull. We quote: clover in pound sections, 18c; 1½ lb, 15@16c. Chas. McCulloch & Co.  
July 20. 393-397 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

**BOSTON.**—Honey.—No change in honey market. Slow sale. Little new honey ready now to be sent in. Expect to sell at 18c for best quality. Blake & Ripley,  
July 20. Boston, Mass.

**KANSAS CITY.**—Honey.—Receipts of new comb arriving very slow. Choice white 1-lb comb, 15@16; dark 10@12; extracted, 6@6½. Beeswax, prime, 26½.  
July 20. Clemons, Mason & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**St. Louis.**—Honey.—Market dead dull at 5½c in barrels 7c in cans. Comb unsalable. Beeswax, prime, 26½.  
July 22. D. G. Tutt Grocer Co., St. Louis, Mo.

# TIN HONEY CANS.

60 lb, one in a box, per box .45.  
60 lb, two in a box, per box .75.  
12 lb, ten in a box, per box 1.50.

Shipped from St. Louis. Write for price on quantities. Address orders to E. F. Quigley, Unionville, Missouri.

## Take Time to Order!

For The Next 30 Days,

Golden Italian Queens, bred for business. Bees work on Red Clover. Tested, \$1.10, 3 for \$3.00; Untested, 70 cts., 5 for \$2.00. Nuclei at a bargain. Hives, sections, Foundation, Etc. Circular free.

John Nebel & Son,  
High Hill, Missouri.

## '91-ITALIAN QUEENS-'91

6 Warranted Queens, \$5.00.

As good as the best. Bright, gentle and good workers. Circulars free. Address

J. T. WILSON,  
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## CHICAGO BEE-KEEPERS SUPPLY CO

Is the only factory that saws its own lumber from the log and manufactures it into Bee-Hives, Sections, etc. So by placing your orders with them for large or small quantities you secure the full advantage of cheapness and quality of goods, as we select only the best. Write for circular giving special prices, etc. J. B. Kline, Sec.

Room 14, 65 Clark Street } and }  
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### BARNES' FOOT AND HAND POWER MACHINERY.

This cut represents our Combined Circular and Scroll Saw, which is the best machine made for Bee Keepers' use in the construction of their hives, sections, boxes, etc. Machines sent on trial. For Catalogue, Prices, Etc., address W. F. & JNO. BARNES, 914 Ruby Street, Rockford, Illinois.

## BEES for BUSINESS. BEAUTY.

Our 5-banded Golden Italians are equal to the best as honey gatherers, aside from being the most beautiful and gentle bees known. Won 1st Premium at Illinois State Fair in 1890. Warranted queens, May \$1.25, 6 for \$6; after June 1st, \$1.6 for \$5; tested at least 3 bands. June and July, \$1.75, after July 1st, \$1.50; selected tested, June to Sept., \$3; breeders, after July 1st, \$5. Make money order payable at Cable, Ills.

1-6m S. F. & I. TREGO, Swedona, Ills.

## CARNIOLAN QUEENS AND BEES.

Bred from pure and gentle mothers, the bees of which are very industrious. Will be ready to send out about the first of June next. Orders are now being booked, but no money to be sent until queens are ready, when notice will be given. JOHN ANDREWS, Patten's Mills, Washington Co., N. Y.



Our New Catalogue, of Over 50 Illustrated Pages, Is Now Ready.

## BEE SUPPLIES

We have the most extensive steam power factory in the West used exclusively for the manufacture of Bee Supplies. We can furnish at wholesale or retail, anything practically constructed needed in the Apiary, at the **Lowest Prices**. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our **New Factory**, four times larger than heretofore, is now running, and we can furnish promptly. Alternating hives, Plain L. hives, Dove-tiled hives, Simplicity hives, Improved L. Simplicity hives, one and two-story Chaff hives, the best one-piece sections, and everything pertaining to practical Bee-Culture. Send for our **New catalogue** mailed **FREE** to any bee-keeper. Address.

**E. Kretchmer**, Red Oak, Mont. Co., Iowa.

## GOOD GRACIOUS!

Would you hardly believe it? Jennie Atchley has sent out Hundreds of Queens this spring and all went by return mail when requested. I keep my breeding yards at safe distance from other bees and send out no Queens that I would not keep myself. Nice Untested Italian Queens in June, July and August, 75 cents each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. When a Queen arrives dead, notify me on postal and will send another.

**MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY**, Box V, Farmersville, Texas.

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For Dovetailed Hives,

**Cheapest and Best Made.**

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## HILL'S BEE-FEEDER AND BEE-SMOKER!



The Smoker burns chips or hard wood without any special preparation. Very reliable. Greatest Smoking capacity. Easiest to start and cheapest because it saves time.

The Best Bee-Feeder. Most convenient for the bees. No drowning or dabbing bees. The feed is taken by the bees without leaving the cluster. From two to seven feeders full may be given a colony at one time which will be stored in the combs in ten or twelve hours.

Smoker, 3 inch barrel, freight or express, each \$1.20; by mail, \$1.40; per dozen, \$10.80. Feeders, one quart, freight or express, per pair, 30c; by mail, 40c; per dozen, \$1.60. Address A. G. Hill, Kendallville, Ind.; H. M. Hill, Paola, Kansas; E. F. Quigley, Unionville, Mo.; G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wis.; Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Ill.; H. McK. Wilson & Co., 202 Market St., St. Louis; T. G. Newman & Son, 246 E. Madison St., Chicago; W. H. Bright, Mzaepa, Minn.; W. S. Bellows, Ladora, Iowa Co., Iowa; Gregory Bros. & Son, Ottumwa, Iowa; F. H. Dunn, Yorkville, Ill., and E. Kretchmer, Red Oak, Iowa.



## ONE COLONY Saved from, Death the Coming Winter Would Repay the cost of

a copy of "ADVANCED BEE CULTURE" ten Times Over. In 5 of its 32 Chapters may be Found the Best That is Known upon Wintering Bees. It costs 50 cents but its Perusal may Make you \$50 Richer next Spring. The "REVIEW" and this Book for \$1.25. If not Acquainted with the "REVIEW," send for Samples. **W. Z. HUTCHINSON**, Flint, Michigan.