



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The Southland queen. Vol. II, No. 5 September 1896

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, September 1896

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QHDNKPNV4EFVY9A>

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


For information on re-use see:

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


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

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

015
a21

The 
SOUTHLAND
QUEEN.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS,

September, 1896. 

Established 1884.

J. M. JENKINS,

Wetumpka, Ala.

Steam Bee-hive Factory.
 Full line of Bee-keepers' Supplies.
 Italian Bees.
 60-page Catalog tells you all
 about it. Free.

Root's Comb Foundation!

New Product.

New Process.

A Big

Success.

We are pleased to announce that, having secured control of the new Weed process of manufacturing foundation for the U. S., we are prepared to furnish **Foundation by the New Process**, for 1896. Samples will be mailed free on application, and will speak for themselves.

OUR SANDED and POLISHED SECTIONS,
 well, they speak for themselves, also.

OUR 1896 CATALOG
 now ready for distribution. Send in your name at once for catalog, samples of the new foundation, and those superb sections, and while you are about it ask for a late copy of **Gleanings in Bee-Culture**.

The A. I. Root Co., Medina, O.

56 5th Ave., Chicago. Syracuse, N. Y.
 1024 Mississippi St., St. Paul, Minn.

The Southland Queen.

Monthly. Devoted to the Exchange of Thoughts on Apiculture. \$1.00

Vol. II. BEEVILLE, TEXAS, SEPT., 1896. No. 5.

Beeville, the 16th and 17th?

The prospects are fine for a Fall flow of honey in September, October and November.

Bees have not been getting any honey for two weeks, and it is not safe to open hives on account of robbing.—From notes for Aug. 24.

Willie says that nice section honey is going to bring a good price in the future. He has been testing the matter for two months, selling to the consumers of Dallas and Fort Worth.

Mrs. M. Doonar, of Millbank, S. D., gave us a short visit last month, and expressed herself as delighted with many of the features of our semi-tropical climate, but says she "likes the cold winters of the North."

We have more reports of failures than we ever thought of, after such a good start in the Spring. The failures have been on account of the prevailing drouth throughout some of the States. North, East, and West Texas almost a failure.

Remember that bees which persist in crowding the brood nest before entering the supers are not the bees for comb or section honey.

The reports of the Southwest Texas and Central Texas Bee-keepers' Associations will be out in pamphlet form soon, and will be mailed to the subscribers of THE QUEEN, and all others who apply for it. These reports will be a neat and valuable document.

Do not use "cream" nor damaged sections, even if given to you, as it will likely be a loss in the end. First class honey in second class sections brings a second class price, as a rule, and we think you will do well to bear this in mind when you purchase your sections for next season.

At this season of the year, in the South, is a good time to requeen an apiary, for when the Fall flow of honey begins, bees will supersede their old queens, and some may have worthless queens (that the bees will "overlook") that ought to be superseded by the timely aid of the apiarist.

Contributors' Column.

MANAGEMENT IN WISCONSIN.

OR HOW TO MAKE AN APIARY
PROFITABLE.

BY E. A. MORGAN.

Written for The Southland Queen.

WE WILL begin the season with 100 colonies, taking them out of the cellar about April 1st to 20th; whenever the snow is off, and warm days appear. Set the hives out, on a warm day, placing each one where we wish it to remain for the season; pay no attention to where they sat the previous season, as the bees have lost their location by being in the cellar so long, and will take a new location as well as the old one. Open the entrance full width the first day, so that all may be able to take a cleansing flight, also to clean out all dead bees easily. On the first day all will be eager for water, and large quantities will be brought in. The second day, look out for robbers; to prevent this, I contract the entrances, in the evening of the first day, to about two inches in all hives; this gives all a chance to protect themselves. Next place some rye flour, shorts, or graham flour in a large, shallow box near the yard, in a warm, sunny place, for them to carry in, in place of pollen, till natural pol-

len appears. About the third day, if warm, examine any light hives, and if short of honey, hang in a frame, or feed them. Those that seem heavy, let entirely alone until later in the season. Examine the whole apiary occasionally, to see if all have honey and are breeding up rapidly; as the seasons are short, the entire success of the apiary depends on having every colony strong. It is this immense amount of brood reared in April and May that makes swarms in June, and the surplus of the whole season. If the above instructions are followed, and no stock allowed to run short of food during April and May, the first of June will find every stock strong in bees, and will have its hive full of brood and larvæ, which is to furnish more bees later on. Remember, one strong colony will gather more surplus honey than a dozen weak ones. The first sip of honey, in April, is from soft maple, which also yields a large amount of pollen, then comes dandelion, plum, and currant, all of which yield sparingly, as the weather is cold by spells. The main honey flow, or first main flow is from white clover, beginning about June 10. We will, therefore, begin to put on the supers at this time. My hives hold ten L. frames, and the supers hold twenty-eight, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, one-pound sections. I use separators between all sections, and use the

slatted bottom super to fit sections. Begin giving supers to the strongest stocks, such as are crowded full of bees and have begun to whiten the combs a little; put on one super at first, having foundation starters in all the sections. If the weather is warm, work will begin immediately, and honey stored rapidly. After "boxing" all the strong stocks, keep watch of the apiary and give supers to others just as soon as they become full of bees; there is usually a difference of two weeks in time of boxing an apiary of 100 colonies. Now keep a good watch, for swarms may be expected any day; this is the critical time for the Wisconsin apiarist, for on his management right now, depends his profits for the season. The weather is fast growing warmer, clover is more abundant and the first super is nearly filled, but not sealed; just at this stage, out goes a swarm, the most natural thing that could occur, the natural increase of the apiary. But just here is where bee-keepers fail, they hive the swarm in a new hive, on new stand, two or three weeks time is taken up to build new combs, during which time they are reduced in numbers, rearing a hive full of brood to hatch after the white honey season has passed, which comes from clover and basswood; clover lasting 40 days, basswood opening July 1st, lasting 15 days. They get in shape again to

gather surplus, August 1st, gathering dark honey from buckwheat and golden rod until frost. The hive from which they swarmed will do nothing more in super until it has a laying queen, which will not be for twenty days, but they will invariably send out a second swarm the tenth day after the first, and some will send a third, thereby cutting off all chances for a surplus that season, or, if they do get in shape to finish the super they will fill it out with dark honey. This method leaves the apiarist in debt for hives and fixtures furnished, a large apiary to put in shape for winter, and no profits; this plan is all right if a person has sale for bees, or wishes increase, but for surplus honey it is a failure.

The secret of success in producing a large surplus crop of white honey in Wisconsin, is in hiving in such a manner that storing in the sections goes on during the whole honey gathering season; we cannot afford to lose time, as Wisconsin honey seasons are short, but generally bounteous. We have waited all Winter and all Spring for this honey flow, the out-going swarm contains seven-eighths of all the honey gatherers of the colony, they have a super two-thirds full, and we want them to finish it. My plan of procedure, learned after fifteen years of experience, is, when the swarm issues, to turn

the old hive around and off the stand, place the new hive on same stand (where the old hive was,) with one-inch foundation starters in the frames, take the super from old hive and place it on the new hive, then hive the swarm back in new hive on old stand. The bees are full of honey, they go directly into the super and deposit it there, and in half an hour are off to the fields for more. They have a laying queen which will begin to deposit eggs in the brood combs as fast as built, thus forcing all the honey into the sections, and as the sections are nearly filled with honey, she cannot lay eggs above, but will find combs ready for her below, in 24 hours. The bees are now happy; their desire to swarm is satisfied, they have gained a new impetus by swarming, and in addition to the swarm, we have all the flying force left in old hive, (which have flown out during the day) as they return to the old stand; the force is now up to about 50,000 workers. About the third day we raise up this super (not yet sealed) and place an empty on the hive and this full one on top of it; thus the bees are filling the lower one while sealing the upper one. As soon as sealed, we remove this one, raise up the other and place an empty again on the hive, and keep working them thus to the close of the season, which comes about the 25th of September, when

we remove all supers from hives, placing the honey board on body of hive, to be sealed down until time to place the colony again in cellar, November first.

Now, to return to the old colony which was set off the old stand at time of swarming, the next morning we open this and find very few bees, all young ones, but a hive full of brood, hatching fast, also many queen cells. We now go to some stock not yet strong enough for boxing, and remove all combs not filled with eggs or brood, and give in place, these full frames of brood, cutting off the queen cells at the time, then giving the stock receiving them a super, and on to the next till all are given away, taking these combs into the honey house and extracting them to use with the next swarm. The brood from early swarms can thus be disposed of for about three weeks, putting all the apiary in excellent trim for the white honey harvest. We then start 10 to 25 nuclei in regular sized hives, using two combs to each, rear some choice queens, and as the balance of the apiary swarms, treat them as before, and give the brood to these, building them up to full sized colonies for the Fall flow.

An apiary worked on the above plan will secure a very large surplus of white honey, and will be in shape to secure a very large surplus of dark honey, without any

very great increase, which means an outlay for hives etc., and they will be ready for winter quarters with no help, after having made their owner a good season's profit.

White clover begins blossoming June 1st, yields heavily until July 15th, then a second crop springs up, to yield through August and September. Basswood begins to bloom July 1 to 6, continuing 15 days, and often yielding as much as 50 pounds to each colony. July 15th to August 1st, is a dearth, then opens buckwheat, asters, boneset, catnip, and greatest of all, golden rod, till frost.

Prices range, for white honey in comb, 12½ to 15; extracted, 10c. Buckwheat and golden rod, comb, 10 to 12½; extracted, dark, 6 to 8c.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.

COMB HONEY PRODUCTION.

BY J. A. GOLDEN.

Written for The Southland Queen.



MEN of long experience have, from time to time, been writing on the different methods of the production of comb honey, and

thus, much valuable knowledge is gained by those who read the bee-journals, and practice valuable,

tested experiences, however, there are thousands who yet claim that they know more than the bee-journals teach, and still persist in thumping the old tin pan, and ringing the old preserved cow bell of a hundred years ago.

Our topic will be: How, and what methods we practice in the production of comb honey. We use both eight and ten frame hives in this method, preferring the ten frame, from the fact we secure two well filled, outside frames of capped honey from each colony at the commencement of the honey flow, which is stored away for spring or winter stores, as the case demands, thus giving the queen eight combs for brood rearing, instead of six with the eight frame hive; as every one knows, the more bees one has in a colony, numerically, when the flow comes on, the more honey will be the result. Then, our first object, (which is very essential), is to have our bees strong in number, that they will cast a swarm when the flow comes, or soon after, and it is supposed that every locality is well understood by the apiarist occupying the same, as to the time of flow. Second, all supers and sections have been prepared and stored for immediate use when wanted. All hives numbered in the record diary, that queens are to be superseded during the season. Having our plans well studied for the season, we are ready

to manipulate our work. Then, to illustrate our method, we present herewith a photograph of one double super, with full instructions how constructed and manipulated.

Cleats, $\frac{3}{8}$ thick, are nailed across each end on side of hive body, then a board of thin lumber nailed

tin is folded same as the tin rabbets for brood combs, and nailed at the bottom for the inert slats to rest on. Brood body is the same, excepting the tin rests, and a strip of wood is placed under the ends of brood frames, bringing the frames flush with the sides of hive proper, thus

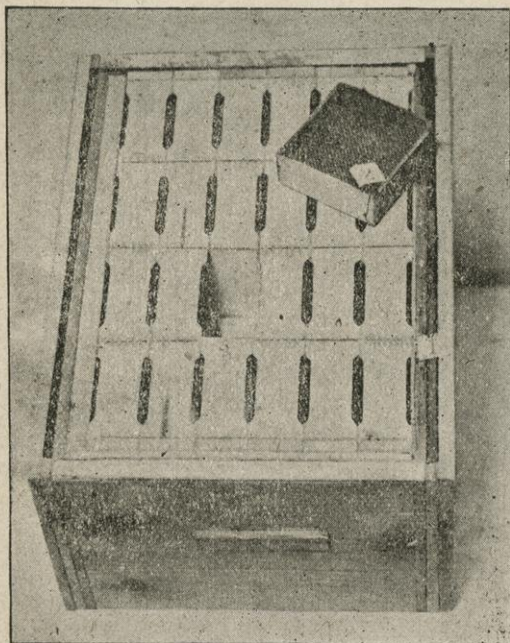
a bee space is maintained throughout. Number 2 is a section of comb, leveled and covered on both sides with wire cloth containing numerous enlarged holes so as to admit worker bees to and from the section, or cage. The cleats on the bottom board are tacked so only the outside rim will rest on cleats, giving a bee space to the outlet entrance from top to bottom, (see 1 in cut).

TO MANIPULATE.

A colony casts a swarm, the clipped queen is put in the wire cloth covered cage, (see

on flush with the bottom of side body, and extending $\frac{3}{4}$ inch above, with strips nailed on top of end boards of body, which makes ends flush with outside rim, or body, thus a bee space is maintained above, also a bee space from super to the outlet entrance, or vice versa, as shown at 1 in cut; single supers are the same. A strip of

2 in cut), having a small wire loop at one corner, and hung on a small hook in the end of a pole. The cluster is jarred from their position, and the caged queen quickly held near where the cluster was displaced, and the bees will cluster on the cage containing the queen. A double super is placed on a suitable place, and one end raised suffi-



cient to admit the bees, which are shook off in front, and the queen and cage inserted at 3, (see cut), cover the super and let the bees become well settled, then remove the parent hive, placing the newly hived bees on its stand and the parent brood chamber on top, letting the super remain on top, if a super had previously been put on.

On the fifth day, if you want to supersede the old queen, and you want a queen from the same, examine closely and cut out every queen cell but what you think the best one, take the caged queen from the double super, now pretty well filled with honey, and insert a section in its place, placing the brood body on bottom board, and double super on top, and the former single super on top of it, and continue to tier up as the case demands. If the caged queen is to be returned, open the cage and let her run in at the entrance with a puff of smoke, and as for that colony, its swarming for that season is completed. Some one may ask the question: "What of all this extra fixing of hives and supers, and caging of queen; why not cage the queen and return the swarm, as is the practice of many apiarists? Or, better still, hive them in a new hive, and stick to the old plan of moving the old hive day by day." Our answer then is that there are three principal factors in the production of comb honey, that

are worth the apiarist's closest observation in these times of honey failures, namely; more surplus, (or money) with less expense and less labor. Our method reduces the expense just half. To illustrate, say we have twenty-five colonies; if each cast a swarm and they are hived in separate hives, our number has increased double, but if hived as in my method we have but twenty five colonies. And all who have any knowledge of bees, know that a natural swarm will build more comb, and store more honey when first hived than at any other period in the same length of time, consequently, a swarm hived as per my practice, one gets all of that swarm's comb and honey in surplus instead of brood combs, besides saving the cost of twenty-five hives, frames, foundation, brood comb and winter stores, and the labor it would require to perform the necessary work. Therefore, it is not necessary to take up further valuable space to illustrate other good features of our method, that will prove to the producer that no other method practiced, will compare to it in the one feature of comb honey production, in quality alone.

Having experimented with the two queen system, and with numerous other methods, the above "theory," practiced, will prove a bonanza. Try it.

Reinersville, Ohio.

THE NASHVILLE MEETING.

BY J. O. GRIMSLEY.

Written for The Southland Queen.

IN THE last number of Gleanings (Aug. 15, pp. 606 and 607), there appeared an article over my name, of which the following is a part:

I am well satisfied, though, that there will be sufficient encouragement to call for a general recognition by the bee-keepers of the United States—yes, of the entire world—and the object of this communication is to suggest what I think would be a very interesting and beneficial movement on the part of combined beedom. Let's all, with one consent, pick ourselves up and hold a "National Bee-keepers' Congress" at Nashville, some time during the Centennial, which opens on the first of May, 1897, and continues six months.

* * * * *

Am I right or am I wrong? It is one of the two; and if I am right, I want to see every bee-keeper on the American continent rise and second the motion.

In commenting upon this article, the Editor of Gleanings says:

I am quite in accord with your idea, only it strikes me it would be better to invite the Bee-keepers' Union or the North American to hold its next meeting at Nashville. The last Bee-keepers' Congress was almost a failure so far as attendance was concerned. In all probability the Bee-keepers' Union will take up the work of the old North American and of the Bee-keepers' Congresses that have been

held in the past; and it does seem as if the new organization, whatever it shall be, should be the one to meet at Nashville. We are ready to receive suggestions from our readers.

Now, since the article referred to, was written, I have been in regular correspondence with the Centennial people, and am receiving great encouragement. Capt. John W. Morton has been placed in charge of the "Bee-keepers' Department" of the Centennial Exposition, and no little pains will be spared in making that one of the most attractive features of Tennessee's celebration of her one-hundredth anniversary.

In my correspondence with the editor of Gleanings, and with Capt. Morton and others, I have fallen in line with the suggestion offered by friend Ernest, as is evidenced by the fact that I now have in my possession, (to be presented at the proper time), invitations to the North American, and to the Bee-keepers' Union, asking them to hold their meetings at Nashville, Tennessee, during the Centennial year of 1897. These invitations are from the Governor of the State, the Director General of the Centennial Exposition, and a number of others, representing the leading public spirit of their city and state.

In addition to that, I am authorized by the Commissioner General, A. W. Wills, to invite any and all Bee-keepers' Associations to meet

there in joint convention.

Now, should the two leading associations, (The North American and the Union) come together, forming one organization, the new organization could hold its meeting, and, at the close, join others in a joint meeting, thereby creating greater interest; but that can be considered later on.

Such a meeting, if worked up with interest, would certainly give new life to the bee-keeping fraternity, generally, and it is evident that with a reasonable effort on the part of active bee-keepers, we can not fall short of a very interesting and profitable meeting.

Beeville, Texas.

HIVES AND COMB HONEY.

BY R. A. WHITFIELD.

FOR THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

I HERE GIVE my short time experience with hives and the care of comb honey, as my best contribution to the September number of THE QUEEN.

When I began bee-keeping I made my own hives—dimensions of the dovetailed—and allowed $\frac{3}{8}$ inch space between top bars, and between top bars and super or cover, and between the sections and cover. I have been troubled with burr and brace comb; the sections were not as free from propolis and comb as I would like, but since I now use dovetailed hives, wherein

a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch space is used, I am comparatively free from these annoyances. The sections, when taken off as soon as sealed, show up real nice. I am well pleased with the dovetailed hive so far.

Up to August 9th, I have taken 860 pounds of comb honey from only eighteen, out of my twenty-five colonies; the other seven colonies were set back by swarming and Italianizing.

The last year's comb honey, which was not disposed of—some 250 pounds—was stored away, up stairs, in our house, in this way: I prepared a table, with legs eight inches long; upon this table I placed the supers, just as they were taken from the bees, one above the other, with a sheet of news paper between them. Wife and I, (we have no one else with us) ate of this honey all winter, and up to new honey coming in. We found it getting thicker and sweeter, and free from the ravages of ants or any other insect.

I had a great many unfinished sections from last year's crop; these we allowed to remain in the stored supers till this past spring, and were given to the bees to finish up, which was done without noticeable exception.

During the past three weeks we had a drouth. My bees kept at work, but slowly, bringing in some honey and pollen, and rearing their young. Upon examin-

ing some supers yet on the hives, I discover that a good deal of the honey, both sealed and unsealed, had been used up. I hope for a fall flow, but fear the drouth has cut a great portion of it off.

A SUPER LIFTER.

It is not very comfortable, nor very easy, to lift full supers—one or more, half-depth or full-depth—from brood chamber when manipulating frames; especially is this true for a physically weak man or woman.

When a bee-keeper has to do such work alone, I suggest an appliance which I now use. I made a tripod, of three strips, three inches wide, one inch thick and forty-two inches long. At the top ends, these are nailed to a block having a half-inch hole bored vertically. A pole, eight feet long, and sufficient strength to support from its middle, say 75 or 100 pounds, is prepared with only a half-inch hole near the large end. A pin goes down through this hole into the hole in the top block of the tripod; the bottom end of tripod spreads out for broad base. The other end of the pole is to rest on a movable support, something like an X, but the crotch is as high up as the top of tripod. From the middle of this pole are suspended leather thongs, or chains, the lower ends of which hold the ends of two, flat, iron rods, which are placed under the super to be lifted. Now, put your shoul-

der under the small end of pole, lift an inch or two, step to one side, carrying the cross (X) in one hand, set it (X) upright, and place the end of pole on it, and there hangs the super away from brood chamber till you are through with manipulating. The super, by this means, can be lifted for the purpose of putting under it an empty one, or a bee escape. You know how to get the super back.

BEGINNERS IN BEE-KEEPING

must not conclude, when they begin, that they know all about bees. Conceit is quite a failure in humans. These "young-uns" will do well to begin with one to three "gums," in fruit bloom time. At the same time, or during the winter preceding, they had better read one reliable bee-journal, and study carefully, one good, reliable bee-book. Even then, there is but a "beginning" of theoretical knowledge, the edge of which will show itself to be pretty rugged, when manipulation in the spring following begins. It will take considerable practice, mixed with "trepidation" to take the "rugged" off, and sharpen up. Go slow, young keeper, and be sure as you go. Manipulate carefully and tenderly, whatever you do, use only enough smoke, and no more.

Westville, Miss.

A correction. In the third line of the second column, on page 116, the word "inert" should be "insert."

WOULD LIKE TO BE THERE.

We have just received the August number of the *QUEEN*, and a special invitation to the Convention at Beeville. I would be glad to meet the brother bee-keepers in convention, though it will be impossible for me to attend, as my business will not permit me to spend many idle moments at that time; though I do not mean to say that moments spent in convention, on the culture of bees, are idly spent. But the time of your convention comes just at a time for collections.

On page 92, of the *QUEEN*, Mr. A. J. Crawford wishes to know of that "Stone Pointer" if his bees work when there is no honey coming in. Well yes, I think so, as I do not see them bring any honey in at night, yet I hear them in the hives at night, as though they were running a machine of some kind, and it takes work to run a machine, and if he wishes, I will make him a present of a queen next year, if nothing prevents me. [Could you give us an idea about what kind of a machine they were running?—ED.]

I have just finished extracting the second time, and none of my neighbors have extracted any honey this season. Mr. Jordahl, a neighbor of mine, and a Norwegian, by birth, assisted me with my extracting, and he says he has

been in the bee business for thirty years, and my bees are as good as he ever saw.

Success to the *QUEEN* and her editor.

A. M. BARFIELD,
Stone Point, Texas.

A REPORT FROM DUBLIN.

I commenced in the bee business in 1886, and spent between \$400. and \$500 before I found any place to stop, and have not made as great a success as some of our worthy bee-keeping friends. We have had lots of good eating, all the same, and that consoles me, to see the wife and children made happy, day by day.

I have kept down swarming, so far, at my home apiary. I have another apiary fifteen miles from home, but don't know just how they are getting, as I have been too busy on the farm to look after their welfare.

My Comanche apiary, gathered, last year, 1,350 pounds of surplus, and then went into winter quarters in good shape.

J. H. WOODMAN,
Dublin, Texas.

Will Permanently Organize.

At the coming meeting of the Southwest Texas Bee-keepers' Association, we will effect a permanent organization, and it stands us all in hand to be in attendance.

The Southland Queen.

Monthly.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY, - - - EDITOR.
— Assisted by —
Willie, Charlie and Amanda Atchley.
E. J. ATCHLEY, - BUSINESS MANAGER.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, - - - \$1.00
Three months, trial trip, - - .25
Three back numbers, all different, .10

Postage extra, (24 cents) on all foreign subscriptions except Canada and Mexico.

All subscriptions will be stopped at the expiration of the time to which they are paid. An **X** opposite this, is a notice that your subscription has expired.

Advertising Rates.

One inch, one time, - - - \$ 1.00
" " " year, - - - 10.00

General Instructions.

Send money by Registered Mail, P. O. Money Order, Express Money Order, or Bank Draft. Do not send a private check under any circumstances. One and two cent postage stamps accepted for amounts under \$1.00; must be in good order. Our International Money Order office is Victoria, Texas, and all remittances from foreign countries must be made through that office.

Address all communications to

The Jennie Atchley Company,
Beeville, Bee Co., Texas.

Entered at the Post Office at Beeville, Texas, for transmission through the mails at second class rates.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, SEPT., 1896.

Italian bees crossed with blacks will usually enter the sections readily, and generally cap their honey white.

Keep honey in warm, dry quarters if you wish to keep it liquid. Mr. Atchley and Willie reports cases where the parties put their honey on ice, to keep it, and in less than a week it would granulate, and was called impure. In many foreign markets the honey that does not granulate is considered impure. Strange ideas appear on all hands. The fact is, neither is a test of purity, as some honey granulates very easily, while it is a hard matter to get other honey to granulate under any circumstances. It is most generally conceded that honey is much better after it granulates. We like it best.

As a rule, Italians enter the sections with a protest, and the harvest is half over before the sections are begun; a short crop even in a good season, is the result. W. Z. Hutchinson, in speaking of this trait, says: "Advanced bee-culture, with its reversible hives, comb foundation and 'bait' sections of partly drawn comb, has well nigh overcome the first objection." It will be remembered that Bro. H. has a decided preference for the Heddon hive, while a large majority of Southern apiarists use the Langstroth hive. With us, this objection might be more easily overcome by crossing the Italians with the Germans, which will add still greater value—cappings pure white.

Forward, march! TO BEEVILLE, on the 16th and 17th, there to hold a council, not of war, but for apicultural knowledge.

Cannadian bee-keepers lost one of their bright-lights when, on the 22nd of July, Mr. Allen Pringle passed away. His loss is mourned by a wife and one daughter, besides a host of admirers in the ranks of bee-keepers.

We have received a copy of Mr. Hutchinson's latest edition of "Advanced Bee-Culture," a book of 88 pages, that ought to be in the hands of every bee-keeper. We are also indebted to Bro. H. for the use of the engraving showing the face of J. A. Golden, on another page.

In a recent letter from Mr. Atchley, while he was in Ft. Worth, he says: "We have heard of manufactured honey by the wholesale ever since we came to Ft. Worth, and not a pound of it can we find, nor can any one tell us who it is that makes such honey, (?) or where they live. While there may be some adulterated honey on the market we have failed to find any, or the party or parties making it, although we have offered a premium for the name and address of the "honey makers." When such as this once gets started, it keeps growing and growing till, in the estimation of the public, there is no pure honey.

SOME STRAY STRAWS.

From Gleanings in Bee Culture.

DON'T LEAVE sections on the hive, when the flow stops, for the bees to daub with glue. If you hope there will be a fresh flow, wait till it comes and then put the sections on again.

SHIPPING-CASES. H. R. Wright gives this sententious bit of instruction, p. 569: "Don't use a case holding over 24 combs (single tier), nor less than 20 combs." No reason given why. That may be all right for Albany; elsewhere, I doubt. If I put 24 sections in a case it will be double tier in the right kind of a case, and for some markets 12 sections is a good number in a case. [In general I think H. R. Wright's advice is better. While you may be able to put up your honey in double-tier, 24-lb. cases, the average bee-keeper will give better satisfaction in the average market by using the single-tier cases.—ED.]

IF SUPERS containing some honey are put on a hive immediately after putting a swarm in it, I believe it has a tendency to make the swarm desert. Wait a day or two before putting on the super. [The general practice on the part of those who clip their queens' wings, and catch the swarm as it returns, is to put the swarm on another stand under the same set of sections they have been working on. It is much more easy to do the whole job at once. Mr. Ver-

non Burt, who comes to my mind as one who practices that plan, rarely, I believe, has a swarm that swarms again when so treated; but I can easily see that sections put over them, containing honey, take away the feeling that they have really got into new quarters. If swarms have any collective or individual idea, to the effect that they are going to the woods, or some place where there is no honey, comb, or even foundation, when they are placed in a hive that has sections partly drawn out, and filled with honey, and some bees on them, and if, also, they find foundation or combs in the brood nest, it may make them feel as if they had made a mistake or that they had not got to the place they desired to go to.—ED.]

A close reading of the above, shows a touch of theory, in both the Doctor and the Editor of Gleanings, yet there are grounds for the idea that is advanced. Coming down to observations, covering several years, we are prepared to say that a case of partly filled sections has a tendency to make the swarm contented. Surroundings have a great deal to do with it; often the very thing that seemed to make them contented at times, would, at other times, apparently have the opposite effect. At times, it is a hard matter to prevent desertion, at other times it seems as though they could hardly be driven away; but we are convinced that a super with partly filled sections does not cause desertion.

The report of the Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association just received. The meeting was a grand success.

We have been Xing, and Xing, and X(?)ing on our journals sent to the American Bee-Keeper, and to the Canadian Bee Journal, but—well, it is to be supposed that the waste basket catches the QUEEN, as well as many other good journals, without the wrapper being broken, a practice that is not commendable, to say the least of it. Say, "where are you at?"

We have received a revised program of the North American Bee-keepers' Association, but, as we are "making up" for this month, it is too late for publication. The convention will be held at Lincoln, Nebraska, the 7th and 8th of October, and every thing indicates that the meeting will be the most interesting one that's been held lately.

We hope they will accept the invitation to hold their meeting at Nashville, Tennessee, next year; so cordial an invitation will be hard to pass without being accepted. Then, if the Bee-keepers' Union would accept the invitation to meet there also, what a grand opportunity it would be to "Amalgamate," (?) or, if the question of amalgamation is settled before then, the new(?) organization might hold its first meeting there.



LESSON NUMBER 14.

(30.) What kind of bees are best for comb honey?

(31.) Which hive is best?

(32.) What is the best way to stop robbers?

(33.) How close would you set the hives to each other?

(34.) Are the Carniolan bees good honey gatherers?

(35.) What strain of bees will give the best results in honey, and winter the best in single wall hives?

C. R. RHYNE.

Long Shoals, N. C.

(30.) That depends. If you want honey capped white, there's none better than the German bees, unless it is the Carniolans, (really a species of the German or brown bees). Taking all things into consideration I think that better results will be obtained from a cross of Italians and Germans, although they may not be so pleasant to handle as pure Italians or Carniolans.

(31.) I presume you are asking for a "comb honey" hive. We use, nearly altogether, the ten frame hive, yet, some prefer the eight frame. It is best to use half story supers, putting on one at first, then building up as needed.

You can gain much information along this line from the "Contributors' Column," this issue. There is a tendency among some of our Central Texas bee-keepers, toward the shallow brood chamber, in running for comb honey. But let the hive be what it may, a great deal depends on manipulation, which is learned mainly by experience.

(32.) An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. When once started, it is like fighting a forest fire. If the colonies being robbed will defend themselves, you can generally stop it by closing the entrance so that only one or two bees can pass at a time. Then if they are so very bad, a liberal sprinkling of cold water will generally "throw a damper" over the business. You must keep a close watch, to see that the robbing don't increase, as you can likely manage it all right when once you get it checked. We have used the Porter bee escape to some advantage, by trimming off one of the "wings" of the escape, so it would come down to the entrance, not leaving any pass way only through the escape, and, as those wanting out could pass all right, while none could get in, the robbers soon gave up in disgust, and quit. At night, the escape was removed, and the bees belonging in the hive went in quietly. For the "chronic pilferer," that follows the smoker about

the apiary, Mr. J. F. McIntyre has invented a "robber trap," which catches the pesky things, to be released at your own good pleasure. It is illustrated and fully explained, on page 254 of "A B C." We may, later on, be able to show it in *THE QUEEN*. In very bad cases of robbing it may be necessary to remove the colony to the honey house for a time. In a case like that, the McIntyre trap comes in good play, taking the place of the colony.

(33.) I would place my hives at least ten feet apart, twelve will be better, especially if setting in rows.

(34.) Yes, the Carniolans are good honey gatherers, but poor winterers, especially in a warm climate. Not that they are not hardy, but because they are extraordinary breeders, regardless of the income of the colony. They will not stop till every bite is consumed, even during a honey dearth.

(35.) With us, the Holylands take the banner as honey gatherers and as winterers. We need nothing more than a single-wall hive, of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch lumber, and in your State, walls one inch thick will be all right.

(36.) Do bees rear queens from drone brood? I have a colony that is trying to do so, and I am watching to see the result.

G. KUNK.

Ballinger, Texas.

(36.) No. They sometimes build a cell over a drone larva, but it invariably dies in the cell. Queens are reared from worker larvæ only. The drones are the male bees, while all workers are female, with the same organs as a well developed queen, but being reared in smaller cells and not being fed so liberally, their development progresses slower, and is not perfect, and they not being of use as mother bees, Nature, in its wisdom, has thrown the burden of gathering the living on them, and the queen, being a perfectly developed female, attends to her duty as the mother bee.

(37.) In a last July ('95) *SOUTHLAND QUEEN*, I see you speak of the Holyland bees as being the best honey gatherers, but give them no special praise. What are the objections to them; are they cross and hard to handle? "Langstroth Revised" recommends the Italians with a slight mixture of Cyprian or Syrian blood, if the progeny be gentle.

F. W. WINN.

Ft. McPherson, Ga.

(37.) The Holylands, as a rule, are easily managed, but are not butterflies, by any means. Imported Italians are decidedly more gentle, yet, with care, the Holylands will give you no trouble. Crossed with Italians, they make a very pretty bee, are good workers, and are no worse to handle than pure stock. We find the Holylands to be as fine honey gatherers as we ever had, but for section

honey they fill the cells most too full, making it have a slick, watery appearance. Willie's apiary is the banner apiary of all this country, for this season; and it is all Holylands.

(38.) In forming a new colony by placing a laying queen on frames of hatching brood, would it be safe to set the hive containing hatching brood and the new queen on a hive containing a strong colony, in order to maintain the proper temperature, if a wire cloth screen is placed between the hives to keep the bees apart? If so, should the screen be made of two pieces of wire cloth with a space between them?

J. F. REEDER.

Maple River, Iowa.

(38.) I doubt if placing the colony over another would maintain the proper temperature, especially in very cool weather, but as we never have tried it, I am not prepared to say positively. If it is done, it will be necessary to have two screens, with a space between, say $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. It would be best to place your colony of hatching brood in a warm room. The colony can be closed up by tacking a strip of wire cloth over the entrance. Except in extreme cases, it will not pay to form new colonies at a time when the heat cannot be maintained without resorting to either of these plans.

13 queens for \$1.00, is the offer we are now making to new subscribers. See advertisement.



INTRODUCE NEW BLOOD.

BY A. M. BARFIELD.

For the Queen Rearing Department.

I now take three bee papers; the American Bee Journal, the Progressive Bee-Keeper and the SOUTHLAND QUEEN, and am a constant reader of them all. I have just read an article in the Progressive Bee-Keeper, written by J. W. Rouse, in reference to good queens. I, like Mr. Rouse, think that all depends on the productiveness of the queen, and if a bee-keeper does not work for good queens, he is not a successful apiarist. There depends a great deal upon the kind of queen, as to the amount of honey that is gathered. I have had some colonies gather but little honey, while others that were no stronger would gather a large crop of honey. I think that men in the bee business ought to cross their bees, just as they do horses, cattle, sheep, or other stock, as experience teaches us that unless we cross them they will "run out," and the only way for us to effect any thing in that line, is to send

to you or some other queen rearer, and purchase a select tested queen as much as once a year, and supply each colony with a new queen. By so doing, we would not be troubled with so many worthless queens, and I think that the swarming fever would not get so high, and if men stand back on account of expense, they had better let the bee business go by.

There is but one colony in my yard that can be classed as hybrids. I have sent to Ohio for some, and to Georgia for some, consequently my bees are crossed pretty well.

Please let us hear from you in regard to the crossing of bees.

Stone Point, Texas.

[It is very essential to introduce "new blood" into the apiary occasionally, and of course that can be done by using a new breeder each season, from which to rear such queens as are needed. I will comment more on this subject later on.—W. A.]

Introduce a Queen in five Minutes.

Take the queen from the colony, then take an empty hive and put it on its stand, take queenless colony and rest it on one side of the hive, brush all the bees into the hive, smoke them well, let the queen run among them with some smoke, put the frames in the hive, brood and all, and all will be well; but don't put any hive on the old stand, or the bees will go back to

it. Have done so for twelve years without losing one.

G. KUNK.

Ballinger, Texas.

MUTUAL ADMIRATION.

BY JOHN ORVAL.

Written for The Southland Queen.

With tears in my eyes, big enough to drown a Lake Michigan goose, I come to the good, "new" SOUTHLAND QUEEN, asking that the kind arm of "protection" be thrown around me, for when a "fellow" like me (and all other fellows, as to that), gets to reading other good papers, it is orfully uncertain what notion might crawl into the crevices in his cranium; he might spend one of his hard earned, 1 to 16, dollars for Gleanings, the Review, or some other good bee paper, then you'd kick, and say I didn't have sense enough to run my own business(?)

But, coming to myself, I see that I am far from the subject, yes, far. There has, in the well remembered past, been considerable said concerning the "Mutual Admiration Society," and I, for one, am kind o' struck with this "volunteer," or unchartered institution. There are many who seem to have a contempt for it, and why it is, remains a mystery(?) to be solved by themselves. But, guessing at the reason, I should say that it is because they are not of the admir-

ed." Now, if Bro. Hutchinson compares THE QUEEN to "a girl in her teens," and in return, Mrs. Atchley should compare the Review to "a perfect type of manhood," that only shows, in this world of business, that there is a spirit of appreciation existing, and not only that, it stands as an aid for both QUEEN and Review. But some picayunish crank is ready to jump up and say that the two periodicals are "sweet on each other, just in order to be admired." Not so; the Review speaks its honest sentiments, so would the QUEEN. Then why should not periodicals, seeing good features in one another, "exchange compliments" without being subject to criticism?—yes, why not individuals the same? The surly, touchy, cynical individual will never gain valuable friends, as will the pleasant, appreciative fellow, he will never be admired unless he is an admirer himself. Perhaps you see an admirable trait in some one, which has heretofore escaped the notice of even his most intimate acquaintances, then it is good that you speak in his praise. If we see a bad, or undesirable trait in a man, we are generally eager to proclaim it, and then when the facts are known, it often turns out to be a mote in our own eye. Mutual admiration may be carried to excess in some instances, yet, with the publishers of bee-papers, and with bee-keep-

ers at large, it would be more desirable to have an excess of "mutual admiration," than an excess of what friend Hasty terms "current impersonalities." Unspoken admiration might be termed synonymous to unrequited love. If so, would it not be best to express yourself as your feelings direct? We often hear the expression, that "in business, if we hope to succeed we must have no feeling for others." In other words, this life is a case of "dog eat dog." Why is it? Purely from the fact we are too selfish, too "impersonal" when we see good in others, we do not admire, consequently are not admired. Then let's have more mutual admiration, more sociability, a higher and nobler feeling of man for man.

Love, if you'd be loved;
Admire and be admired.

Whitfield Whittlings.

Exceedingly drouthy here for four weeks. Heat in the shade is 90° to 98°. [That's cool.—ED.]

At this date, my bees are bringing in but little honey. Brood rearing (or rather hatching) seems to be the go now. [Same in this part of Texas, but it is getting time for the Fall flow.—ED.]

A NEW NAME.

Having lately received a few queens from — —, I found some of them to be rather dark in

color. I do not object to this if their progeny is 3-banded. Noticing such a queen, moving with stately strides on the bottom board, among the Blacks, to which she had just been introduced, and showing her to my wife, she remarked: "Why, she is a 'nigger,' and her brood will be 'mulattoes.'"

R. A. WHITFIELD.

Westville, Miss.

MICHIGAN MUSINGS.

To The Southland Queen.

Here we are again, breathing the cool atmosphere of the "polar" regions; how invigorating. I have just been reading your valuable journal, and wish it was so I could be at your convention the 16th and 17th. The last time I wrote (the last of June), honey was coming in from clover. Well, basswood opened, 6:18, splendid, and every limb seemed full of flowers up to the 1st day of July; mercury was 95° in shade. I said good-by to basswood; making some 12 days. I see a contributor from Greenville, Mich., 20 miles N. W., says, in A. B. J: "No basswood, too dry or hot." But I got some 600 or 700 pounds of clover and basswood; beautiful. Well, the bees kept on breeding, and after my old hives, or what I wintered over, had all swarmed, they sent out some more swarms, and I have over 70 colonies, besides nuclei. The bees have been working on buckwheat for

the last ten days, and I see some of the combs in the supers are sealed. The month of July was very warm; mercury, at sunrise on the 13th, was 74°, then it was from that on down to 66, 60, 50° and so on, till the 30th, it got up to 74°, at noon it would go up from 85 to 98°, and it was all I could do to stand the oppressive heat.

In my last, I told about my experience in regard to keeping ants away; it works like a charm; keep the dead bees away from near the hives.

Now, if you want to know what kind of a scraper I use, it's simply one of the knives out of a cycle bar of a mowing machine. Just keep it sharp and you can peel the propolis right off in a hurry.

On the 9th of Aug. we had a terrific thunder storm. I had five swarms that day. It blew down many trees of the forest; my next neighbor had 35 trees blown down, some would measure 2½ feet in diameter. Some orchards almost ruined; our orchard had three trees blown down, and the ground is covered with apples. Houses and barns struck and burned down, chimneys blown down, part of the car shops in the city demolished, but as it was Sabbath eve, or midnight, no one was killed or seriously hurt; no apiaries destroyed.

I think, in this locality, we will have a midling good honey flow, taking in account the scarcity of

clover, being destroyed by drouth last year, and the worm that works at the root.

JACOB MOORE.

Iona, Mich.

13 QUEENS FOR \$1.00.

We want to get THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN into the hands of every bee-keeper in the U. S., and we will give to every NEW subscriber, who sends \$1.00 for a year's subscription, a fine untested Italian queen. This is for new subscribers only; those who have not been reading THE QUEEN. Now's the time.

It becomes our sad duty to chronicle the death of another kind, Christian friend, Miss Annie Thetford, a sister of the three we mentioned in the last two QUEENS. She died on the 15th day of August, of Typhoid fever; was at the tender age of fifteen, and, like her sisters, she was good, kind, and showed a Christian spirit wherever she went, and was a beloved girl. For weeks she had suffered, and was quite prepared and willing to go. Two sisters only, are now left to comfort the aching hearts of their aged parents, where, only a few weeks ago, there were six loving daughters to fill their hearts and home with sunshine.

Cheer up, dear hearts, be comforted by friends,
Your loved ones are now at rest;
We must all be prepared to meet them again,
And go when the Lord thinks it best.

DEW DROPS.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN has steadily improved from the very beginning of its publication. Possibly there might be an exception in the last two or three issues, when she has taken a decidedly upward turn—been growing like a girl in her teens. Honestly, the Queen has become a neat and valuable journal.—Bee-Keepers' Review.

THE QUEEN, for August, is on my desk, and is fresh, sparkling and bright. I hope you will find SUCCESS for it—though these times are very precarious for all publications. It is handsomely gotten up, beautifully printed and well edited, and therefore DESERVES success.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

San Diego, Calif.

[It will be remembered that Mr. Newman was former editor of the American Bee Journal. He is, at this time publishing the Philosophical Journal, which needs no better recommendation than the name of Thomas G. Newman.—ED.]

I cannot get along without the QUEEN. It gets better every number. May its days be many.

JAS. W. WOODS.

Sallisaw, I. T.

Texas Conventions for 1896-7.

S. W. Texas Bee-keepers' Association.

Meets at Beeville, Sept. 16 and 17, 1896.
No hotel bills to pay.

J. O. GRIMSLEY, SECY.
Beeville, Texas.

Texas State Bee-keepers' Association.

Meets at Greenville, April 7 and 8,
1897. No hotel bills to pay.

W. H. WHITE, SECY.
Blossom, Texas.

Advertising Columns.

When writing to any of our advertisers please say where you saw their advertisement.

We will not advertise for parties known to be irresponsible.

Holylands!

I can now supply you with fine
HOLYLAND QUEENS: untested, \$1.00 each, 6 for \$5.50, or \$9.00 per dozen. Tested queens, \$2.00, or the very best breeders \$5.00 each.

WILLIE ATCHLEY, BEEVILLE, TEX.

MURDERED!

We have killed high prices. Give me a trial order and be convinced that good queens can be reared for **50 cts.** each. Untested, 50 cents; Tested, 75 cts. Golden Italians, 3-banded Italians, and Silver-Gray Carniolans, all the same price.

Best of references given.

C. B. Bankston, Chriesman, Tex.
Burlison Co.

IF

You want a nice home
in Southwest Texas, be
sure to write to

T. J. Skaggs Real Estate Co.,
BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

J. C. Crisp,

Attorney At Law.

Abstracts, Loans, Real Estate.

Notary In Office.

Office over
First National Bank, BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

Recommends Itself.

Our Foundation needs no recommendation among those who have used it, and as it is given up to be superior to all makes, we only ask a trial order, which will give you a chance to become a customer. Honey, bees-wax, veils, "Langstroth on the Honey Bee," and general bee-keepers' supplies. Write for catalogue.

CHAS. DADANT & SON, Hamilton, Ill.

Dovetail Hives,

Bingham Smokers,

And every thing needed in the
apiary. Best goods made. Freight
saved to all Central Texas points.
Price list free

E. R. JONES, MILANO, TEXAS.



SAY, did you know
that

Jennie Atchley
had queens for sale?
If you didn't know it
before, you have no
reason to doubt it now.

Write to **THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN** for her
P. O. Address.

Italians Best!

The best strain of Golden Italian Queens, reared and mated where there is absolutely no black bees, two for \$1.00. Warranted purely mated, and safe arrival guaranteed. Reference, The Jennie Atchley Co.

W. C. Gathright. Donna Anna,
New Mex.

Atchley

Queens may be had at the Crescent Apiary, corner Depot and Rose streets, Seattle, Wash., at the Atchley prices.

C. M. RIVERS & SONS.

Bargains!

Prices of Dovetailed Hives and Sections reduced. We keep a full line of

The A. I. Root Co's

goods in stock, and can fill your orders promptly. We have made a specialty for the last 12 years of raising a select strain of

Italian Queens.

Your wants in this line, we can also supply. Send for

36 Page Catalog

free. Japanese Buckwheat seed for sale.

JOHN NEBEL & SON,
High Hill, Mo.

ADVANCED BEE-CULTURE

IS A BOOK of nearly 100 pages that begins with The Care of Bees in Winter, and tells how they ought to be cared for in the spring in order to secure the workers in time for the harvest. Then Hives and Their Characteristics, Honey Boards, Sections, Supers and Separators are discussed. The Best Methods of arranging Hives and Buildings and Shading the bees are described. Varieties of bees, Introducing Queens and Planting for Honey are next given a chapter each. Then the Hiving of bees, Increase, Its Management and Control, and Contraction of the Brood Nest are duly considered: after which Comb Foundation, Foul Brood, Queen Rearing, the raising of Good Extracted Honey, and "Feeding back" are taken up. After the honey is raised, then its Preparation for the Market, and Marketing are discussed. Then Migratory Bee-Keeping, Out-Apiaries, and Apiarian Exhibits at Fairs are each given a chapter. After this comes the question of Wintering, which is discussed in all its phases. The Influence of Food, Ventilation, Moisture, Temperature, Protection, etc., etc., are all touched upon. There are also chapters upon Specialty versus Mixed Bee-Keeping, Comforts and Conveniences of the Apiary, Mistakes in Bee-Keeping, etc., etc.,—32 chapters in all.

Price of the book, 50 cts; the REVIEW one year and the book for \$1.25. Stamps taken, either U. S. or Canadian.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

Promptly Mailed.

Untested queens of the golden or the leather colored at 75 cents each; 3 for \$2. Tested, \$1. each, 6 for \$5. My custom grows every year, and my queens give satisfaction. I send queens to the leading bee-keepers by 50 and 100 lots. Safe arrival on all queens. Try my beauties.

W. H. LAWS, LAVA CA, ARK.
Sebastian Co.

Mississippi Hive Factory.

Your orders solicited on hives and supplies; 5 per cent discount till Dec. 1st. Root's Dovetailed hives at Root's prices. Frames with slatted comb guides and thick top bars. Dixie hives at 10 per cent less than Root's prices on Dovetailed hives.

Patronize home enterprise. Money Order office, Byhalia.

W. T. Lewis, - - - Miller, Miss.

200 COLONIES!

I have 200 colonies of bees in the Dovetailed Hives, all strong, and in good condition. Will sell for \$4.00 per colony, in 100 lots or over. Reason for selling; too much other business. I have a fine location for bees, here on Red river, and all necessary implements to carry on the work.

T. G. MORGAN,
BOYCE, LA.



We
Employ
Thousands

of responsible persons of both sexes to distribute our advertising in part payment for a **HIGH GRADE** Acme bicycle. **Strictly First Class.** Shipped for examination. No work required until bicycle proves as represented. We are the only large manufacturers in the country who sell direct to individuals. Investigate. Write for particulars to

F. K. FERNALD, Manager.
ACME CYCLE CO., Elkhart, Ind. U. S. A.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

R·I·P·A·N·S

The modern standard Family Medicine: **Cures** the common every-day ill of humanity.



Graham

Wishes to call the attention of the readers of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN to the fact that they have purchased the

Bee-Hive Factory

they sold to Boyd & Creasy, and are better prepared than ever before to fill your orders. They mean to not be excelled in workmanship in the United States.

Write for free catalogue, get our prices, give us a trial order and be convinced.

W. R. Graham & Son,
GREENVILLE, TEXAS.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS.



but have sold direct to the consumer for 23 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles, Top Buggies as low as \$35. Phaetons as low as \$55. Spring Wagons \$31 to \$50. Send for large catalogue.



No. 16½—Surrey Harness, Price \$14.50. As good as sells for \$20.

No. 723—Price, with lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, \$60.00. As good as sells for \$90.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. Pratt, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

Work, for The Southland Queen.

Golden Italian AND Adel Queens

My strain of Golden or Five-band bees are of pure Italian origin. For business, beauty and gentleness they are unexcelled.

I also have ALLEY'S famous "ADEL" breeder of last season. This is a strain of yellow banded bees of Carniolan origin. The best workers and gentlest bees known. Price list free. J. D. GIVENS, BOX 3, LISBON, TEXAS.

My Golden Italian Queens.

BRED for
BUSINESS and BEAUTY.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Before June 1st, untested, - - | \$1.00 |
| After " " " " - - | .75 |
| Before " " tested, - - | 1.50 |
| After " " " " - - | 1.00 |
| Select tested, for breeder, - - | 3.00 |
| The very best for breeders, - - | 5.00 |

Price List Free. Remit by Post Office or Express Money Order.

W. H. WHITE, Blossom, Lamar Co., Texas.

Original Bingham Smokers.



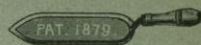
WONDERFUL RECORD.

The Standard in Europe and America.

Have Lasted 17 Years.

BEST ON EARTH.

ALWAYS gives perfect satisfaction. My cool wire handle and bent nose were patented in 1892, and are the original,—my best Smoker invention since my Open or Direct Draft patent in 1878. That invention revolutionized bee smokers. My bent nose and wire handle patent, bent all other smokers' noses. None but Bingham smokers have all the best improvements. If you buy genuine patent Bingham smokers and honey knives you will never regret it. The Doctor is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch larger than any other smoker made, burns



any thing, easy to fill, gives two quarts of smoke at one puff. Never goes out or burns your fingers, or throws fire in the hives. The three larger sizes have double handles and extra wide shields.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Doctor, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch stove, by mail, | \$1.50 |
| Conqueror, 3 in. " " " | 1.10 |
| Large, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " | 1.00 |
| Plain, 2 " " " " | .70 |
| Little Wonder, 2 in., weight 10 oz. | .60 |
| Bingham & H. Honey knives, | .80 |

T. F. BINGHAM,

Farwell, Mich.

JARDINE'S NEW ESCAPE.

DEAR BROTHER BEE-KEEPERS:—

Let me call your attention to, and ask you to give the new **Jardine** Bee-Escape a trial. During the last two seasons it has been tested and tried by the leading bee-keepers in the United States, and, by them, it is pronounced a success.

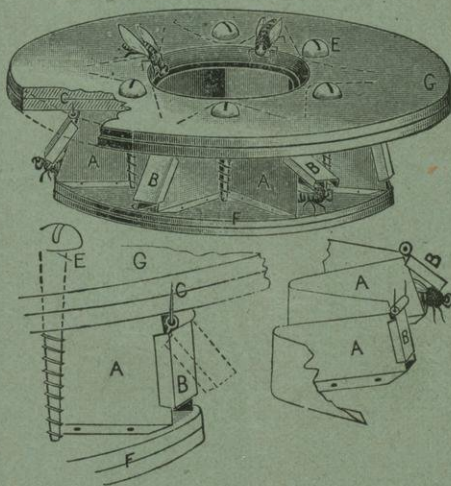
This new Escape cannot be gotten up quite so cheaply as some others that are on the market, and for that reason I must sell them at **50 cents** each in lots of 12; **55 cents** each in lots of 6; and **60 cents** for a single Escape. The rest of the material used with them costs but very little—one cracker box will make four of the boards I use, and as to durability, with care this Bee-Escape will last a life-time.

Take a piece of the board just the size of your hive, and nail a strip 1 in. wide by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, entirely around the edge, on both lower and upper side, in order to raise and lower the board from the frames. In the center of this board cut a hole 4 inches in diameter, and bevel back the lower edge about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, so as to give the little doors in the escape perfect freedom in raising and falling. Set the escape exactly in the center of the opening, and make it stationary with three or four tacks. Now, be sure your hive is perfectly level, and you are ready for work.

It will be readily seen that in using the Escape, one may remove the honey from the hive or leave it just as he chooses, and the bees will escape just the same.

Every Escape sent out is inspected by a mechanic, and is warranted to do the work as represented or your money will be refunded.

Yours Very Respectfully,



James Jardine, Ashland, Neb.