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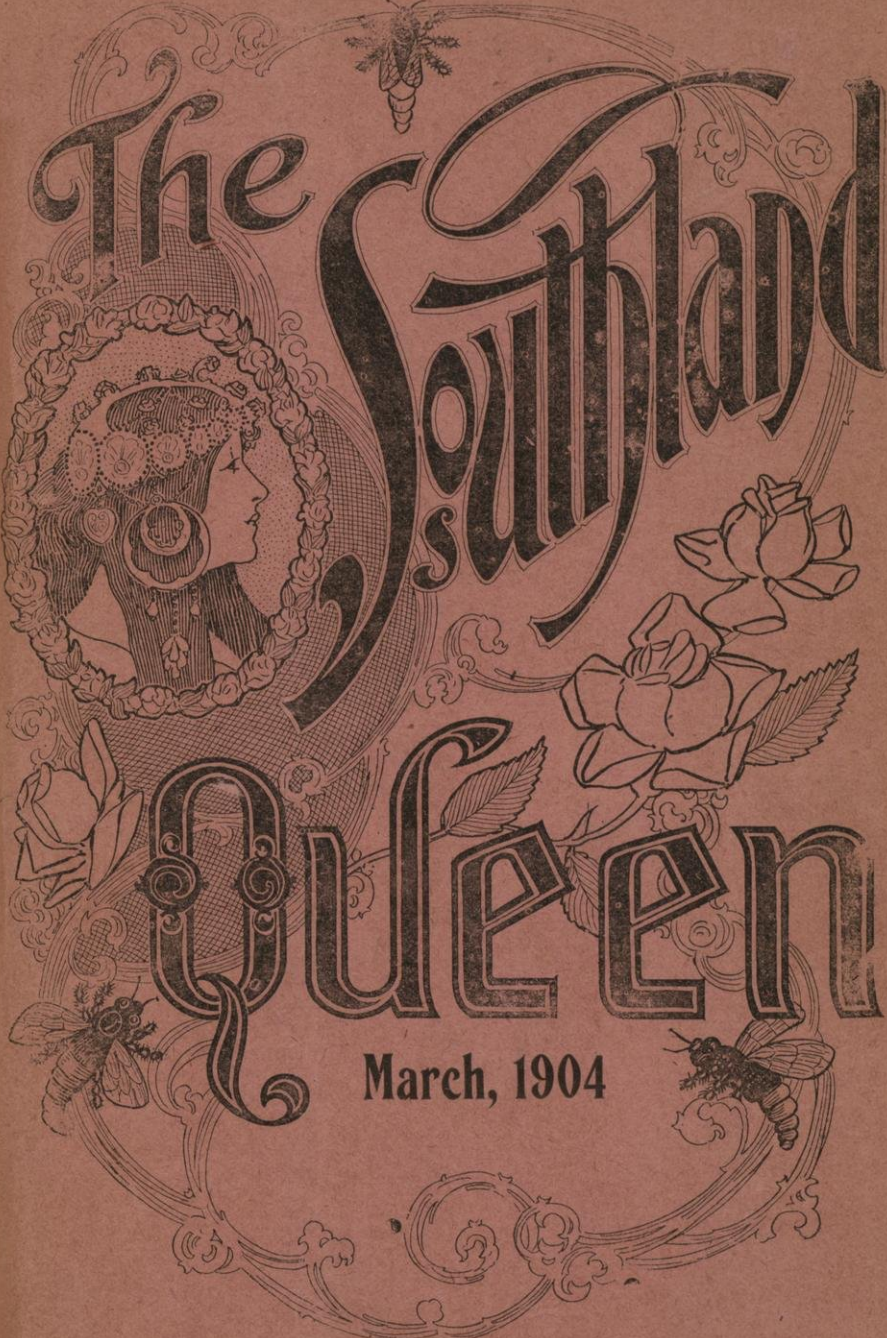
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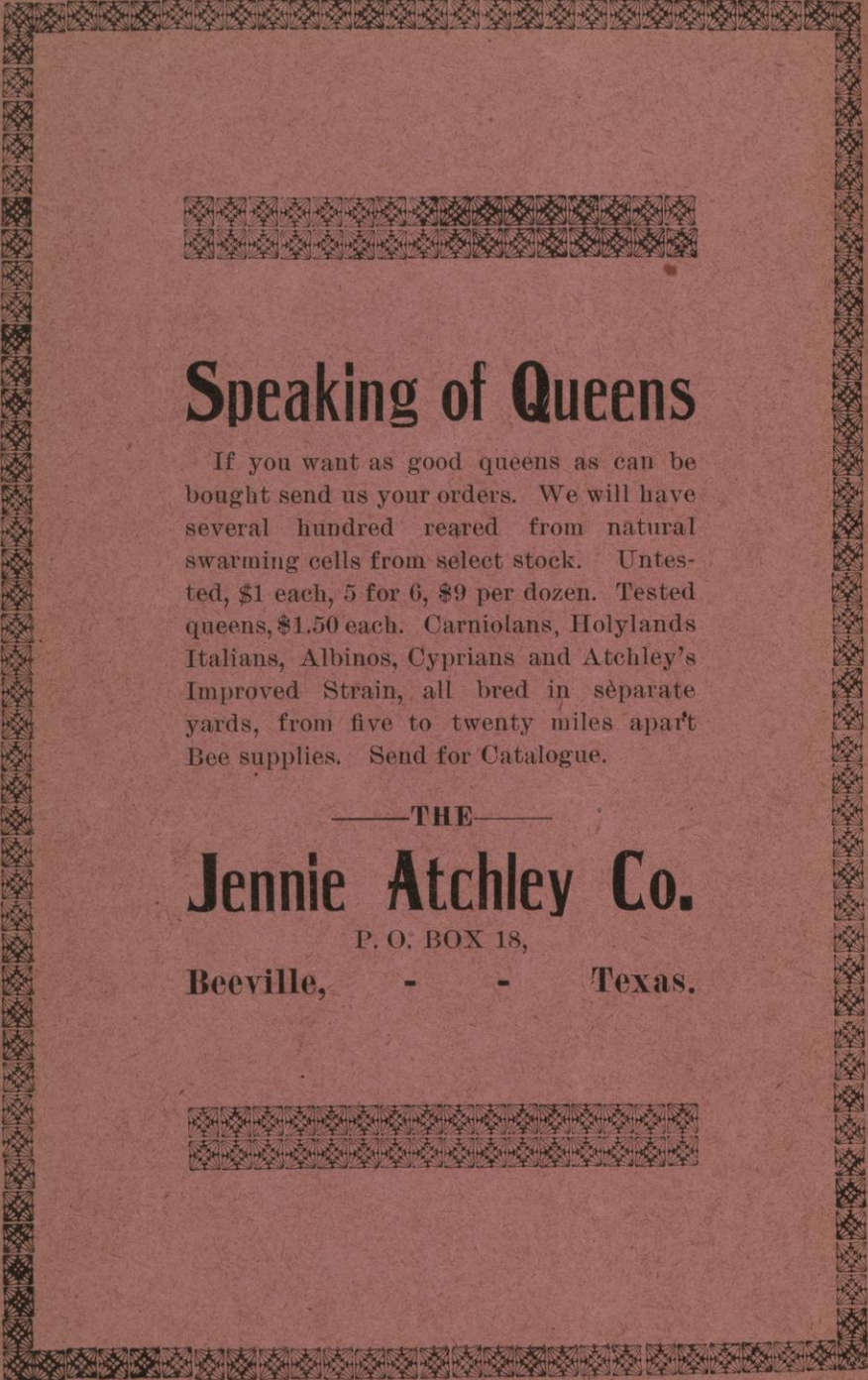
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March, 1904



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Volume 9.

Number 1.

The Southland Queen

DEVOTED TO THE EXCHANGE OF THOUGHTS
ON APICULTURE.

Published Monthly.

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BEEVILLE, TEXAS, MARCH, 1904.

Some of the Reasons Why I Was Led to Use Shallow Hives.

J. E. CHAMBERS.

It was not through any accident or desire to be at variance with those standard hive monomaniacs who affect to believe that any man who differs from them is a candidate for asylum honors that I was led to adopt the shallow hive, but it came about through noting and observing closely the many shortcomings of the so-called standard hive. Aside from its unwieldy size and shape I found many other disadvantages, among them being the following: Neither the eight nor the ten-frame size could be converted into a good comb honey hive, and neither one of them afforded a ready means to induce colonies of moderate strength to go into the supers at once, by giving just the exact amount of room needed, without overdoing it. I think there are but few users of the deep hive but have noticed that giving an extra full depth

body to a colony of increasing but moderate strength, during the cool weather of early spring, has the effect of contracting rather than expanding that colony's development, and if there is any one who believes that this effect is a desirable one, I am sorry for him, and more sorry for his bees. However, this was but one good reason against that hive. Another was the utter impossibility of handling the hives instead of frames. Still another was the frames were of such an unnatural length the bees often failed entirely to build the comb out and fasten it to the wood all around, and this, by the way, is one of the main reasons why manufacturers urge the use of wire, but to go on, still another reason was that combs, unless full sheets of foundation were used, would never be built as true and perfect as the shallow kind. Still another reason was that full sheets are much harder to put in and fasten securely than are sheets in shallow frames, and aside from all

this, I knew that there were very many advantages in hauling and in uncapping and in the more certain control of the bees during all the time of development than could possibly be had when using deep hives and frames. I did not need to go to the prophets to know these things were and are facts, yet I had found by years of use that the Langstroth hive had another and even more serious fault. From its too great length it could not be made into a hive of suitable form for the natural clustering habits of the bees during winter and early spring, and of course did not properly conserve the heat of the bees, thereby inducing them to move from the center of the hive toward the south end. What a place for a brood nest, subject to extreme variations and changes, and dependent on outside heat mostly. With what a heart weak colonies begin work in the cool and changeable weather of early spring, under such conditions. I was not long in finding out that to remedy this condition a very different hive must be used. I thought, who could doubt that with a properly shaped hive, more in accord with their instinct and well known clustering disposition, and about one-third deeper than wide or long, that they would form a cluster in the center of the hive, and occupying most of the combs, the heat would rise naturally and

pass upward to the sealed cover, be diverted downward, and being but little unoccupied room in the hive, the bees would at all times be more complete masters of the heat situation, and a more natural and easily extended brood nest would be the result, and this of itself would largely do away with the nuisance of weak colonies in the early spring, and after six years of steady use I am now certain that I have accomplished this result. Of course I am fully aware of the claim made by some that wintering amounts to nothing in our southern country, but if there ever was a giant piece of humbuggery, that assertion is it. However, all these faults and many more became real and genuine to me at least, and when I began asking for the good points obtained for the Langstroth hive I got the following answers from others as well as from my own experience. First, it is standard according to the manufacturers. Second, if you should make a failure of bee-keeping you could more easily dispose of your bees if they are in standard hives. Third, there are more people using standard hives than any other kind. Fourth, most of the big bee-keepers use it. Fifth. It is the easiest to handle, weighing only a trifle, seventy-five to eighty pounds—any weak person, or even a woman, can handle them. No one need be afraid that

the bees won't store honey in them, provided they are strong enough, for they do that even in a hollow tree. Of course this kind of argument did not exactly satisfy me, and as it seemed there was a promising hive in the perfectly interchangeable shallow kind, I naturally began experimenting, and later adopted this kind of a hive, and to this very day I am extremely glad that I did. Not in a single instance have I ever regretted the discarded Langstroth hives, and furthermore my apiaries have yielded twice the profit that I ever got when using L. hives. However I believe there is no one kind of hive that is adapted to all localities and managements, for many lack the perfect understanding of the system of working these hives, necessarily so different from that followed with the Langstroth. Others are not keeping bees for a living, and devote little time to the management of their bees, and to this class all hives are alike, and others are as fixed as the north pole in their faith in the Langstroth hive, and nothing short of a miracle would induce them to even respect the idea that any other hive could be superior in any way to this latter class. I address no argument, but there are some very good people to whom the truth is of more real value than theory, and there are also some quite smart people who do

not believe that the Langstroth idea embodies all that is good, or in any way desirable. These are the people I want to talk to. These are the ones that I especially want to urge to a trial of the shallow hives. Learn all you can about their use and give them a fair trial, for either comb or extracted honey. They are without a rival, but for comb honey especially they cannot be equaled by any other kind of hives, and if you want to produce the very best comb honey and the greatest amount, use the shallow hive and the brushed swarm method, and you will hit the mark every time, no matter what the whale man and the prophets say to the contrary. Now I have given in the above article some of the many reasons that induced me to change from the L. to the shallow hive, and if more were needed, there are a thousand others. In fact there are so many reasons that one is led to wonder whether some of the prophets have not a dull ax to grind. However, all know that I have not, and desire only to help my brother beekeepers.

Vigo, Texas.

Letter From N. E. France.

Platteville, Wis., Feb. 19, 1904.

Mr. E. J. Atchley, Beeville, Tex.:

DEAR FRIEND—I just returned home sick from attending farmers' institutes, talking "bee culture." I

hasten to reply to your questions. The Secretary of your South Texas Association or you can send me 50 cents as annual dues to the National for one year from the day received for each person who pays his dues to your association. Let me explain a little plainer. You are now paid to September 1, 1904. If you pay your Secretary \$1 dues at the March meeting he will retain 50 cents as local dues and send me fifty cents as National dues, which will credit you to September 1, 1905. New members will be credited a year from the date I get their dues. Any day after convention the secretary can receive dues at the same rate and each get full year credit just the same. I hope this is plain.

As soon as your country has harvested the 1904 honey crop I expect to mail each member in all southern districts a return postal card with blanks for filling out a crop report, later a similar one for central states and another for northern states. After each is received a report will be issued to each so they will know how the prospects will be for prices, etc.

Will you please outline on postal what you would suggest as questions to ask. It should call for number of colonies for comb and extracted honey, pounds of each and the color and retail price for the same, and from what gathered, and in what shape for mar-

ket. I will try to send article for Southland Queen. Thanks for copy received. Yours truly,

N. E. FRANCE.

Each new member will get a postal receipt, National pin button, a copy of the 1903 annual report, bees and horticulture and what the courts say. The amended constitution will be in the 1904 annual report.

Feb. 19.—Four inches of snow fell here today, and the thermometer registered 8 degrees below at 6 a. m. November snow is still on the ground in Wisconsin. No roses in bloom nor bees flying for some time. N. E. F.

Great Works Needed by Texas.

The Chronicle has in recent issues set forth its views upon the questions of good roads, protection against floods, and irrigation, and such is the importance of these questions that the Chronicle intends to keep them to the front in connection with the equally important subject of drainage for the coast country of Texas, and this quartette of great works imperatively demanded by the highest interests of the state is of such transcendent importance as to justify, if indeed it does not demand at the hands of the press of the state, persistent agitation and earnest discussion.

To arouse the public mind upon

any question of general but purely impersonal interest is very much like reaching the public by advertising, and can only be accomplished by "keeping everlastingly at it."

True statesmanship consists of the ability to perceive the necessities of the state and the wisdom to enact legislation which will protect and promote the interests of the people. Legislators equal to such a task must be men who are able to originate and to proceed without precedent, and broad-minded enough to rise above local environments and legislate for the entire state. The four great questions with which the legislators of Texas and the governor will by the imperative demand of the people be called upon at an early day to deal are:

1. Good roads.
2. Protection of the valleys of the great rivers against overflow.
3. Irrigation of the arid portions of the state.
4. Drainage of the coast country.

Successful inauguration and execution of these great works will require the enactment of plain and comprehensive statutes, the appointment of a state board of public improvements, the employment of the highest engineering skill and the expenditure of large sums of money, which must be furnished out of the general rev-

enue or be raised by some system of local taxation, fixing the burden upon the several localities to be benefitted by the improvements.

No argument or detailed figures are necessary to show that either of these great works will demand the highest executive and financial ability, and that the four aggregated into one under the direction of one board will be a stupendous but not necessarily an impracticable undertaking.

It is difficult to say which of the four great works is most important, but the importance of neither can be denied. The people of Texas are not going to wade or pull through mud or over gullies and ravines and across swollen creeks for all time, losing thereby millions of dollars every year; nor are they going to sit supinely down and "trust to luck" while floods which can be controlled sweep away their homes and farms, when they are willing and able to prevent such injury.

The owners of the arid lands which, when properly watered, as they can be, will bloom as a rose, will not quietly submit to pay taxes year after year, while their lands be idle and profitless, simply because a narrow and accursed spirit of parsimony and niggardliness controls the action of the legislature.

Millions of acres of fertile lands in the coast country can not be

utilized, or their full productive capacity be secured, because of insufficient drainage, yet no effort is made by the state to correct and relieve these conditions.

Such indifference to questions of such vital importance to millions of people is indeed surprising, for, apart from the duty owed by the state to protect the property and promote the welfare of its citizens, the successful accomplishment of these great works, or of either of them, would as a business proposition return to the people value a hundred fold for every dollar expended.

The proposed works should be undertaken and executed in a comprehensive, systematic and scientific manner. No narrow, picayunish, piecemeal policy or plan of action should be adopted. It is a work that will require statesmanship, financial ability and engineering skill of the highest order.

The plan should be comprehensive, in proportion to the area, population, wealth and possibilities of the great state, the people of which must bear the burdens and reap the benefits.

The people are often slow to move, but once aroused move often like an avalanche. As has been truly said, "the people are like the air; they are never heard until they speak in thunder."

If these great works be delayed till blasting drouths and destruc-

tive floods and rains which make the lowlands of the coast country a sea of water come again, the people will be heard, and when they are woe be unto the politician who does not heed their demand.
—Houston Chronicle.

Plenty Ventilation.

We have had a very dry winter until about two weeks ago, when we had two rains that made everybody smile.

I believe that ventilation has as much to do with the bee's health as anything. My advice to beekeepers is to give the bees plenty ventilation. Part of my hives have three entrances, one on each side and one in front, and in the summer I raise the cover one-half inch at the back end. My bees have been in perfect health ever since I commenced treating them this way. Close houses will cause disease to people, and why not to bees? But there is danger of robbers getting started in weak colonies. Wire cloth over the top of the hives will prevent this.

Can any one tell what purpose the side walls in foundation serves? My bees shave the cell walls off and start them anew. The wax that is forced out to make the cell walls is not solid like the base. I have made some that had heavy base and shallow walls, and it gave perfect satisfaction. It had

no sag that I could notice, but the thin base foundation always sags for me, and I have tried the foundation made by all the leading factories. What has become of the deep cell fad? I think that the tide will change to shallow cells or no cell walls at all. The base is all that I need.

SUB.

Llano, Texas.



I am a stranger in this part of the country, and I would be glad if you would tell me about the honey plants of this country. People here keep bees in box hives, and do not know what their bees gather honey from.

W. H. FERGUSON.

Crosby, Tex., Feb. 26, 1904.

Friend F.—Bees gather honey in your locality and nearly all over Harris county or the timbered portions, from wild peach, basswood, horsemint and many wild flowers, such as ice weed, broom weed, sun flowers, etc. If you have basswood timber near you your bees ought to do well, especially if there is any quantity of it. There are a great many strawberries and other tame berries grown in Harris and Brazoria counties, which help out if you are near a berry farm.

Can bees be sent as far as New York State by freight, and what experience have you had in shipping bees this far? I

want some bees, and can buy them here, but all the bees around here are affected with black brood, and I have to destroy the combs and melt them into wax, leaving practically nothing but the oid bees. What do you think of rearing Holylands in an apiary of Italians and crossing them for extracted honey? Would you advise any other cross besides this one for good honey gatherers and wintering qualities? Do you think a cross between Holylands and Carniolans would make them liable to swarm too much, especially for an out-yard?

C. L. T.

New York.

Friend T.—Bees can not be sent by freight in less than car load lots in this state (Texas) and all small shipments must be sent by express. We have shipped bees successfully by express into York state for more than twenty years. I fear the black brood mentioned is genuine *foul brood* under another name. Send me a little inch square piece of your black brood securely sealed, and I will tell you if my opinion is correct or not. A cross between Italians and Holylands will be a good one for extracted or comb honey. We often cross Italians, Holylands and Cyprians with fine results for honey gathering, but one cross usually improves the working qualities of any two good races. A cross between Holylands and Carniolans would be likely to run to excessive swarming, as both races are given to swarming a good deal. If you desire a cross that will be less liable to swarm than the pure races, cross

three-band Italians and five-bands and Cyprians. We have tried this third cross and find the bees not bad swarmers, and at the same time good honey gatherers, and store well in the supers and good for either comb or extracted honey, and a docile strain, but you might make only one cross and reap good results. Take five-band Italians and Cyprians and you have a fine race of bees. Also three-bands and Cyprians make a good cross, but not as yellow and handsome as the five-band and Cyprian cross.

Will you please tell me how to put starters in frames? L. C. SPILLMAN.

Ethel, La., Feb. 15., 1904.

Friend S.—We put starters in our frames now with a regular table knife. Have a little fire near by and keep the blade or point of the knife warm, and turn frames bottom up on a bench, hive cover or table and lay the starter on the under side of the top bar in such a manner as to allow one edge of starter to come about the center of the top bar. With the hot knife touch the farthest end from you enough to make it adhere firmly, then in the middle, then at the end next to you. Now draw your knife clear through from one end to the other and catch a little bit of the starter and press hard enough to make it stick, and all is done. Now turn the frame down flat and run the finger along the starter to

smooth it and hang in hives or boxes till you have enough. When you get used to the work you can put in several thousand in a day. Some use a foundation roller, but it is not as good for me as a warm knife. Don't be afraid to press hard on the knife, for to make a good job you must press the wax hard and fast. Have the frames dry as the wax will not adhere to wet wood sufficient to stay.

Will you be so kind as to favor me with some advice as to this: Are Carniolan bees as good honey gatherers as the Italians or hybrids? I will say that our honey plants in this valley are principally alfalfa and sweet clover, if that would make any difference. Thanking you in advance for the information I am yours truly,

JOHN ZWAHLEN.

Ferron, Utah, Feb. 10, 1904.

Friend Z.—I think a good strain of Carniolans as good for honey gathering as any race of bees extant. The Carniolans will work on any clovers that other bees will store as much honey unless a swarming fever overtakes them. In Utah there are a great many Carniolans, as we have sent hundreds of queens to that country, and they do as well as other bees, at least we have no reports to the contrary. Carniolans are fine bees if we can only manage to control their excessive swarming propensities in extremely favorable seasons for swarming.

Yours of the 17th to hand. Was very sorry to hear of Mrs. Atchley being sick

and hope she is better by now. I want some hives, but I don't know which kind would suit me best, and I don't know how many I will need. I have eleven colonies and I am inexperienced with bees, and I don't know how many to order. Possibly you could tell me. I am to let them swarm naturally, just as they want to. I have my bees in common box hives, 20x12 inches. How do you think it would do to change them and put them in new hives, and clean out the old ones and paint them, and what time is best to change them. I want some extra supers. Will the supers you make fit my hives? Do you use supers with the sections in or frames? You must excuse me for asking so many questions. There are no bee men here for me to ask all these questions. I will be very thankful for any information you may give.

M. K. HUNT.

Gregory, Texas, Feb. 21, 1904.

You will need at least one new hive for each old colony, and if you allow the bees to run their own course at swarming time it may be best for you to provide two new hives for each old one. You can let your box hive colonies swarm as they choose, and twenty days after each one has quit swarming transfer and you will have no brood to contend with, as this time will allow all brood to hatch, and the young queen to begin to lay. This is one of the best methods to treat box hives and usually proves a success. The supers we use would not fit your box hives, but will fit regular eight-framed Langstroth hives. The supers, half depth, will take either shallow frames or sections, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. You are a regular scholar and have a right to ask questions.

You will please pardon me for being inquisitive, but as I am a new hand at the business I want some more information, this time in regard to the entrance guards. When do you put them, also when do you take them off? When opening the hives and examining and working with the bees do you do this work in the bee yard among the other bees? Will the other bees bother much. How about it—will it cause robbing and fighting among the bees?

ROBT. F. ELLIOTT.

New Hope, Texas.

Friend Elliott—Entrance guards are used for several purposes, but unless you wish to control the flight of your drones in order to have queens mated to select drones. I would not fuss with entrance guards. Drones and well developed queens cannot go through entrance guards, and you can keep swarms from leaving when you cannot be present, as the bees will issue but the queens cannot, and swarms will usually return. When robbing gets started if you place guards on the entrances of the colonies being robbed will usually quiet them, as robbers cannot make fast work going in and out through the guards. All in all entrance guards are not worth their cost, but often prove a great loss, for when placed on strong colonies in hot weather drones soon clog passages and bees smother. Take guards off when you no longer need their uses. Yes, we work right among the hives in the apiaries. Other bees will not bother colonies much while manipulation

is going on unless there is no honey to be gathered in the fields, and should your bees begin fighting better close up the hives quickly. It is not best to keep hives open long at a time, anyway, then robbers will not get bad. You will soon learn when robbers are troublesome, and it is best to leave all colonies alone as far as possible when robbers are nosing around cracks and covers of hives. Robber bees are more dangerous than moth worms when they once get started.

The Texas Association.

Please announce to the bee-keepers through the Queen that the Texas State Bee Keepers' Association will meet here at Blossom on the first Wednesday and Thursday in April. No hotel bills to pay. We are expecting a good time and all bee-keepers are invited.

I want to say that bees are doing fine, having wintered all right so far this winter. We have had fine rains here and the cold winter has held the blooms back and prospects are most flattering for a good year.

W. H. WHITE.

Blossom, Texas.

Texas is the greatest honey producing state in the Union. And yet it is probable that not a tenth of our honey crop is saved. Mr. Louis Scholl, apiarist at the A. &

M. College, estimates that millions of pounds of honey go to waste in Texas every year for lack of bees to gather it. A very small expenditure of time and money by the farmers of Texas would supply the bees for storing this valuable crop and would add many thousands of dollars to the incomes of our people.

Mr. Scholl is preparing to make an exhibit of the bee industry of Texas at the Exposition at St. Louis during the coming summer. If the bee-keepers' associations of the state will co-operate heartily in the work a complete exhibit of what the state can do along this line will be made. Among other things to be shown will be an exhibit of the honey yielding plants of Texas. Mr. Scholl already has a collection of nearly two hundred honey plants that has been pronounced by experts to be the most complete collection of the kind in this country. During the spring months he will devote considerable time to a tour of the state with a view to making the collection as nearly complete as possible. The leading bee-keepers will be asked to assist in collecting specimens, and it is expected that Texas will carry off some of the prize money offered in this line of industry.—
A. & M. C. Bulletin.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Queen.

From Williamson County.

This is the 19th day of February, and is the most disagreeable day this year. The wind is from the north and everything is covered with sleet. We have had very little rain this winter. There was enough rain in November to bring up the horsemint, and it looks fine now. Bees are breeding up nicely now, and if it does not get cold enough this spell to kill the brood they will be in good condition for early increase. The thermometer stands at 30 now. I think the bee-keepers over the state intend to increase their bees this year, as I get a great many letters stating they are going to need a great many hives for that purpose. I think the bee-keepers should not try to get all their crop in chunk comb honey unless they wait to put the comb in just as they are ready to ship it, and not too much to one man, as he may let it granulate on his hands, and that makes him go back on chunk comb honey. We should remember that we want to sell our honey every year without hunting up a new buyer. Like Judge E. Y. Terrell once said, never sell a neighbor a barrel of honey at one time, as it will make him sick of honey before he eats it, and you will never sell him any more honey.

Now is the time to look after your bees and get them in good

shape for spring breeding. See that they have plenty honey and a good laying queen.

F. L. ATEN.

Round Rock, Texas.

How to Produce Comb Honey.

The first important requisite is the locality you live in. Down here in Northeast Texas, where we do not get any honey until June or July, and that from cotton, as this is all that we can look to for our surplus, and we have some horsemint and other wild flowers, but they are very scarce in this part of the state. So we have to commence in June preparing our bees for the honey flow, or as early as the first bloom we find are in on cotton. The first thing we do is to see that our colonies are strong, and those that are strong enough receive the comb honey supers; that is, if they are gathering any honey, and as soon as those are about full we raise the first and put another super under it, not waiting for them to seal any of the combs; by so doing we get two supers filled instead of one. So in about ten days the top one will be sealed, when it is taken off and an empty put underneath as before, provided the honey flow continues. The main thing is to get all the bees in the supers, for once started they will stay in them if gathering any honey at all. If the

bees refuse to go in the supers use some combs from other colonies and place in the center of the supers, which will bring them up, and so on until about the close, then cut them to one super on each colony, and on the last round we take all off and close down for the winter. As to those supers taken off, we have as fine honey as can be produced, which I think almost as white as snow. The next step is to prepare our honey for market, which we put up in five gallon or sixty pound cans as bulk comb honey. For extracted we work pretty near the same as for comb honey, only we wait until we get our combs all drawn out before we put on our second super, as we use full-depth supers for extracted and Ideal supers for comb honey. We do not have much trouble with our bees swarming, for we extract from both stories as often as they are full, or put on a third story of empty combs or foundation, and as we seldom ever have any brood in the top, we can use it for comb or chunk honey, as we obtain a better price for comb honey. If the honey flow is short we need not put on our second or third supers.

R. C. ABERNATHY.

Ladonia, Texas.

Best Methods of Increase.

A bee-keeper of Southwest Texas says he has 630 colonies of bees and wants to increase up to 1000

next spring. He asks me to tell which method I think would be best.

For many bee-keepers I think natural swarming would be the best plan. I would recommend to accept a prime swarm from each strong colony and to prevent after-swarms according to one of the well-known ways.

This method is not practical under the given circumstances. The questioner has his 630 colonies, no doubt, scattered in several out-apiaries, and to hire a man in every one for catching and hiving the swarms would be entirely out of the question.

The plan I followed for many years is as follows: I keep the supers with empty extracting frames on the hives all the year, even during the winter. In the spring the brood nest can expand into these supers, and very strong colonies and very few swarms, if any, will be the result. For increase, I commence queen-rearing as soon as possible, and some colonies are divided into nuclei to get the queens fertilized.

At least ten days before the main honey flow, or much earlier if the colonies are strong and full of brood, which would cause swarming very soon, I commence to increase by making three out of two. In my locality this is done a month or more before the main honey-flow.

Colony A is shaken or brushed on starters on the old stand. The brood combs, without bees, are set into another hive, and this is set on the stand of another colony, B, the latter receiving a new stand in the apiary. The colony on the stand of B has no queen, but gets all the field bees from colony B, and many young bees are gnawing out daily, and the bees will start queen cells soon. Ten days afterwards I cut out all these queen-cells and introduce a fertile queen, if I have one to spare, if not a ripe queen cell is given, raised from selected stock. If I have plenty queen cells on hand I give one to this colony right when combs are brushed off. Nevertheless ten days afterwards the colony is examined, as sometimes these cells are destroyed by the bees. If I find no queen cells and probably the young queen laying so much the better. If queen cells are found, and the one introduced gnawed off on the side I cut them all out carefully and introduce another queen-cell, or still better, a fertile queen.

Right here we have to mention another way. If we have ripe queen cells and some nuclei with laying queens, as supposed above, we can do much better. When the hive with the beeless brood-combs is set on the stand of B, we go to one of the nuclei, take out the frame on which the queen is found and brush this queen and the bees

carefully on the alighting board of the stand B. The bees and queen will at once run in with the other bees coming back from the field. This colony is ready for the production of comb or extracted honey, and we have nothing more to do with it. This is known as the Doolittle plan, and is by far the better way. The only difficulty is that in some localities and in some years such a colony may swarm afterwards, while a young queen hatched and fertilized in the same hive will not swarm in the same year from this hive.

The brood combs of the last colonies which are shaken on starters are used in a different way. I give these brood combs to the nuclei, as many to one of them as the bees can care for. A few days afterward the same nucleus can receive and care for some more brood combs. In this way I get these nuclei strong enough for the honey flow. I manipulate as many colonies in this way as I have made nuclei in the spring, and probably all things considered this is the best plan for increase in our locality.

In shaking bees from the combs some caution should be used. A bee keeper friend of mine told me that he started robbing in an out yard after shaking off about ten colonies. If the combs contain thin nectar and the bees are inclined to rob, which is the case during a

light honey-flow, the bees should be brushed off and the combs not shaken at all, but then more care should be taken that the bees fill themselves with honey, which can be caused by drumming on the hive before manipulation is commenced. If the bee-keeper uses common sense in making brushed swarms, they are just as good, work just in the same way and should be managed in the same way as natural swarms. All the difficulties some bee-keepers report with brushed swarms are surely caused by something the bee-keeper did not do in the proper way. L. STACHELHAUSEN.

Converse, Texas.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the South Texas Bee-Keepers' Association.

Held at Beeville, Texas, March 10th and 11th, 1904.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. E. J. Atchley, opened by a song entitled "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," which was followed by prayer, offered by Rev. J. N. Sallee.

Mr. Atchley then proceeded to lay before the members and visitors present the object of the meeting, and this having been the first meeting for a little over two years,

the By-Laws and Constitution were read, as follows:

Up to December, 1896, this association was known as the Southwest Texas, but it was decided to go into permanent organization and change to South Texas, in as much as we had at that time a Central and North Texas Association, but we have been known ever since as both South and Southwest Texas, but as the Wilson County Association desires to change to the Southwest Texas, we will still record and carry the name of the South Texas.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on By-Laws and Permanent Organization reported as follows at a regular meeting, held at Beeville, Texas, December 25, 1899:

CONSTITUTION.

We, your Committee on By-Laws for the South Texas Bee Keepers' Association, beg to report and desire to recommend that the following be adopted to govern same:

Section 1. This Association shall be known in the future as the South Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, and shall hold its meetings annually, at such times and place as a majority vote of the members present may elect.

2. All white persons who are interested in apiculture are eligible to membership in this Association.

3. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice-

President and Secretary. The last-named may be officio Treasurer.

4. Each member of this Association shall be required to pay a membership fee of 25 cents (except ladies and honorary members) and such dues and assessments as shall hereafter be determined upon.

5. The officers of this Association shall be elected by a majority vote of the members present.

6. The Southland Queen shall be adopted as the official organ of this Association.

7. These by-laws may be amended at any regular or called meeting upon a majority vote of the members present.

JUDGE F. R. GRAVES,
G. W. HUFSTEDLER,
G. F. DAVIDSON,
Z. H. OSBORN,
T. H. COX, Committee.

The object of this association is to co-operate with all interested in the bee-keeping industry. We propose to affiliate with all bee-keepers, and thus be recognized in the commercial world.

Three members were appointed on the Program Committee, and after admitting all who wished to join the Association the meeting was adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

Over three thousand colonies of bees were represented at this meeting.

In the afternoon the report of the Program Committee was read, which was as follows.

1. The object of this association is to build up the general bee-keeping fraternity, and how we should proceed, by E. J. Atchley and C. P. Selby.

2. There should be a committee of three appointed to look after the high tax rate, now assessed on bees, also to deal with our commissioners on the subject of high express and freight rates on bees and honey. It should be left to the convention to appoint this committee.

3. How to Sell Honey, by Messrs. Will Atchley, Sam Best, J. W. Wolf and others.

4. We should have a Bee-Keepers' Board of Trade to build up the bee-keeping industry. A short talk on this subject by Rev. J. M. Sallee as to "How We Should Organize in Unity."

5. A committee of one shall be appointed to wait on Mr. Engle, who desires to deliver an address on Express Rates on Bees and Honey. Miss Buelah Harrell was appointed on this committee.

6. The Production of Comb Honey, by E. J. Atchley and W. A. Jones.

7. Leasing Bees—What portion of the proceeds should the owner have, and also what should the lessee have.

Each member discussed and explained the different subjects assigned to them. Mr. Atchley, as well as others, stating that this

meeting was without a selfish motive, and we can not expect to accomplish anything and be selfish. Therefore, to build up the bee-keeping industry in South Texas, and especially taking in the counties of Live Oak, San Patricio and Bee, we are compelled to assist each other. We are in our infancy and should all assist mutually at all times and be willing to assist each other. We should have a committee appointed to wait on our county commissioners and railroad commissioners that will lay before them the true state of affairs. If we do not do this we will always lag behind, and this is why we have met. Man ought to be a free moral agent for himself in apiculture as well as agriculture.

With these few remarks of interest Mr. Atchley left the subject open for discussion, and Mr. M. C. Scott, the representative of "Farm and Ranch," of Dallas, delivered quite a pleasant address on the subject of bee-keeping, although he is no bee-keeper, but says the bee-keepers have the hearty cooperation of "Farm and Ranch," and that bee-keepers and farmers should go hand in hand. Mr. Scott also agrees with us that the express rates on bees and honey are entirely too high.

Subject No. 2 was ably discussed by several members, the substance of which was as follows: That we have to seek markets at distant

points for both bees and honey, therefore it is very necessary that we have a committee appointed to look after the high tax and tariff rates. Accordingly Messrs. M. C. Scott of Dallas and L. W. Bell were appointed on this committee, to meet at Austin in May, 1904, to confer with the railroad commissioners of Texas in regard to securing better rates, and Messrs. S. J. Lancaster and Will Atchley will represent the bee-keepers at our county court for the purpose of looking after the taxing of bees.

The next subject, "How to Buy and Sell Honey," was discussed by Messrs. Will Atchley, Sam Best, J. W. Wolfe and many others.

We raised more honey the past season than any other season, and our market has been badly damaged by new organizations, new honey buyers, etc. First, they put the price too high, which caused California, Kansas and other states to ship their honey in here and undersell us, then after this was done we had to lower the price of our own product in order to meet that of other places. The first thing to do is to put an ordinary price on our honey, so as to supply the demand in our own state, and at a price that would justify ourselves and the consumers, so as not to allow other states to undersell us.

Also we should not sell to two or three people and let them handle

the trade. Put a man on the road. Let him place the honey for us, and this would give the producer a greater profit than to sell to parties who borrow money to buy it, and if the bee-keepers would appoint some man in each neighborhood at the head and let him list and secure the orders for the honey, and pay him a percentage, this would give him the profits. Our honey has been handled by three or four men in Southwest Texas, who place an enormous price on it, thereby injuring the sales. Also we need some one to classify honey and work for our benefit, and to get a satisfactory price for both producer and consumer. Some who sold their honey last year say they did not get satisfactory results.

Fourth Subject. We should have a Bee-Keepers' Board of Trade to build up the bee-keeping industry.

A short talk on "Harmony," by Rev. J. N. Salee was quite interesting, and substantially as follows: The only way to make a success of anything is to work in harmony with each other. It is necessary to the happiness of everybody. The trouble with Russia and Japan today is there is want of harmony. If this could be brought about all this war and strife would be over. Some great general said, when asked for a definition of war, that it means "hell." The bee people can not

be happy if there is want of harmony, and it is necessary to the highest measure of success. If the bee people want to have success in a large measure, it does seem to me that there must be harmony. This is the only way we can secure better rates on bees and honey, is to come together with harmony and unity and request the railroad and express companies to grant this desired rate. "United, we stand; divided, we fall." If the bee people are going to divide up and some stand by themselves, they can not do much and can not accomplish anything, but if they stand together they will be sure to succeed. If you are selfish you don't deserve to succeed. Don't be interested only in yourself, but be interested in all bee men and you will be sure to succeed.

This is only a partial sketch of the address of Rev. J. M. Sallee.

Fifth—Mr. G. M. Engle, representing the Wells-Fargo Express company, delivered an address on Better Express Rates on Bees and Honey, as follows:

"Of course, as a representative of the express company, I feel very much interested in the transportation of both bees and honey. The more business we do at this station the greater compensation I receive, therefore I should like to get a better patronage of the bee and honey business. While we have been favored with a better rate on

bees at this place for about ten years, the honey rate has been the same. The honey men say they cannot stand this rate. It is too high and takes away their profit. As I understand it, you want to ship by express and are not satisfied with the service you are receiving from the railroad companies shipping by freight. I want to tell you right now that if you get a lower rate by express you will have to get it in a systematic way, and will have to go at the express companies with figures to convince them that it is to their interest to grant a reasonable rate. The express company wants to handle everything properly, and it is to their interest as well as yours, and they are going to charge you for it, and you ought to expect to pay for it; that is something that is reasonable. The express company complains about the heavy bulk cans. The 2.60 pound cases are too heavy, and by the time a man handles a dozen or more of them he will complain. In the first place I suggest that you cut these cases down to smaller packages, say two 25-pound cans to the case. It would be a good idea for two or three associations to meet and appoint committees and take this matter up with the express companies. We have a very cheap rate on bees—there are few places that have the cheap rates we have here. If we can get the State As-

sociation to convince the railroad and express companies that we need a cheaper rate we can get it. However we will not get as cheap rates by express as by freight, still the express companies will give good service."

Sixth—The next subject was the discussion of comb and extracted honey, each stating his plan for producing same. Every one agreed that there was more money in producing bulk comb honey than extracted honey.

"The Best Method of Raising Queen Bees," was taken up and ably discussed by Messrs. W. H. Laws, Will Atchley and W. A. Jones. Mr. Will Atchley stated that a great responsibility rested upon the queen breeder, for upon the queen centers the success of all bee-keepers. If the queen is not properly reared we are sure not to have good strong colonies. Just as much honey should be taken from one colony as from another, or nearly so if all queens are good, other things being equal. Queen rearing should be looked after more carefully in the future than in the past. Some colonies produce no honey on account of bad queens. We should look out early in the spring, examine our colonies and see that each has a young, healthy, prolific queen and success is sure.

Leasing Bees, and What Portion Should the Owner Have, and What

Should the Lessee Have? It was agreed that we should establish some rules whereby bee-keepers could come in and lease bees and apiaries, and we should have some established rules as to shares. Some thought so much cash per colony was sufficient, while others agreed that in well established apiaries, well located and well cared for and in good condition, that about one third the profits of the apiary would be sufficient for the owner, if the lessee would bear all of the expenses, but it is the duty of the owner to furnish the location. Where both the parties bear half the expense half the crop is customary, and it is necessary to have everything in detail and writing.

It being now 4 o'clock, the meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock, March 11th.

On the following morning foul brood was discussed, and an inspector appointed for this section and all the counties within the boundaries of this association. Mr. Will Atchley was appointed to this position.

After this business was completed the election of officers took place, which resulted as follows:

President, Mr. E. J. Atchley, Beeville, Texas.

Vice-President, Mr. J. A. Simons, Oakville, Texas.

Second Vice-President, Mr. R. A. Lackland, Amphion, Texas.

Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. L. W. Bell, Beeville, Texas.

Mr. E. J. Atchley was appointed as a delegate to attend the National Bee-Keepers' Association in September, 1904, which meets in St. Louis, and any other member who so desires is invited to attend.

Mr. Will Atchley was elected as a delegate to represent us at our state meeting at College Station in July, 1904.

Messrs. L. W. Bell, W. A. Jones, J. N. Wolfe and C. E. Atchley were appointed as a Bee Keepers' Board of Trade to look after the upbuilding of apiculture in South Texas.

It was moved and carried that our Constitution be amended in regard to our time of meeting, making it semi-annually instead of annually, and we will hereafter meet in February and September, the day and date to be ascertained later and published in our publications, and it was decided that we meet in Beeville as heretofore.

Then followed a Question Box, in which much interest was manifested and many important questions asked, which were answered and explained fully by our experienced bee-keepers.

Our local tinnerns being present, Messrs. Potter and Hearn, each addressed the meeting concerning the manufacture of honey cans in our own town, which would thereby

save us much money and time in getting them here. They say if we will co-operate with them they will order the machinery and buy the tin plate and manufacture our screw caps and cans here; however, the bee-keepers will have to guarantee a certain number of cans before they can go to the expense of buying this machinery. Accordingly a committee of three were appointed to confer with our tinner about securing this machinery. This committee is composed of L. W. Bell, Will Atchley and Sam Best. It was also decided that we should adopt some standard can for shipping honey. The railroad companies prefer the two 25 pound cans to the case, and have refused to ship the 2 60's on account of so much damage being done in handling them and the claims for damage being too heavy. This committee shall have the exclusive right to determine upon the can we shall use in the future.

Another interesting feature of our meeting was an exhibition of how to make comb foundation, by Mr. Will Atchley. He paid quite a price to have this machine made, they not being for sale, and it is the only one in this part of the country. The foundation turned out by this new hexagonal mill is very fine, indeed, and the foundation was made right in open convention, and the members were highly pleased.

It was suggested that our associations here meet and unite in one body, which would enable us to co-operate with each other in many ways. Therefore a committee was appointed to confer with the Nueces Valley Bee-Keepers' Association and use some means and influences to bring about a union of this association with the South Texas Bee-Keepers's Association. Messrs. J. K. Lippard, W. H. Laws and Will Atchley were appointed on this committee.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That we, the South Texas Bee-Keepers Association, wish to thank the business men of Beeville for their co-operative assistance and the hospitality of the citizens of Beeville for the kind manner in which they have entertained us.

Resolved, That we thank the Atchleys for so generously entertaining the bee-keepers, and for the information they gave.

Late in the afternoon, just before the meeting closed, Mr. E. J. Atchley received a telegram that Messrs. Toepperwein and Scholl would arrive from San Antonio on the evening train, and as they did not arrive in time for the meeting it was voted to hold a night session at the residence of Will Atchley. At this night session it was thought best for Mr. Scholl and Will Atchley to look after the health of the bees in this section while Mr. Scholl was here, he being

State Foul Brood Inspector, and Will Atchley has been elected to work under Mr. Scholl's directions.

Mr. Toepperwein, after looking after some business interests, left for San Antonio on the following morning. Mr. Scholl will remain a few days.

Free dinner was served each day under the beautiful shade trees in the court house yard, and just before and after dinner on the last day the entire body was photographed.

This was the best business meeting the South Texas Bee-Keepers' Association ever held, and the business men of Beeville are highly complimented for the earnest and active part which they manifested in the meeting.

There being no other business of importance to transact the meeting adjourned until the next appointed time, which will be in September, 1904.

The following members and visitors were present during the meeting:

Rev. J. M. Sallee (honorary member), W. O. Potter, Beeville, Tex.; B. H. Stanley, S. M. Best, Mrs. S. E. Best, Mrs. L. Stanley, Beeville; Mrs. S. A. Stanley, Mathis, Tex.; Miss E. M. King, C. N. Best, Harry Horton, Mrs. M. Horton, Beeville; C. P. Selby, L. A. Lackland, Amphion, Tex.; B. L. Hatcher, Beeville; Mr. Thames, Mineral, Tex.; J. B. Madray, Skidmore, Tex.; Lon

Potter, W. A. Jones, Beeville; M. C. Scott, Dallas, Tex.; A. J. Mills, Oakville, Tex.; Julius August, W. C. Nutt, J. K. Lippard, C. E. Atchley, P. W. Jones, Lizzie Nations, Lucy Howard, Mrs. M. A. Nutt, Beeville; J. H. Harris, J. W. Wolfe, Mineral, Tex.; L. W. Bell, T. C. Thetford, E. J. Atchley, Mrs. Will Atchley, Miss Beulah Harrell, G. W. Huffstedler, Will Atchley, Tom Atchley, Ives Atchley, Rosa Atchley, W. H. Laws, Beeville, J. A. Simmons, Oakville, Tex.; J. H. Hearn, R. H. Gillett, R. A. Marshall, Miss Lizzie Jones, W. J. Staton, T. M. Cox, G. M. Engle, Beeville; J. Dorsey, Blanconia, Tex.; Mr. Langston, J. L. Gileam, Mrs. S. J. Lancaster, Mrs. M. A. Primm, Hannah Fair Sallee and Jim Logsdan, Beeville.

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Special representatives in this county and adjoining territories to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21 weekly, with expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary. Position permanent. Address Blew Bros. & Co., Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

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THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

E. J. ATCHLEY - - Editor and Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Beeville, Texas, as
second-class mail matter.

BEEVILLE, TEX., MARCH, 1904.

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Send money by registered mail, P. O. order, express money order or by bank draft. Do not send private check under any circumstances. One and two cent stamps will be accepted for amounts under one dollar—must be in good order. Our international money order office is Beeville, Texas, and all remittances from foreign countries must be made through that office.

Our mesquite flow for April is most sure if cool weather does not interfere, for it certainly looks promising now, March 21st.

Please excuse our short editorials this month, and we will promise better goods in the future, and your hearty co-operation is desired, so come on with your articles, news notes and matter of general interest.

I wish every bee-keeper in Texas would join the State Association at College Station next July. Urge your friends to attend and join and let us become one solid

body and keep ourselves in shape to accomplish good.

As Mrs. Atchley's lungs are somewhat weak from a long and serious attack of pneumonia, our family physician suggests that I take her to a higher climate during June, July and August, and we may go to Colorado and return by way of St. Louis in September.

Some of our out-yards have been visited by thieves lately, as sickness prevented our watching for about seven weeks, and if such things keep up we will have to resort to some measures that will apprehend them.

Rev. Sam R. Hay, pastor of the Shearn Memorial Methodist Church of Houston, Texas, will deliver the commencement sermon of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas Sunday, June 5.

We are still dry and no prospects for a rain, but a shower may slip up on us soon.

Bees have been swarming in some localities for a week or more, but well kept yards have not swarmed any yet that I have heard of.

Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department in Washington, in a recent interview, said that the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas was the most

progressive and best organized institution of its kind in the United States. Mr. Wilson was president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Iowa when he was called to the cabinet of President McKinley, and his opinion in such matters is thereby given additional weight. This statement from such a high source will bring forcibly to the minds of the people of the state the fact that the college is really doing its part in the educational work of Texas; and that it deserves the hearty support of all patriotic citizens.

L. B. Smith, of Rescue, Texas, writes under date of March 20th, 1904, that bees have done well on wild currants and are in fine shape and getting ready to swarm.

I learn that the State Foul Brood Inspector, Mr. Louis H. Scholl, together with Willie Atchley, appointed local inspector for South Texas, have found foul brood in two apiaries near Beeville. One case was in Mr. W. C. Nutt's yard, who recently moved here from Eldora, Iowa, bringing the dreadful disease with him, and the other in the apiary of Mr. W. H. Huffstedler. Mr. Scholl has done the proper thing and burned every colony that had the disease, and there is good grounds to believe that foul brood will not be allowed to spread. Our nearest yard to either affected apiary is ten miles.

Frequent bulletins are issued from the State Experimental Station of great interest to farmers and stock raisers. They are sent free to all applicants, and your name will be placed on the permanent mailing list by sending a postal to Prof. John A. Craig, College Station, Texas.

Well, the "Queen" is a fixture, I suppose, as a printer has been secured for another year, and a new dress will soon be placed on the old "Queen," and then she can't stop. You need not hesitate now to send in your subscriptions and lend me a helping hand, and the Queen will fly regularly and in good order. E. C. Goodwin is the printer as usual.

We had a splendid meeting on March 10th and 11th, and much good will be the result. We are taking steps in the right direction. See report elsewhere in this issue. We want at least 100 practical bee-keepers here at our September meeting, and we are going to pull for the National to meet at San Antonio in September, 1905. If our plans do not get blighted I and Mrs. Atchley will attend the National Bee-Keepers' Association at St. Louis next fall, and we will certainly make a strong pull for San Antonio.

Mr. Louis H. Scholl is still here,

March 21st, and has worked like a Trojan to destroy and eradicate foul brood from our midst, and Louis is certainly the right man in the right place, as he is thorough and practical in his work.

I have received the queen catalogue of John M. Davis, Spring Hill, Tenn., and it is quite interesting. Send for one.

We learn that Mr. W. H. Putnam, of River Falls, Wis., will launch out upon the journalistic sea about April 1st. The name of the new bee paper is to be "The Rural Bee-Keeper." We wish Bro. Putnam every success, and welcome the coming of "The Rural Bee-Keeper."

We had a light honey flow to begin about March 15th from wah-heah, and if everything is favorable we will get a good sprinkle of honey by April 15th.

Strained Honey.

Is it necessary to strain honey? I think not, provided the bee-keeper has sufficient tank capacity to hold the honey until it clarifies by gravity. Strainers are a nuisance if used of fine mesh, they clog, if coarse, the fine particles pass through. Strainers can only remove the solids. It is necessary after straining to allow the honey

to clear itself of air bubbles, etc. So whether honey is strained or not it is necessary to stand. It is not better to allow the small bits of wax to raise to the surface at the same time and not be troubled with a strainer. Some of the smaller bee-keepers dispense with a tank, and the result is the customer for their honey is prejudiced by seeing the surface coated with a white scum, and offers a less price. Bee-keepers who extract for days in succession need at least two tanks, each holding a two day's extracting—honey can not clear in less than two days unless very thin. It is not good to tin up honey unless it is perfectly clear. It not only gives you a less price, but causes a lower market quotation, which leads other buyers to expect to buy a better prepared honey at the same price, and so keeps down the price all around.—Australasian Bee-Keeper.

Potassium cyanide is a deadly poison and should be used with care. On account of its poisonous qualities it should be the best remedy for the bee moth. I do not see why it should not act for disinfecting combs of foul broody lives—perhaps it will rival formalin. It needs no lamp or fumigator, a stone jar is sufficient.—Ex.

Send in your name and \$1 for the Southland Queen. It improves with age.

Advertisers' Editorial Page.

N.B.—A page under this heading will be open to our advertisers, and they will be allowed to make—free of charge, any announcement of special importance to their customers, such as change of prices, reference to regular ad, arrival of new goods, etc.

Bee-keepers will find it to their advantage to give us a trial order and see how nicely we will treat them.

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Wanted,

A competent man to take charge of 200 or 300 colonies of bees. References required. Address
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All Bingham Smokers are stamped on the metal, "patented 1878-1892—Knives B & H. The four large sizes have extra wide shields and double coiled steel wire handles. These shields and handles are an amazing comfort—always cool and clean. No more sooty or burnt fingers. The plain and Little Wonder have narrow shields and wire handles. All Bingham Smokers have all the new improvements, viz: Direct Draft, Movable Bent Cap, Wire Handles, Inverted Bellows, and are in every way absolutely perfect. Fifteen Years for a Dollar! One-half Cent a Month!!

DEAR SIR—Have used the Conqueror Fifteen years. I was always pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4-inch smoke engine too large.

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Each cell can then be separately removed for examination, caging or placing in nuclei, without lifting combs or opening the hive. The cups will last for years, and can be grafted over and over with increasing success. Used and highly recommended by many well known apiarists.

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Same by express or other goods... 1 75
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Swarthmore Nursery Cage.

For receiving the started Queen cells in full colonies (containing a laying queen) for completion, incubation, hatching or confining a number of virgins until they can be introduced to nuclei. By the use of this cage cells may be placed directly in the midst of the brood chamber in such convenient position that the cells may be removed without opening the hive proper or in any way disturbing the bees, thus saving much time, labor and excitement.

PRICE OF CAGES.

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Is a necessity to every bee-keeper. You will find such a one in the **Rocky Mountain Bee Journal**. Send for it. It will keep you from going to sleep. Send 10 cents for three back numbers of different issues, or better still, fifty cents for a year's trial. Address the publisher, **H. C. MOREHOUSE**, Boulder, Colorado.

Here's a Pointer for You

I am now better prepared to supply you with queens and bees than ever before, as I have more bees now, and double my regular number of queen-rearing yards. I can supply you with queens and bees of almost any kind, which I breed in separate yards from six to twenty miles apart. Three banded Italians, five-banded goldens, Holylands, Cyprians Albinos and Carniolans. Send for price list.

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Don't fail to send for **World's Fair** edition of my catalogue, to be issued in January next.

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INSTRUCTIONS

HOW TO GRADE AND PUT UP COMB HONEY.

No. 1 Comb Honey—Sections should be well filled and capped; honey and comb must be white and not protruding beyond the wood; sections must be scraped clean, so as to make a nice appearance.

No. 2 Comb Honey includes all white honey where sections are not so well filled and capped, and honey tinged with amber.

Cases of separated comb honey should not weigh less than 21-22 pounds net to the case of 24 sections.

Do not put up poor or cull comb honey, but dispose of honey of this kind at home.

When grading honey do so by day time and near a window.

We advise having all cases marked on the side with owner's name only, put on with a small rubber stamp, not the town or state.

On some of the honey we received last season we noticed that papers on top of the cases were protruding from the edges, which mars the appearance of the package. It is just as easy for you to get paper the exact size of the box as it is to have it larger.

We also caution producers against using too large a package, as it will necessitate placing a follower in the back of the case, which often becomes loose and causes breakage and leakage to the honey in transit. This has been our experience in the past.

It is also advisable to nail or paste the trip sticks to the bottom of the cases, as it will prevent their sliding out of place, which often results in damage to honey.

What we want to call your attention to particularly is to have your honey graded the way it should be, both as to weight and quality.

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Bee-Hive Factory.

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If you wish the very best queens to be had I have them at the following prices: Untested, after April 15th, \$1 each; tested \$2, or good breeders \$3 each, one year old. Safe arrival guaranteed. Queens raised from imported Italian mothers. Let me have a trial order.

L. B. SMITH, P. M.,
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Did you know that we can furnish you queens much cheaper than you can get them elsewhere, as good as the best. The Laws famous golden strain, three-band Italians, Atchley's fine strain of Carniolans, Cyprians and Holylands. Untested of any race, 50 cents; tested 3 and 5 band Italians, 75 cents; all other races \$1. Quick shipment. Send for circular.

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