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The Southland queen. Vol. II, No. 6 October 1896

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, October 1896

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The 
SOUTHLAND
QUEEN.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS,

October, 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.

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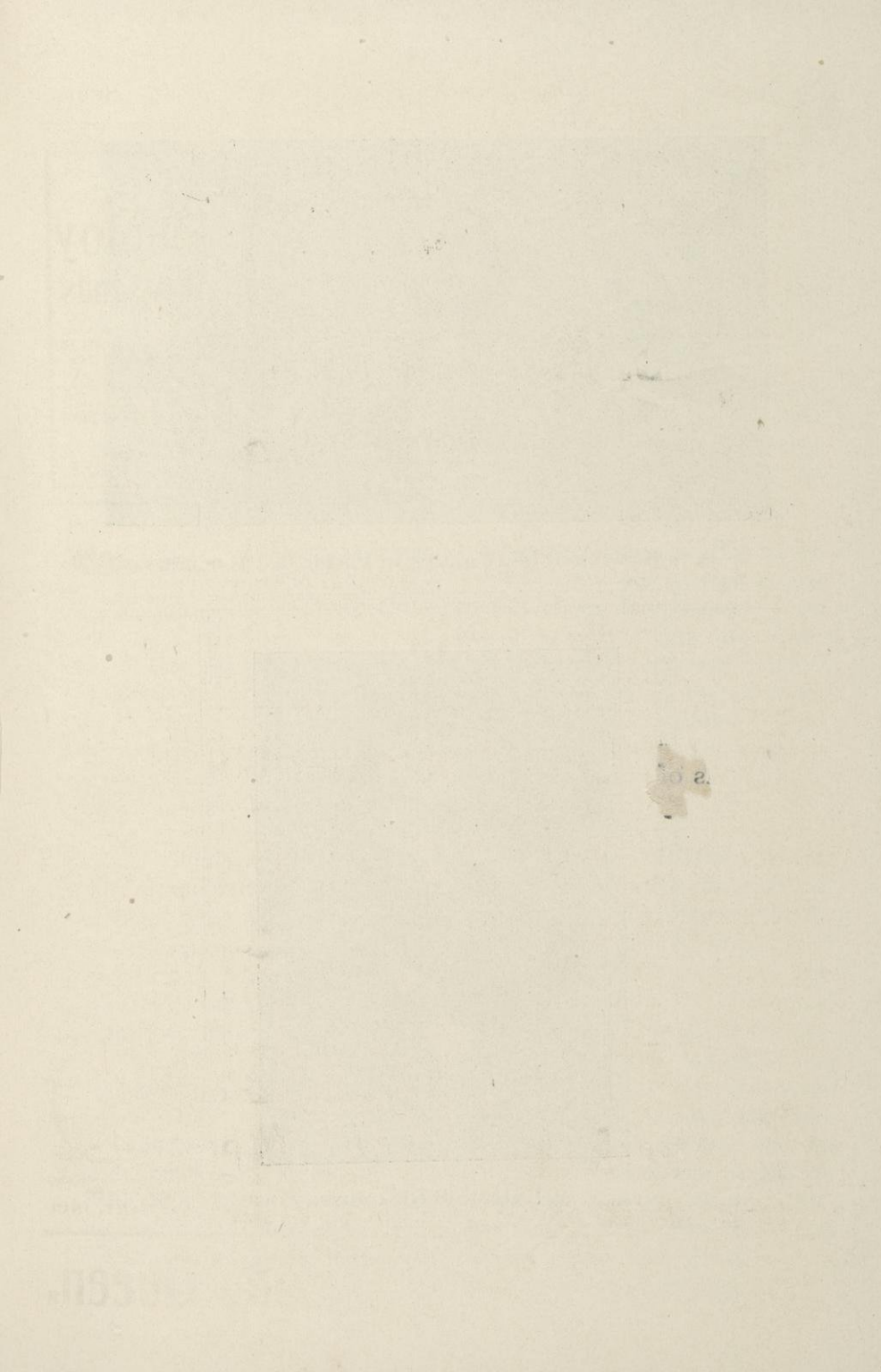
We are pleased to announce that, having secured control of the new Weed process of manufacturing foundation for the U. S., we are prepared to furnish **Foundation by the New Process**, for 1896. Samples will be mailed free on application, and will speak for themselves.

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.





B. S. K. Bennett and Family, of Pacific Bee Journal.



A. I. Root, of Gleanings.

The Southland Queen.

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

Vol. II. BEEVILLE, TEXAS, 'OCT., 1896. No. 6.

Bee county bee-keepers talk of organizing a county association. A step in the right direction.

Jay McCulloch, of DeLuz, California, will move his apiary, consisting of 300 colonies of bees, from Los Angeles county, to DeLuz, the coming winter.

J. B. Case, of Port Orange, Florida, has been on the sick list for quite a while, but is better, and able to write, on the 19th of September. Hope he will soon be himself again.

E. T. Flanagan, of Belleville, Illinois, has just made us a pleasant visit. He is one of those whole soul, enthusiastic bee-keepers, that never tires of talking bees; he is also a large supply dealer. Come again, Bro. Flanagan.

We got Dr. Gallup's name wrong in our May number, but, as both Elisha and Joshua are good, Bible names, we trust that our old friend will forgive us; and then, his picture made his name right, any way. It should have read: Dr. E. Gallup.

Uvalde county bee-keepers have organized an association of their own, known as the Uvalde County Bee-keepers' Association. D. M. Edwards is Secretary.

Hufstedler Bros., of Clarksville, Texas, have leased a ranch in Bee county, and will soon move a car load of bees in. They are queen breeders as well as honey producers, and we welcome the Brothers, and all other well meaning people to our county, who want to come where they can "raise" honey and lots of it.

J. Lawrence, of Dallas, Texas, is here, looking out a location for his bees. He has just about made his selection, and will bring a car load of bees down as quick as the weather turns cool. Mr. Lawrence is an old time, North Texas bee man, and has been making a living by dying and keeping bees, but lately, neither dying nor bee-keeping paid in Dallas, and he will move his bees here, and make a specialty of honey raising. Mr. Lawrence is a good bee man, and knows a good thing when he sees it. We welcome all such.

Contributors' Column.

MACHINE-MADE COMBS.

BY SKYLARK.

Written for The Southland Queen.

The following astounding news is from American Bee Journal of September third:

DRAWN-OUT COMBS—AN OLD IDEA.

I see by the bee papers that Mr. E. R. Root is very much interested in having drawn-out combs for section honey, and that he would like to secure a machine that would produce such combs. Well, this drawn-out comb idea is very good, but it is nothing NEW to the bee-men on Fox river. The fact is, we, here on Fox river, have known a "heap" about the value of such an idea for the past 10 years, at least. And it may surprise Mr. Root, and perhaps others, to learn that we have machines here that will make just such combs, and of any thickness desired—from one-fourth to one inch in depth, and of no greater weight than the natural comb itself. Twelve years ago I filled more than 50 supers with just such comb.

M. M. BALDRIDGE.

Kane Co., Ill., Aug. 26.

Well, well, what should we think of ourselves now? For years, Gleanings fought the "Wiley lie" as an impossibility, and had a standing offer of \$1,000. for satisfactory proof that any machine existed that could make comb honey. Now, this machine does not make comb honey, exactly, but it makes the perfect comb all right—down where "they know a heap"—on Fox river. If it be true that it will make the cells $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch deep, and as light as the natural comb,

the inventor was very near to that 1,000—down where "they know a heap"—on Fox river. How easy it would be to fill these machine-made combs with Glucose, or other stuff, and give them to the bees to seal up—down where "they know a heap"—on Fox river. Here is a great field opened up, more dangerous, by far, than any other—for adulteration—down on Fox river. Indeed, this may have been the base and starting point of the "Wiley lie." The author of that celebrated wrong-angled triangle, probably saw them running the combs out of the machine into sacks, and, being aware that they "knew a heap," rushed off and shouted out, "they are making comb honey by machinery—down on Fox river!" Such a machine must have cost years of labor and thousands of dollars. Many and many a machine must have been made and discarded, before the inventor reached Eureka—on Fox river. But he must have been as dumb as a dumpling, to keep it all this time—twelve long years—corralled on Fox river.

Bro. Baldrige, far be it from me, to question your veracity, or say one word against your moral character. But the whole story looks so foxy and smells so fishy, that it, instead of the machine, was manufactured—on Fox river. All you need to do, to convince us—although we are nearly convinced

now—is to produce the machine and grind out the combs. You have just wakened up in time to meet a big demand for drawn combs; Eureka! But—but—now I don't suppose you wrote your letter with any intention to disturb the public peace, or incite a riot. But I have no doubt that the bee papers already have runners out on wheels, who will approach you on all sides, to effectually hem you in, and corral YOU and that MACHINE—down on Fox river. Besides, hundreds will rush in from all quarters—from quarters where they think they know something too—to see the great machine at work. If they are disappointed, it may result in trouble and arson; no telling what infuriated men may do—they may burn down Fox river.

AMALGAMATION AGAIN.

The editor of the American Bee Journal proposes that "SKYLARK and SOMNAMBULIST amalgamate.

Before I "Cross the Rubicon," I would like to have one very important question settled. It is uncertain whether "Sommy" is a man or woman. If he is a woman—a nice, dear little woman—"Barkis is willin." But if she should turn out to be a nasty, great big man, Skylark would be liable for damages, breach of promise, etc.

No sir, the main question must be settled first. I must know whether I am to be a husband or a wife.

NOTES FROM WEST INDIES.

FOR THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

I will begin this, my first letter to you, by saying that I have a copy of every one of your issues, and, although a bee-keeper of twenty years experience, I have derived much benefit from each issue. I like the business manner in which Willie talks about his queens, his queen yards, their management, etc., etc. I am very much pleased with your "Tar Heel" man's notes, from Creek, N. C. Friend Bankston, too, (I presume you big hearted people, from the "greatest state on earth," do not object to such familiarity from a "Brother Bee-keeper" living on a bit of an island, 49 by 149 miles), I like his articles very much. Friend Skaggs, too, is very helpful. Above all, your lessons, that York "got so green" over, are worth, to many an old bee-keeper, many times the price of the QUEEN for several years. It was very pleasant to read Ernest's kindly notice of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, in Gleanings; how complimentary he was on her appearance, on her first birth day.

Well, there are Editors, and editors of bee papers, I suppose—only, some are more cranky than others.

I read quite a number of Apicultural papers—of course I have read A. I. Root's A B C, as well as Prof. Cook's masterly work: I

keep right after Dr. C. C. M., in Gleanings, as well as in the A. B. J. I try to study out all that Mr. Doolittle (what a misnomer) writes in the different papers, still, I am very often in as bad a fix as Dr. Miller, and "don't know." I will tell your readers a little about Jamaica, in this letter, and in my next I will talk "bees."

Jamaica is in the Caribbean sea, between $17^{\circ} 43'$ and 18° N. latitude, and between $76^{\circ} 11'$ and $78^{\circ} 75' 41''$ W. longitude, and is about 4,193 square miles in extent—we are about 90 miles south of Cuba. Here, in Manchester Parish, the thermometer rarely goes as high as 85 degrees in summer, and in the cool months it runs from 65 to 70—of course we never have any frost. Coffee is the chief article exported. Oranges, however, are now being sent to the States in large quantities. Bananas, cocoa, nutmegs, cola, ginger, and all tropical fruits are cultivated here on the mountains, and some of them in the low country. I am surprised that more Americans do not come here and invest in coffee lands and coffee estates—(what a beautiful country to pass the winters in). For instance, I know of one property, of over 300 acres, with 60 acres of bearing coffee, several thousand orange trees, several hundred cola, cocoa and nutmeg trees, thousands of banana trees, with coffee curing grounds

and machinery, all can be had for £3,000—about \$15,000. There are many other such bargains, but this is the best one I know of. While this property has been managed in a very shiftless manner, it nets the owner from £200 to £250 a year, while if a pushing man had hold of it, it would soon give a return of at least 25 to 33 per cent on the investment.

I believe Jamaica is the best bee country in the world; spanish needle abounds all the year 'round, and then comes rose apple, which blooms for six months; mother wort is in bloom nine months; coffee, bananas and oranges in abundance; pimento, mango, rosemary, and sages of different kinds—black in abundance—however, I will give you a copy of my list in my next letter, with date of bloom. I am testing several strains of Italian queens; Doolittle, Root and Alley's—I trust soon to have one from The Jennie Atchley Company, to run in the race.

The Post Master at Boston, Massachusetts—or I presume some of his "blue stocking" (Queen) clerks—have caused several of my bee friends here, a great deal of annoyance, by returning queens to the senders, with the (incorrect) information that the queens are "prohibited by country of destination." The Post Master of Jamaica says, over his own signature, that "all queen bees, received in

the mails, will be forwarded to destination." Isn't it time that you queen raisers get after the P. M. at "Hub," and point out to him that "insects" are very properly excluded from the mails, but that Her Majesty, Queen Bee, has been granted special privileges, and can now be sent to all countries in the Postal Union, upon payment of the proper rate of postage—won't the Senior Editor please look into this matter, and report in the QUEEN?

I must tell you that a gallon of our honey weighs 14 pounds—how does that compare with yours? I am getting a few cases of sections ready for a few hundred pounds of comb honey, before the bitter brush blooms.

MANCHESTER.

Williamsfield, Jamaica.

"A FEW REMARKS."

BY C. B. BANKSTON.

FOR THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Before you proceed to show the pretty looks of the members of the different Bee-keepers' Associations, I wish to make "a few remarks," at random, on different subjects.

I find that we bee-keepers are just as liable to make mistakes as other people; some of us are too easily taken in by flattery. We will buy, for instance, things that we don't want, just because some body has gotten it up and given it a puff or two in the journals. The

first bee yard I ever worked in, had every thing the proprietor saw advertised in the numerous bee-catalogues, and when these new things were first bought, they worked all right, but the trouble was, we didn't have any use for them. The self hiver was all right if every thing was in the proper condition, but the trouble was, it took more time to fix for the hiver than it did to watch and hive the swarms. The bee sprayer was a good thing, but the water was just out when the bees swarmed, and we never got to use it, and so it finally went up in the fence corner with the rest of the new things. There are lots of things we don't need, and a whole lot of things we do need, and one of the things we need is a good, prolific queen, and to do good work she must be mixed with Italian blood, or be pure Italian. The yard just referred to had 200 colonies when I left it; in about four years I had occasion to work again in the same yard. During the four years I was absent from the yard, there were careless hands in charge, and ignorant, I may as well say, and there was no attention paid to breeding. So, of course the beautiful Italian queens that I had reared in the yard had died out or went off with swarms, and the whole yard had queens of their own rearing, and half of them were black. In every instance where the colony was pure Italian,

the honey crop was nearly double. I had the pleasure of forcing an advocate of black bees to acknowledge this fact. S. D. Hanna will bite off his mustache when he reads this, but I can't help it, the truth must be told. If I was a honey producer, I would rather pay \$1.00 for every queen in my yard than to let the bees rear them at random. The great trouble seems to be that we frequently pay the dollar, and fail to get the queen desired; not because the breeder, from whom we obtain the queen, is dishonest or ignorant, but simply because it is impossible for any queen breeder to tell, in every case, what a queen is by observation; there are scarcely two queens alike. In buying bees in box hives, I have always noticed a marked difference in the supply of honey in the hives. In some instances this may be attributed to crooked combs, but generally the hive that has the greatest supply of honey, has the strongest and most prolific queen. We often hear bee-keepers say that some of their stock did very well, while others will have to be fed. Dear reader, I desire to be candid with you if this is true with your bees. I wish to say that you are rather ignorant, or careless in regard to breeding, provided all have had a fair show. Every bee-keeper could have a few nuclei run for queens, and when a stock fails to come up with the best, all

conditions being equal, remove the faulty queen and introduce one from a nucleus. Mr. Cairns has practiced this to some extent, with favorable results. The best advice I can give on queen rearing, is to take *THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN*, study closely and practice accurately.

Chriesman, Texas.

J. A. Golden's System Questioned.

BY W. C. GATHRIGHT.

Written for *The Southland Queen*.

As I have as many bees as I can care for, and not desiring to start an out apiary, I am looking for some plan whereby I can prevent all increase, and at the same time keep all the bees storing honey in the sections.

In the September issue of *THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN*, Mr. J. A. Golden gives a plan, which, from a theoretical point of view, seems to be "just the thing." Now, if Mr. Golden had said he had tried the plan, and it had proved a practical success, I would be better satisfied, but the inference is, from reading the article, that it is only theory; indeed, at the close of his article he says:

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

We all know that some theories,

at least, will not work in actual practice. Now, the question I would like to ask, is: What will the bees do with the pollen? Being hived in two supers, with sections and no hive, as I understand it; will they not store pollen in all the sections near the queen, during the five days that she is caged?

In order to have good queens, all the time, I keep a number of nuclei, and when I find a sorry queen, I pinch her head off and remove a frame that has no brood in it. The next day, I go to one of the nuclei, and select a frame that is well filled with brood and covered with bees, place the queen on this frame, if not already on it, and insert in the hive from which the old queen was removed the previous day. This plan I have tried thoroughly, and never yet lost a queen. The bees, though queenless one day, by having the frame of brood and bees given at the time the queen is introduced, is much stronger than before, and the young queen, if a good one, will show quite an increase in the amount of brood in the hive in a few days. The nuclei can be made a source of profit, by keeping them employed building combs, and this keeps them from swarming, for if they become crowded they will swarm out.

In looking through queenless hives, I have often found eggs in cell cups, and wondered where

they got the eggs. Well, I have found out. This season, while looking through a colony having a queen cell ready to hatch, I saw a worker deposit an egg in a queen cell cup; there had been no queen in the hive for more than a week, and no unsealed brood nor eggs could be found. This was the only egg the worker laid; the queen (from cell first mentioned) hatched out all right and began to lay in due time.

Dona Ana, N. M.

GOLDEN'S ANSWER.

FROM AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

Mr. Herman Ahlers, of Ahlers, Oreg., asked this question about my method of producing comb honey, recently illustrated in the American Bee Journal:

"What will become of the bee-bread? Won't the bees store it in the sections, close to the queen? or will they pack it up in the brood-nest?"

H. A.

This is a question I expected from some of our noted bee-keepers, from the fact that I feared it would result as you state it, but such is not the case. I have never found any pollen in any section as yet, and I do not believe that bees will deposit pollen when there are no eggs or larvæ, as I never had a queen lay an egg in her cage confinement (of five days) with this method; consequently, the bees must pack their pollen where there is a better prospect for the consumers (in the brood-nest). I hope

Mr. Ahlers will try one colony at least, and report his experiment, as a practical test is the only true course to pursue for facts.

J. A. GOLDEN.

Reinersville, Ohio.

Finding Black Queens.

BY R. A. WHITFIELD.

TO THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

In Italianizing, I have fallen up on the following method of getting rid of the black queen. I take the hive of blacks, and a clean, empty hive, into a room, closing all windows and doors. I fasten a strip of zinc excluder over the entrance of the empty hive and place a cover on. Opening the old hive, I take out a comb, and after thoroughly examining it for the black queen, I placed it in the empty hive and shut down the cover. I continue this operation till every comb is carefully examined—of course no queen is found on any of them before I put them into the new hive. The cover being on, and the zinc strip at entrance, the black queen cannot get in if she is loose in the room. Then I look about on the walls, ceiling and windows, and I find her, catch her and slay her. My wife assists me in this work, she on one side of a comb and I on the other, so that with four good eyes, looking closely on a comb, the agile black queen must be seen if on it.

Westville, Miss.

[Bro. Whitfield, your blacks must be on the wild order; your plan will sure get them, though. Suppose you try putting an entrance guard on your hive, and shake all your bees off in front. Most of the bees will go in, and the queen can easily be found among the few that remain on the outside.—W. A.]

THEY STAY WITH IT.

BY JAMES E. FREE.

Written for The Southland Queen.

Perhaps a few notes from Demorest, Georgia, might interest some of your readers.

I found a very novel plan for keeping bees from leaving the hive when they are dissatisfied. I will give it to you for what it is worth. A gentleman who keeps bees in "box hives and log gums" is responsible for the remedy. One day last May, he hived a swarm in a "gum" and it stayed all right till next day, when they swarmed out again and clustered. He hived them again in the same gum, and they stayed till next day, when they swarmed out and clustered again. By this time he was getting out of patience, so, after he had them safely hived in the same gum, for the third time, he made mortar of clay and water, and took this mud and daubed all around the hive, entrance and all, and left them closed up just that way till dark, when this "mud" was taken away, and the bees allowed to go

at will. Next morning the bees went to work and gave him no more trouble. This man says he can always tell whether a swarm intends to stay in the "gum" or not, as soon as hived. If they are going to stay, a number of bees will be flying around, but if they do not intend to stay, there will be very few bees out around the gum.

I think this plan is much better than that pursued by my wife's uncle, some time in the sixties, if it ends as that did with him. I will try to give it as he told it to me this summer. His home is on the Tugalo river; just back from the river, between two very steep hills, nestles the farm house, surrounded by an apple orchard. In the summer of 1866, I think it was, while he was plowing in the bottom, his wife called to him, "the bees are swarming!" When he reached the house, he found them "settled" on a limb of an apple tree. He never used a veil, for he said he was not afraid of bees, and was seldom stung. He went up into the tree, sawed off the limb, let it down and soon had them in the gum all right. It seems that these bees were not satisfied with their new home, for next day, while plowing, he was called to the house to hive the same bees. This time they went further from the house. Next day they swarmed out again, and went still further from the house, but were hived

in the gum all right. Next day, when his wife called and told him the bees were swarming again, he came very near letting them go without making another effort to save them, but after some thought, decided he would make one more effort to save them. This time, they had gone some distance up the steep hill side, to the North, and clustered about twenty feet high, on a small pine. When this was cut, ready to fall down hill, he picked up the "gum" and started down the hill in a hurry with it, to try and set it over the bees as soon as they struck the ground. When within a few feet of the bees, and just as the cluster struck the ground, a vine caught his foot, and he fell forward, his face landing right in the cluster of bees. This was the last seen of them as a swarm. The bees covered him all over, and stuck to his head and face in a perfect shield. He went tearing to the house, raking the bees off of him as he went. His wife helped him get rid of the bees, and scraped, combed and picked out the bee stings for two hours, before they were all out. He lived through the ordeal, but says he does not want to try the same thing again.

I commenced the season with twelve colonies of bees, and have increased, by natural swarming, to twenty-one. Have, up to date, sold something over twenty dollars

worth of honey. I have sold some for 12½ cents per section, but most of it went at 10 cents. I have peddled most all this honey in the town of Mt. Airy, five miles away. Mt. Airy is a summer resort, and I am trying to create a demand for section honey there, and I think I am having fine success. If the Editor of the *QUEEN* would like to have an article, giving my experience in "peddling" honey, I will try to give it in some future number. I have had some experience that might be of benefit to others who want to build up a honey market. I have been met on every side, with competition from beekeepers in "box and log gums," whose honey sells at 6 to 8 cents per pound.

I am keeping an account with each colony, and will be able, when the honey is all off, to tell just how much I get from each colony. I do not think this is much of a honey country, but I think it will pay me to keep bees, if they only pay as well as they have in '95 and '96.

Hurrah for THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN! I do not want to try beekeeping now without it. So you will find enclosed in this letter, one dollar, to pay for same. If I was restricted to one bee paper, I would say, let it be the *QUEEN*.

Demorest, Ga.

[Glad to hear from you at any time, Bro. Free.—ED.]

SPRING MANAGEMENT.

BY JNO. C. MITCHELL.

FOR THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

At fruit bloom, inspect and clean all hives. Immediately after, prepare full frames of foundation, fill an eight frame body, and as soon as the brood in the hive is sealed I break up the brood nest by removing the sealed brood and placing it in the upper body, that is, I use five frames of foundation for the lower brood chamber, having left only three frames of the original brood nest. The upper body, or double super, now has the five frames of sealed brood and three frames of foundation. The queen, unsealed brood and bread having been left in the lower body, the bees commenced quickly to draw out the foundation, and the disposition to swarm is lessened. A zinc queen excluder is placed between the two hive bodies to insure all clean honey.

To test the value of bees as conveyors of pollen to fertilize blossoms 100 heads of clover were covered with netting just as they began to appear to keep off the bees. These yielded not a single seed, while 100 heads adjoining, which were visited by the bees, yielded 2720 seeds. Every fruit-grower should keep some bees. They are of great service in wet seasons, while rains wash away pollen almost as fast as it forms.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

HARVEST REPORTS.

GATHERED VERY LITTLE.

I have never had my bees gather so little honey since I have kept bees, as they have this summer. No honey flows to amount to any thing.

J. N. COLWICK.

Norse, Texas.

This has been a hard year on bees. If my bees get enough honey to go through the winter on they will do well.

A. H. WEBSTER,

Walnut Springs, Texas.

AVERAGE 60—FEVER HIGH.

The honey flow has been good with me this year, but our honey is not all in yet, as we often get a fall flow. I run my bees for comb honey, and have taken 50 to 75 pounds per colony, with an average of 60 pounds. My honey was nice, and I sold it at 10 cents per pound. My location is not a good one; in some parts of this State bees store 100 pounds surplus. My bees did not have a fair show, as I had to attend to my farm, and the bees went lacking at times. I raise queens for home trade, also ship a few. The bee fever is running higher here this year than I ever saw it. I have been selling from 500 to 1,000 brood frames, and other supplies in proportion, each year, and I think it will be doubled for next season. We are hav-

ing very dry weather this fall, and I fear the drouth will cut off our fall flow, but with only a slight flow this fall our bees will have ample stores for winter.

A. P. LAKE.

Batesburg, S. C.

Those Central Texas Illustrations.

We would like for our readers to take a look at the faces of some of the members of the Central Beekeepers' Association of Texas, which we mail along with this issue. Judge Terrell and his estimable Lady, are people that it is a pleasure to meet. We will have something to say of our visit and stay with them later on.

If you want to be jovial, and laugh some, then go to see "Uncle John" Cairns. He will make you happy while with him. See his photo in the Central Texas Report.

The picture of C. B. Bankston, in the Central Texas report does not do him justice by any means. Mr. Bankston looks sour and sulky in this picture, but we did not get a good photograph, and a poor picture is the result. We make mention of this, as Mr. B. is as pleasant, and as social as any beekeeper we ever remember of meeting; and then, one that works with bees as he does, could hardly be otherwise than sweet.

The Southland Queen.

Monthly.

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

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BEEVILLE, TEXAS, OCT., 1896.

It is indicated, by the rains that we have had this fall, and are still having, that we will surely have a good honey year in 1897.

It is "South Texas Bee-keepers' Association" now. The "West" has been dropped.

Now is the time for our readers to begin sending in their reports. Let us know what you have been doing, tell us the good and bad together, and may be some of us will learn to succeed where others have failed.

Notice the QUEEN, for the next meeting of the Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association. It will be at Temple, the home of S. D. Hanna and Son, on the first Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th of February, 1897. Temple is a live little city of about 10,000 people, and some good bee-keepers live there. Bro. Hanna has promised to give the bee-keepers a good time.

We call your attention to the advertisement of T. H. Mullin, on another page. We visited his father's apiary in the year 1884, and remember the many nice, white painted bee hives in his yard. We are satisfied that Mr. Mullin has a splendid bargain for some one wishing a first class outfit. We sympathize with Mr. Mullin, in the loss of his father, J. K. Mullin, a short time ago. Mr. Mullin has a fine location for bees, and if purchaser does not wish to locate there, it is near a railroad, where the bees can be easily shipped.

"Thirty Years Among The Bees," by Henry Alley, has appeared on the QUEEN'S desk. This is one of the popular works on queen rearing, which should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Price, 50 cents.

The advertisement of George T. Wheadon & Co., appears in this issue. The A. B. J. says "snide," while Bradstreet's report for July gives them a rating of "\$10,000 to \$20,000—credit fair." You pays yo' money an' takes yo' choice.

AMONG OUR PORTRAITS.

A. I. Root.

We take pleasure in showing to our readers the faces of some of our bee-paper editors. The first that we call your attention to, is that of A. I. Root, the founder, and for many years the sole Editor of Gleanings, until his son, Ernest, grew up and took his post as Apicultural Editor, A. I. still editing the "Home" and "Gardening" department. We have followed A. I. Root closely, since about the first part of 1876, and have had dealings with him, and The A. I. Root Co., every year since. We have, in all these twenty years, at all times, found A. I. Root straight as a shingle, and ever ready to bear more than his part of the burden and loss when such has occurred along our line of business all these years. We think that we

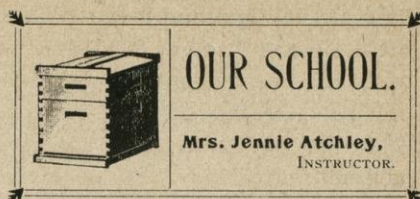
can justly say that A. I. Root, by his untiring energy and incessant work, has done more to elevate Apiculture than any other man in the United States, if not in the world. We know that Father Langstroth (and others) started the great work, before A. I. was known to the apicultural world, but A. I. took up the work where it was left off by them, and gave it to the world in such a manner as to hold his torch so high that many thousands could clearly see it, who had never known of the wonderful workings of the honey bee. There are and have been many great lights that have written, and some still live to write for bee-papers, and stand as authors of bee-books, who have done great things for apiculture, but we believe the torch of A. I. Root has gone the highest. We believe it is our duty as bee-keepers, to give honor and credit to our great benefactors while they yet live, as well as after death. We speak of A. I. Root as an editor and author, and as one who has surveyed the line and opened up the way by which the public has been enabled to take hold of bees. Others have likely done as much, or more, to show people how to manage bees, after the fields were surveyed, but we believe it was A. I. Root's medium through which it was done. Other members of the Root family will be shown in a near future issue.

“The Honey Family.”

Next, we will point out B. S. K. Bennett and family, of The Pacific Bee Journal. It has long been known that California was the banner state for honey; her reputation is world-wide. And now, a good bee-paper right in such a field as that, and edited by a practical bee-keeper too, why of course it is sure of success. If the bee-keepers of California, and of the balance of the states, will give Bro. Bennett the support he deserves, California will soon have a bee-paper second to none in this country. That sweet little “Queen,” between Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, looks as sweet as honey, and must be a great source of pleasure to her parents.

We are glad to welcome the Pacific Bee Journal, and place it on our X list; will also club with the QUEEN. California has long since needed a good paper, through which she could have a medium for the free exchange of thought among her many good bee-keepers, and help the great mass of honey raisers within her borders to accomplish a great work. We think the Pacific Bee Journal such a medium. It will soon be issued monthly; see advertisement elsewhere in this issue. Success to “the Honey Family” and P. B. J.

Other bee journal editors will be shown in next issue.



LESSON NUMBER 15.

(39.) I wish to know how you manage your special breeding queens, or the queens you keep for breeders.

(40.) How many months or years do you use them for breeding purposes before you discard them as such?

R. A. WHITFIELD.

Westville, Miss.

(39.) When I get a breeder that suits me, and I wish to keep her as long as possible, I keep her in a small colony, or do not allow her to occupy more than two or three frames at a time. If a good queen is allowed her own way, and given unlimited room, she will lay her eggs all out, and become exhausted much quicker than if kept in a contracted space. Three frames is a good number to use for a breeder, and then you can leave the two outside ones untouched, and use the middle one for your queen supply. If your breeder does not seem to have stimulation enough in the nucleus, you can place, or keep her in a strong colony, shut off by a queen-excluder division board, and the other part of the brood nest kept up with brood from other sources.

(40.) I use such queens for breeders as long as they live, or as

long as they lay, and the best, or the easiest way to get good cells is when the bees begin to supersede a breeder. We have an old Imported Italian queen this year, that has past her fourth year, that has given us over a hundred fine cells by the bees trying to supersede her. We still have this queen, and we think we will be able to keep her over till another spring. It has been the theory of some, that the progeny of these old queens are weak, but it has never shown itself to be such, in a practical way, with us. The last queens we get have always proved to be just as good as the first ones.

(41.) Can I save a queenless colony at this season of the year without uniting it with another? This colony has to be transferred. M. T. CRAWFORD.
Riovista, Texas.

(41.) Yes, you can transfer your colony, and if it has any bees left to amount to any thing, say a half-gallon, give them two or three frames of brood and honey from other hives that can spare it, and your bees will raise themselves a queen, then if there are any drones in or near your yard, she will go to laying this fall. If your bees have been a long time queenless, and workers began to lay, and the combs are full of drone brood, I would not bother with them, but take their honey, make wax out of their combs and let them go. It does not pay to fool with worn out,

laying-worker colonies at this time of the year, and I doubt if it will pay at any season.

(42.) Can queens be raised from laying queens in hives without drones?

MRS. SAM. WAY.

Marietta, Ga.

(42.) I am not sure that I understand your question. Queens cannot be raised, successfully, in hives where there is a laying queen, only at swarming time, or in case of supersedure. We have raised queens in upper stories, and behind division boards in hives where there were laying queens, but with me it was not a success. If you mean whether or not queens can be raised in hives without the presence of drones, I will say yes. The non presence of drones in hives has nothing to do with the rearing of queens, so far as my experience goes. I have seen it stated in print, that queens were no good, raised in colonies where there were no drones, but it was only theory. You must have drones in or near your yard, for the mating of your queens, or they will do no good.

(43.) At what season of the year can I move my bees into a permanent beehouse with the least loss of bees? I will have to move them about 40 yards.

(44.) How close can the hives be placed in the house, side by side, and work successfully? J. W. GREGG.
Gazette, Cal.

(43.) I have but little experience in working bees in house

apiaries, only having worked two during life. I would move the bees when it was too cool for them to fly, and if the weather was not cool enough to keep them shut in for four or five days, I would close the entrance with wire cloth sufficient to keep them in that length of time. When bees have been kept from flying for a while, they always mark their location when they first fly after confinement, and then there will likely be less bees return to the old stands, and of course be less loss. The few that return may soon go back to the new location, and be comparatively no loss.

(44.) I think it would be advisable to place the hives so the entrances will be two or three feet apart. There is usually so little room in a house apiary, that to place the hives further apart than three feet, the house, unless a large one, would not hold many hives. The house apiary that I worked in had the hives about one foot apart, and they seemed to work all right, but I think the greatest trouble would be during swarming time, in the young queens returning to the wrong hive. I think you can place the hives close enough together that you can sit on one while you work the one next to it, and do all right. When you have run your house apiary for a while, tell us how you have succeeded.

(45.) I had a good hive of bees—extra good—last winter, and about the 20th of January they absconded. I would be glad of information concerning this, as I would like to know the cause.

JAY McCULLOCH.

De Luz, Cal.

(45.) If you had given more of the particulars, I think that I could have come pretty near giving the cause. You say it was a good colony last winter; tell me about how long since you had examined that hive, and give me all the details in the case, and I think we can find out what caused them to leave. Some times strong colonies get so near robbed out that they become discouraged, and swarm out. Were the combs clean, and did they have plenty of honey at the time they left? I have had good sized black colonies swarm out and leave in winter, when they seemed all right, and leave plenty of honey in their hives. Were your bees blacks or Italians?

Convention Report.

Southwest Texas Bee-keepers' Association.

The Southwest Texas Bee-keepers' Association met, in third annual Convention, at the Live Oak Apiary, 2½ miles north of Beeville, at 10:45 a. m., September 16, 1896, with Vice President, Mrs. Jennie Atchley, in the Chair.

Opened with a song and prayer.

E. J. Atchley delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by J. L. Cruikshank, of Kinney county. Mr. Cruikshank, in the course of his very interesting and appropriate talk, stated that he was raised in Ohio, and had often heard of the hospitality of the Southern people, but in order to fully realize what there was in true Southern hospitality, one must be with the people on an occasion like this; here, it is demonstrated to its fullest extent; here, a stranger is at home.

After singing "Sunshine in the Soul," the following committees were appointed:

Committee on Program—G. W. Hufstedler, G. F. Davidson and J. O. Grimsley.

Committee on Permanent Organization—E. J. Atchley, Z. H. Osborne and G. F. Davidson.

Committee on Awards—G. W. Hufstedler, J. O. Grimsley and Mrs. Z. H. Osborne.

MRS. M'CALL'S COMMUNICATION.

The Secretary read the following communication from Mrs. E. S. McCall:

"The Southwest Texas Bee-keepers' Association,

Respected Assembly:—On receiving the little pamphlet, announcing the meeting to take place on September 16th and 17th, I was very much astonished to see my name booked for an essay. Well, I must say I was stumped, for I am only a beginner, one of Mrs. Atch-

ley's scholars, in the class of beginners, and don't know much to say on the subject, where so much could be said, though I am, you might say, one of those old-timey ones that's always used to seeing bees at home, and hardly ever know any good of them; some times they would do well, then again they would do nothing.

I little dreamed that there was so much to be learned about bees, until I commenced to read the different books, and then joined Mrs. Atchley's class for beginners. I find the bee business to be very interesting, and the more I read, and handle bees, the more fascinating it becomes. If any body had told me, a year ago, that I could go to a hive, take out a frame, and turn and handle it, all covered with bees, and not get stung, I'd thought they were crazy, or bordering on it fast. It is so interesting an occupation that all the family catch the fever, or craze, or what ever you might term it.

Now, if you will excuse me, I will leave the subject with more competent ones than myself, for it is a good subject, and deserves better handling. Always ready and willing to do my teacher's bidding, in my feeble way, I am,

Respectfully,

MRS. E. S. MCCALL.

Wells, Texas.

The query box was opened, and two questions discussed before noon.

(1.) How much is the greatest amount of honey secured from one colony, in one season; comb and extracted, and what kind of bees stored it?

G. F. Davidson—Extracted 1200 pounds of cat-claw honey in one

season, from two colonies of Italians. The queens were "dollar queens," from Mrs. Atchley. Furnished drawn combs.

Mrs. Jennie Atchley—Extarcted 500 pounds per year, for three years, from a colony of Italians. The queen was one of A. I. Root's "dollar queens."

G. W. Hufstedler—Have taken 150 pounds of comb honey.

J. L. Cruikshank—By way of a general report—Began in spring of 1895, with 144 colonies of black bees; run 100 for honey; increased to 210, and secured 18,000 pounds extracted honey. Began in spring of 1896, with 308 colonies, took 20,000 pounds extracted honey, all gathered in 35 days. Increased to 428. Part Italians, part blacks.

(2.) What was the original name of the black bees?

G. W. Hufstedler—German.

J. O. Grimsley—Quoting from Prof. Cook, who is good authority, we find that of the species of *Apis mellifica* (the hive bee), the race of *Apis mellifica nigra*, German bee, is divided into four classes: Carniolan or Krainer, Heath, Austrian, and Common black. Blacks are evidently German.

E. J. Atchley—They were likely introduced by the early German settlers, and are the German bees.

After the usual ceremonies of a temporary adjournment, the Convention repaired to another part of the grove, where all enjoyed a

typical pic nic dinner, which will long be remembered by every one present.

Afternoon, First Day.

The Convention was called to order at 2:15 p. m., and, as Mrs. Atchley was suffering with a severe cold, E. J. Atchley was appointed to the Chair.

After a song, the minutes of the second annual meeting were read and approved.

The committees on program and permanent organization were given further time to report.

An original poem, by Mrs. C. W. Webb, was next on program. [We haven't room to give the poem in full, in this issue, and rather than divide it, we hold it all for next month.—Ed.]

The Query box was opened, and lively discussions brought out.

(3.) Can a person drive swarms from place to place, while in the air, before clustering? Mr. Cruikshank, please answer.

J. L. Cruikshank—In a large apiary, where bees are permitted to swarm, there's often several out at a time. Have, when I had one already clustered, and another one came out, and I did not want them to unite, often mounted a hive, or something else, between them, and the swarm in the air would drift off in the opposite direction. I think one can drive a flying swarm in that way. At least I have done so in my apiary.

(4.) Did you ever use any device for catching swarms?

J. L. Cruikshank—During the swarming season, I have used a small box, containing bees. The box is made with one of the sides covered with wire cloth. In the morning, a half pint to a pint of bees are put in the box, and when a swarm issues, this box of bees is hung in a convenient place. The bees in this box attracts the swarm and they cluster on it. The bees must be renewed each day.

J. B. Madray—I use the Manum swarm catcher.

G. F. Davidson—Don't find the Manum catcher a success. I put my swarms right in the hive.

Mr. Cruikshank asked Mr. Davidson why he did not use a hiving box, to which, Mr. Davidson replied that his swarms were large enough to take a box as large as a hive, so he would just take a hive at the start, and let one operation hive a swarm.

G. W. Hufstedler—I just take them down by main strength.

O. H. Stevens—Clip the queens' wings, and when they swarm, cage the queen, hang the cage up and the bees will cluster on it, and can be hived without any trouble.

S. G. Davison—I just cut the limb off, and shake them down in front of the gum, and they go in all right.

[CONTINUED NEXT MONTH.]

Those "Sweet" Pictures.

The Southwest Texas Bee-keepers' Association was photographed en masse; size of picture proper, 6x10 inches. Price 50 cents; by mail, 10 cents extra. Unmounted, 50 cents, by mail. Send orders to Watkins Bros., Beeville, Texas, or to The Jennie Atchley Co.

"NORTH AMERICAN" NEWS.

BY JAMES PEARSON.

FOR THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Our North American Bee-keepers' Association met at Lincoln, as per call, October 7 and 8. There was a good crowd out, considering the time and times, and especially, do we feel proud of the harmonious feeling which existed all along the line. We did not get to attend it all the time, on account of other work, but the arm full of QUEENS, which you sent, were distributed, and each lucky person seemed grateful for it. We were asked by a good many, whether Mrs. Atchley or any of her family was there. Surely, you, your family and your paper have a host of friends in the North. I presume you are not very well acquainted, personally, but your words are very fresh in the minds of many. Surely, "kind words can never die." How interesting it is to meet such pleasant faces. Dr. Miller favored us with a couple of solos, also the Nebraska State University Quartette favored

us a couple of times. The Chancellor extended a very warm greeting, and provided guides, to take the visitors through all the University. Also a couple of hours were spent in "taking in the city." The Nebraska State Bee-keepers' Society provided entertainment for outsiders, and indeed every thing was done to make the visit with us agreeable, and we hope the time is not many years hence, when the visit will be repeated.

The "President's Address," by Hon. A. I. Root, of Ohio, was full of valuable thought, and especially agreeable for the reverence to Divinity, as help, which he acknowledges all through life. We are somewhat astonished to note how many leading bee-keepers are earnest Christian men and women; it is right, and we earnestly hope all will be. We are called upon to handle the direct product of Providence, viz., bees and honey. Never has a bee-keeper yet been able to actually train bees to do thus and so, but rather to train ourselves, by becoming accustomed to their ways, and act accordingly, in order to produce the required results. What a fine thing it would be if we could all give up the idea of knowing so much ourselves, and stop and see how little we know, and how wonderful is the wisdom of God, made manifest in Nature, all around us. Let us train ourselves; let us know more of Nature,

and fit ourselves for the requirements of whatever position we have in life. Nature is the handiwork of the Divine hand, and when we undertake to shape it to fit our position, failure is sure to come. Well, I have about got off of the question, or got to preaching instead of reporting, but I have not very much to report, any more than to say we had a fine time, and you all missed it, that you were not there. We had our photo taken, all in a group, and to say the least, it was the "sweetest" crowd in town.

If we could have utilized the money, time and oratory which have been spent in this Presidential campaign, to the direct advancement of men, it would have been more beneficial. Of course we must have a campaign, but the amount of money expended would scare a common person.

Our bees have done very nicely this year, especially from the common heartsease or false smart weed. Some alfalfa growers claim a good yield of honey from that. Our comb honey sells, in stores, at 15 cents per pound; other products are lower accordingly. Wheat is 58 cents per bushel now, although it has been cheap all summer. Corn is 11 cts. per bu., Oats 9 cts. per bu., rye 26 cts. per bu., potatoes 28 cts. per bu., hay \$2.50 per ton. Money scarce; times hard.

Germantown, Neb.

Texas Conventions for 1897.

Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association.

Meets at Temple, Texas, Feb. 5 and 6, 1897. No hotel bills to pay.

S. D. HANNA, SECY.,
Temple, 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.

South Texas Bee-keepers' Association.

Meets at Beeville, first Wednesday and Thursday in Nov., 1897. No hotel bills to pay.

J. O. GRIMSLEY, SECY.
Beeville, 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!

Until Dec. 15, I can supply you with fine **HOLYLAND QUEENS**: Untested, 75 cts. each, 6 for \$4.25, or \$8.00 per dozen. Tested queens, \$1.50, or the very best breeders \$5.00 each.

WILLIE ATCHLEY, BEEVILLE, TEX.



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.

Wonderful Inventions

In Apiculture!

Work accomplished by Electricity, explained fully in

The Pacific Bee Journal.

After January, an Illustrated Monthly, at 50 cents a year. Send for sample copy. **LOS ANGELES, CAL.**

J. C. Crisp,

Attorney At Law.

Abstracts, Loans, Real Estate.

Notary In Office.

Office over First National Bank, **BEEVILLE, TEXAS.**

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.

For Sale at a Bargain!

35 COLONIES

Of Italian Bees, in Root's Simplicity and Dovetailed hives. Also material and fixtures. New Dovetailed hives and extractors. Must be sold at once. Write for particulars.

T. H. MULLIN, Oakland, 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, Chrisman, Tex.
Burlison Co.

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.

IF

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

T. J. Skaggs Real Estate Co.,

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.

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, LAVACA, 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 ills 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 betetr 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.

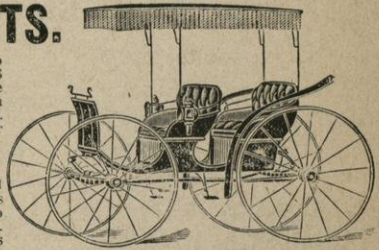
Pull for The Southland Queen.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS.



No. 16 1/2—Surrey Harness, Price \$14.50. As good as sells for \$20.

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 \$40. Send for large catalogue.



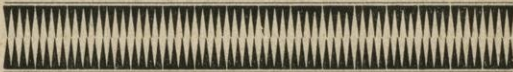
No. 723—Price, with lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, \$60.00. As good as sells for \$90.

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

Honey. Honey. Honey.

George T. Wheadon & Co.,

No. 198 S. Water Street, CHICAGO.



THE HONEY SHIPPERS' FRIENDS.

GEORGE T. WHEADON & CO.
are without a single exception the largest dealers in **honey** in the West.

We will handle your **honey** on commission or buy it outright.

When you send your honey to us you do not have to wait six months before hearing from it, and then find out that it has been stored away in some warehouse out of sight.

All shipments are moved promptly upon arrival at the highest market price, unless otherwise ordered by the shipper.


We make **liberal** advances on large consignments.

WRITE TO US BEFORE YOU SELL.

If you deal with us once you will deal with us again.

Send for stencil, shipping tags and directions for shipping.

We make a Specialty
Of Car-Load Lots.



PROMPT. Investigate Our Responsibility. RELIABLE.

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.



Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee Smoker

WONDERFUL RECORD.

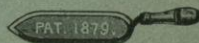
The Standard in Europe and America.

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.

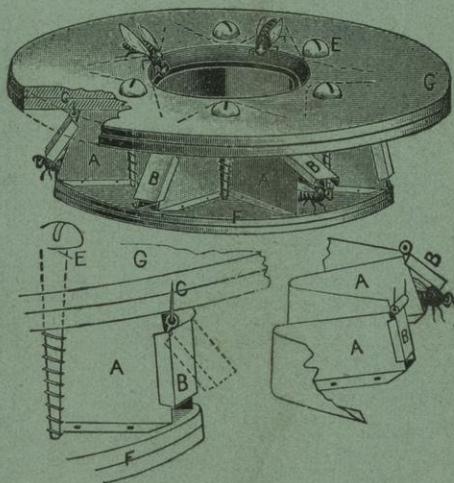
This new **Escape** cannot be gotten up quite so cheaply as some others that are on the market, and for that reason I must sell them at **50 cents** each in lots of **12**; **55 cents** each in lots of **6**; and **60 cents** for a single **Escape**. The rest of the material used with them costs but 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 freedom 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.