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Volume 9.

Number 4.

The Southland Queen

DEVOTED TO THE EXCHANGE OF THOUGHTS
ON APICULTURE.

Published Monthly.

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BEEVILLE, TEXAS, JUNE, 1904.

A Reply to L. B. Smith.

J. E. CHAMBERS.

In the April number of the Queen Mr. Smith opens his quick-firing orthodox battery on me, charged with standard antiquated grape shot. He first desires to know why I should consider his subject an unfortunate selection just simply because he and I had discussed this identical question once, though it was through the medium of private correspondence. Nevertheless he considered it necessary to raise the question again. In view of these facts I do not think any sane man would be at all surprised that I made answer to his article.

Regarding the best hive, his argument was then as now, based on the erroneous belief that, as there are more Langstroth hives in use than shallow ones, they are necessarily superior. My answer then, as now, was that the dumb driven crowd had at all times followed leaders, and that the L. hive had largely been manufactured and

sold by powerful firms, with agents and healers all over the land, and that its extensive use was due more to that fact than to any advantage or superiority it really possessed over other sizes and forms of hives. In proof of this assertion I refer any one to the files of bee journals, dating back over a period of five years. A careful study of these will show that whenever the question was asked which was the best hive the answer was an unqualified declaration that the L. hive was the one and only desirable one, and it mattered not in the least whether these standard goods advertisers were familiar with other kinds of hives or not, the answer was the same, but indirectly the weakness and shortcomings of the standard hive was felt and recognized, or else they would not have recommended the use of the shallow frame super over these deep frames, while all the time decrying the use of odd sized frames in the apiary, and if Mr. Smith desires testimony from those who are not

in line with the shallow hive men, I refer him to *Gleanings*, page 380, May 1, 1903, and to page 630, July 15th, 1903; also to a foot note of Editor Root's on the use of the shallow frames. In that very note Mr. Root bears testimony to the superiority of the shallow frames, under unfavorable conditions, and if they are superior to deep frames what sense is there in not using them throughout the hive. In this connection I want to refer Mr. Smith to E. R. and A. I. Root's kink on page 380, May 1, 1903, and to page 383, same number, also to Mr. Root's foot note, on page 444 of May 1, 1904, the Senior Root, being the author of a standard work on apiculture, I think should command Mr. Smith's consideration when he says he has discovered a new and valuable kink in favor of shallow hives and supers. I want Mr. Smith to ask Editor Root how many people he knows of who have discarded shallow hives. Mr. Root says only one. Furthermore, I want him to look over his catalogues and see if it is not a fact that every manufacturer of note has been literally driven to adopt some kind of a shallow hive. The G. B. Lewis company is the last. I refer him to their late catalogue.

In regard to the claim that Heddon advertised extensively when pushing the sale of his hive I say and defy proof to the contrary that

where Heddon used one line of advertising the standard goods crowd used a thousand, and where Heddon had only himself and a few friends the standard goods trust had a thousand little agencies scattered broadcast over the land aiding their heelers and leggers to cry down the timid and the unsophisticated.

Again, Brother Smith claims that the Langstroth hive is the standard the world over, and remarks that this ought to be conclusive evidence that it is the best. Shades of Socrates, what an argument. However, I don't know how big his idea of the world is but if he will investigate a little he will find that those painstaking and analytic people, the Germans, do not recognize the L. hive as standard, neither do the French nor even the Russians. However it may be the standard in China. Let him consult the standard authorities. I know that its existence is hardly suspected by the majority of the bee-keepers of the outside world.

Again, he asks what advantage the space through the brood-nest can be. Just this, Brother Smith, there are many good apiarists who believe that if bees have a passageway through the center of the cluster during cold weather they will thus be enabled to move from side to side entirely within the warmth of the cluster, thus obviating the

necessity of passing around the cold ends and under the bottom bars, next to the damp, cold, outer air. This is reason enough, but there are others yet. One is without shallow hives and consequent passageways, it becomes impractical to fit hives to the waning strength of colonies in the cold months of the year, and this applies equally to the upbuilding in the spring. Again, Brother Smith, I think it is pretty generally admitted that eighteen inches long by fifteen inches wide is a mighty nice form for a cluster of bees during their winter confinement, and it is impossible to get such a form with your Langstroth hives. I am aware of the claim made by some that it is a matter of little moment about the form or condition for wintering so they have plenty of stores. What a piece of nonsense this is is proven by the fact that not a spring rolls around without us hearing the groans of the weak colony complainants. If Brother Smith will allow me I will tell him of another advantage of the spaces he speaks of. A cluster of bees in a three-story shallow hive will cover the two upper sets of frames nearly solidly, but not reaching down below the top bars of the lower story, they will thus be out of direct contact with the cold and damp, the center of the cluster will be exactly at the top bars of the second story, and be-

tween the bottom bars of the top story, with a one-fourth inch space from side to side. The bees in this space are never dormant, but move freely from side to side, distributing honey wherever needed and generating within the center of the cluster all the necessary heat. This heat rises naturally and evenly distributed and passes upward between the combs, thus warming and softening the honey above, and if there ever was an L. hive invented that enabled a cluster of bees to secure this even distribution of heat I never saw it, and I have used them by the hundreds. However, Brother Smith may have the notion that wood is harder to keep warm than wax and honey. If so, I refer him to the arguments advanced by E. R. Root, when discussing thick top bars. Brother Smith attempts to tell me how I will answer his article, but I beg him to remember that I have not asked any second-hand goods. He admits his practical ignorance of the sectional brood-chamber hive and system intended to go with it, but no doubt thinks that he is in an excellent position to tell something about it for all that. However, I do not admit any authority proceeding from one who has no practical knowledge of the subject he is trying to discuss. But if he really desires to know something of the advantages of sectional hives I commend to his considera-

tion the following articles: By Morrison, page 271, August 1, 1903, also Root's foot-note and to Mr. Aiken, in the American Bee Journal of February 19, 1903, page 118, and page 166, American Bee Journal of March 12, 1903, also the articles of Louis Scholl and Mr. Stachelhausen, and lastly to the article of Mr. Kuehne, in Gleanings of May 1, 1904, page 444. These men have practical knowledge of the subject in question, and are certainly the peers of any standard hive man that I know of.

As to the Carniolan race of bees breeding out of season I am not sure that Doolittle is not the author of that fine piece of southern bee-knowledge. At least allow me to refer Mr. Smith to Stachelhausen, page 55, Gleanings, January 15, 1903, in defense of the prolific races, and to H. H. Hyde's article in Gleanings, page 338, April 15, 1903. When perusing Mr. Hyde's article his eyes will be opened to the fact that the great champion of the Italian race, the venerable A. I. Root, admits the weakness and practical worthlessness of that race in Cuba, where an extended season is the rule. Our young friend tells our worthy veteran the only remedy, but he, like Brother Smith, is conservative, and I think there are many others who have admitted the same thing. Mr. Hershisser has made the same observation even in the north, and

Mr. Davenport of Iowa claims blacks superior in that respect. I mention this to show Bro. Smith that I am by no means alone in the belief that the Italians are no fit race for our southern country, but why argue a thing that is so self-evident that even the blind must know it. Of course I know that Brother Smith and others will argue that weak brood-rearing powers are no evidence of any individual weakness, but in the name of common sense I ask can any race be stronger individually than it is collectively? In other words I maintain the true strength of any race is shown by its collective strength, throughout the entire season, and if true and I think few can doubt it, measured by this standard the Italians are anything but a strong race. Does Brother Smith want any other evidence of their weakness? If so it is to be found in the fact that spring dwindling has always been one of the main drawbacks to successful bee-keeping in the north. Various reasons have been advanced to explain the cause of this condition, but the real and only logical one was set forth by B. Taylor in 1895, in an article in the American Bee Journal of that year, the date of which I have lost, but the substance of which I distinctly remember. He said in that article that his heavy losses during the previous winter and spring were

attributable to the fact that his bees quit breeding too early the fall before, and of course went into winter quarters weak in young, vigorous bees, and when spring came the old, frazzled wing veterans died off in a bunch and left no young bees to take their place. He proposed to remedy this condition of things by stimulative feeding late in the fall. Now I ask Bro. Smith to say if this was not both an evidence and an admission of the weakness of the Italian race, for Mr. Taylor used none but the pure Italians, and in all seriousness how can a race be strong individually when they are weak collectively for one half the year?

Again I say and defy contradiction that the truly great races of people, animals and insects have always been the prolific ones. History nor entomology does not show any great number of instances where a race without the ability to propagate and perpetuate their species ever reached any decided superiority over the more hardy and vigorous ones.

Mr. Smith has to tell me that his prudent Italians stop brood-rearing when a dearth of honey prevails. Let us see—that would indicate practical wisdom, therefore reasoning power, but he does not tell us why they do not use some of that prudence to prevent clogging of the brood-nest and practical extermination during a

big part of the season. However, I didn't seem to get hold of any of this prudent kind, though I have some of his prudent stock, but there is yet other evidences of their weakness in this respect. If a colony of Carniolans are made queenless and broodless laying workers develop almost immediately, but with Italians they often dwindle to a mere handful before there is any sign of them. Now it appears to me that the significance of this fact can hardly be overlooked, for under these conditions every bee would instinctively feel called upon to use the breeding and nursing power to the utmost in order to restore normal conditions in the colony, but I reckon here is where the prudence of the Italians comes in, for I suppose being endowed with reason, they know better than to waste any food and nursing on drone larva. However, they generally wake up in time to put a few grubs in cells before they peter out, and I think the relative difference in this respect very well illustrates the propagating and perpetuating strength of the two races, and come to think of it, Alley says they are too prudent to build queen cells even, so he does not use them.

Brother Smith says he must believe that I have it in for some of the Italian breeders, but I wish to assure him and all others that

such is not the case, though there are always tender skin men who think a fellow has it in for them if he is in earnest and tries to get at the truth about a matter under discussion.

Mr. Smith says his Carniolans are ahead of his Italians in strength, date, early in April, but he does not expect them to be so when extracting time comes, for swarm they will. Ah! I see. Just as I thought. His implied fear of a lessening of the honey crop by a division of the forces tells the tale against his hive and management. When these big Carniolan swarms come off I know well enough what he will do. According to standard formula he will hive them in a ten-frame hive and wait ten days or possibly two weeks for them to build out the combs and fill them with brood, pollen and possibly a little honey. He is then ready to put on his surplus catcher, but the surplus, oh where is it? Ask the air and the bugs. Now he need not say this is untrue, for I have it under his own signature. Now let us see what I would do with these big swarms if they were to come off in yards under my management. I don't really think they would come, but saying they did, here is what I would do: I would hive them on ten shallow frames, containing half sheets of foundation, except the two outside frames, which would be drawn

combs. On top of this colony would put a case of thirty-two 4x sections with full sheets of foundation in them, at the same time placing a narrow rim under the bottom hive to give air and moisture, for a few days. In six days if the flow was good I would brush out most of the bees from the old hive and at the same time place a second case of sections under the first one. In six days more I would kill the old queen, and after two days more shake the young queen and bees into the swarm, and use the now nearly empty combs of extracting colonies or those not preparing to swarm, or if preferable I would put a screen cloth over the top of the section case and place those combs above it and as soon as the sections were finished I would remove the cloth and re-unite the whole colony. In my locality the two cases of sections would ordinarily be finished in from fifteen to twenty days, and I have had it done in twelve days. Now all I ask is a comparison of the two methods by unbiased minds.

He claims that there is no logic in quoting a recognized authority in order to prove an already generally accepted truth. Shades of Moses and all the Prophets! Who ever heard of such a style of reasoning? If this be true what use is history in proving and sustaining anything? He also wants t

know what I mean by unsupported statements of himself and others, and says if he states a thing and backs it up by quotations from some one else, how can it be unsupported? I might answer this by referring him to his own contention, that a reference to recognized authority was not logical nor reasonable. However I will answer him by saying that he did not quote any one in defense of his position, but plagiarized, almost word for word, the same old arguments that I have read in the bee journals for the past fifteen years. Let him go back to his article and see what kind of backing up he did.

Again he asks if I do not handle frames when looking for a possible case of foul brood. No, indeed, the sense of smell is far more reliable. In the early stages I don't believe Brother Smith would know it from any other dead brood, but separate the hives through the center and put your nose to the combs—the smell is a never failing sign.

Again, Mr. Smith says that the six-inch bodies would have to be tiered up at least six stories high in order to be equal to the L. hives three stories high, and let it be understood by implication that his Italians fill these hives with bees, brood and honey throughout the greater part of the season, but if he has a strain of bees of that race

that can be relied upon to do this every year, he certainly has a kind that I have never seen, for all too often I have found, after the first little spurt of brood rearing was over, that they only filled from four to six combs scatteringly, with a handful of bees roaming about forlorn and languid and utterly incapable of using the three stories to any advantage for either wax-working, brood-rearing or honey storing, but it is entirely useless to say any more on this line. Every man of experience knows that they can not and do not keep these large hives well stocked with bees. I have some of Brother Smith's good strain, but in two years they have never filled a three-story six-inch hive half full of anything.

He is careful to make the assertion that the shallow frames only have two advantages over the deep ones, but he does not take into consideration the trouble of piercing the end bars, threading wire and embedding it into the foundation, together with the time it takes to get it just tight enough. I think I can nail up and put foundation in two shallow frames while he is making and wiring one of his, and my work would be the neater, not because I claim to be more skillful than he is, but because it takes less skill to make a good job with the shallow frames. I am sorry, Brother Smith, but

rank ignorance is shown in this last contention of yours.

His admission that the shallow frames are much lighter carries with it all unbeknown to himself a tacit acknowledgment that they are more mobile and easier handled, for weight is incompatible with mobility and ease of manipulation, and of course even the people at Terrell and Austin know that they are easier handled in pairs than the deep ones, and also more readily freed of bees, but perhaps these two latter qualities are of no value to our good friend, but to a man who works bees they are very valuable, nay, almost indispensable.

The remainder of his article is not before me, as it is a continued story, but as soon as it appears in the May number of the Queen it shall have my earnest attention, and though I may not treat it according to orthodox ideas, I am perfectly willing to promise that its daddy won't recognize it when it comes home.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association takes place at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at College Station, Texas, this year on July 5th

to the 8th inclusive. To every bee-keeper of the state is extended a cordial invitation to attend this meeting, as it promises to be the best ever held. Preparations are being made to take care of a larger gathering of people than in any previous years, and you will be welcome.

A good program has been gotten up for this meeting, a copy of which is given herewith. You will find many important subjects on the program which will be discussed by the members during the convention, and it will pay you to hear them. The most important and interesting feature of the program is the "Question Box," which gives every bee-keeper, new or old in the business, a chance to ask questions of any kind and they will be answered and discussed by "those who know," making it of great value to beginners especially, and to older ones, too.

The meeting takes place during the Farmers' Congress, when people from everywhere come to attend the meetings of the different branches of industries whose associations meet here just like the bee-keepers do.

Low excursion rates will be in effect at that time so that all can attend without much cost. Therefore you are urgently invited to take advantage of this, and you will be well repaid for the time you spend attending this meeting.

You will also find it profitable to take a visit to the college experimental apiary here at the station, as you will find many things of interest there. It is perhaps the best equipped apiary in the United States if not in the country. You will have to come to see it for yourself, as it would take many pages to explain its arrangement.

It is hoped that you will be in attendance and that you will have a good time and obtain much valuable information.

Be sure and come in early so as to be present at the first session of the meeting. There will be much important business transacted and all the members and others should make it a point to be here in time.

PROGRAM.

Tuesday, July 5, 10 a.m.—Opening exercises, president's address, secretary's report, etc.

2 p. m.—What are the Essential Qualities for Making a Successful Bee-Keeper? By L. Stachelhausen, Converse, Texas.

Present Standing of Foul Brood in Texas. By Louis H. Scholl, College Station, Texas.

The 4x5 Section Super and its Advantages. By Dr. J. B. Trehon, Floresville, Texas.

Natural or Artificial Increase. Which is the Best? W. O. Victor, Wharton, Texas.

The Shallow or the Divisible, or the Regular Langstroth, Which. W. H. Laws, Beeville, Texas.

Wednesday morning, 9 a. m.—Production and Proper Grading of Section Honey. W. E. Crandall, Floresville, Texas.

Importance of Uniform Standard Cans for Texas. Udo Toepperwein, San Antonio, Texas.

2 p. m.—Criticism of the Laws Baby Nuclei for mating queens. Discussion led by O. P. Hyde, Floresville, Texas.

The St. Louis Convention and When and How to Go. H. H. Hyde, Floresville, Texas.

How Many Colonies will a Good Range Support, and What Should the Bee-Keeper Pay for Such Location? J. K. Hill, Uvalde, Texas.

Successful Management of Out Apiaries. Carl Wurth, Floresville, Texas.

Thursday, 9 a. m.—Morning session.

2 p. m.—Question Box.

The convention will open at the time named. Come early and take part.

An exhibit of apiarian products will be made and blue ribbons for first prizes and red ribbons for second prizes will be awarded. All of the bee-keepers who have something to show will please write the secretary about it, and make arrangements to help make this a great show of bee-keepers' productions.

The preimum list is as follows:

BEEES.

Best single comb nucleus, golden Italian.

Best single comb nucleus, three-band Italians.

Best single comb nucleus, Holy-lands.

Best single comb nucleus, black bees.

Sweepstakes on bees, greatest number of different races—one-frame nucleus.

HONEY.

Best exhibit of section comb honey.

Best sample (12 pounds) case of section honey.

Best exhibit of bulk comb honey.

Best sample (12 pounds) bulk comb honey.

Best exhibit of extracted honey.

Best sample (12 pounds) extracted honey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best exhibit of bees-wax; best sample cake bright, yellow wax, not less than two pounds; best gallon of honey vinegar; best display of honey plants, pressed and mounted.

As secretary of the Texas Bee Keepers' Association, I wish to extend you a cordial invitation to join our association. Our membership includes the foremost and most extensive bee-keepers of the state. Our objects are, first, to learn as much as possible about the bees and how to secure the largest possible profit from them;

second, to aid the beginner in bee culture and give him every possible assistance; third, to protect and look after the interests of our members at all times, and especially to secure suitable legislation which shall at all times protect the bee-keeper and his interests. The beginner in bee culture, the small bee-keeper, is by no means barred from membership in our association. On the contrary, we welcome him heartily. The Texas Bee Keepers' Association holds its annual meeting each July at College Station, Texas, in conjunction with the Farmers' Congress. At that time very low rates are granted by all railroads of the state, and the trip to College Station is not only a pleasant recreation and vacation but the practical information gained many times repays the amount expended in the trip. By attending this meeting once a year the beekeepers are enabled to talk over all matters of interest, discuss new methods, and in short each man profits by the experience of all the others. We feel certain you would enjoy and appreciate belonging to this association, especially as the annual membership is but one dollar per year, and the only other requirements are that the applicant must be a white person, and interested directly or indirectly in beekeeping. This \$1 membership fee also includes membership in the National Bee-Keepers' Association.

tion. The latter association includes all the progressive and prominent bee-keepers in the United States and Canada, is backed by ample funds and looks after the interest of its members everywhere. For example, if a member of the National Association who is a poor man, should be prosecuted for some alleged damage done by his bees, the National Association takes up the matter and fights his case in the courts, with the best legal advice and help that money can procure, and this without costing the bee-keeper a cent. The National Association also detects and prosecutes firms and individuals who adulterate honey or sell imitations of honey, thus keeping up the price of pure honey and thereby benefitting every bee-keeper. In addition to these advantages, members are allowed special discounts upon subscriptions to all bee journals and magazines. To secure the benefit of this reduction in subscription prices the subscriptions and cash for same must be sent to the secretary at the same time that annual dues are sent in. The regular prices of the various magazines and the special price granted to members of the association are given below.

American Bee Journal, weekly, regular price \$1, association price 75 cents.

American Bee-Keeper, monthly,

regular price 50 cents, association price, 25 cents.

Progressive Bee-Keeper, monthly, regular price 50 cents, association price, 25 cents.

Gleanings, semi-monthly, regular price \$1, association price, 50 cents.

Bee-Keepers' Review, monthly, regular price \$1, association price 75 cents.

Pacific Bee Journal, monthly, regular price 50 cents, association price, 25 cents.

Southland Queen, monthly, regular price \$1, association price 50 cents.

The Rural Bee-Keeper, monthly, regular price, 50 cents, association price, 25 cents.

In view of these advantages do you not believe that \$1 invested in membership to the Texas Bee-Keepers's Association would pay you? I assure you the association will give you every assistance possible. Applications, together with the \$1 membership fee, should be forwarded to the undersigned. Trusting we may have the pleasure of enrolling your name as a member of the Texas Association, and that we may hear from you in regard to this matter at an early date, I am very truly yours,

LOUIS H. SCHOLL.

College Station, Texas.

CUT THIS OUT.

We are anxious to keep your name on file so that we can mail

you any bulletins that we may get out from this department here at the Agricultural and Mechanical College and Experimental Station. Therefore I would urgently request you to kindly fill out the blank below as complete as possible, giving your name and address and county correctly, together with the number of colonies, honey produced and the other matters, as this is very important.

Your Name.

Postoffice.

County.

How many colonies?

How many Italians?

How many common?

No. 8 and 10 frame hives.

How many box hives?

How much honey per year?

How much bulk comb?

How much extracted?

Average per colony?

How much beeswax?

Give names of principal honey plants

Give names of neighboring bee-keepers.

QUANTITY OR QUALITY.

A Strong Plea for a Better Article of Extracted Honey—Importance of Having All the Combs Sealed and Left on the Hive—Some Excellent Hints that will Bear Careful Reading.

DAN WHITE IN GLEANINGS.

So far as saying anything in Gleanings is concerned I have been silent a long time. Possibly I can not now say anything that will be of any benefit to bee-keepers and readers; but you know we differ and have notions of our own. I have carefully noted from time to time theories, notions and practical ideas advanced by the different writers. Valuable things have been brought out through the different writers, and we must admit advancement on many lines. So it may be well to let all have their say. Even if some of us are cranks, may be we can find something good in what they have to say.

Of course I never thought honey could be put in paper packages, but that very thing is being done, and it has been said right out plain in print that the honey must be well ripened.

Now, if consumers will only catch on to this, and I believe they will, it will be a grand step in the way to educate the masses that a high grade honey only can be put up in paper, and the thin, unripe stuff must be put in glass or tin. What I want to see is some way devised for extracted honey to

stand up and speak for itself the same as a section of No. 1 comb honey shows up when in the market.

I will go back and say something about my experience the two past seasons. All the surplus honey of 1902 came in in nine days, and in 1903 in about ten days. Now if quantity had been my aim I should certainly set the extractor in motion, but as quality is my motto first, last and all the time, this honey was left in the hives as usual until August or September; but as these months gave so few warm days suitable for extracting heavy honey, the most of the work was done in October.

I hope no one will think I save labor by leaving my honey in the hives in this way. No, sir; I go through all sorts of trials and inconveniences. Uncapping combs of thick, waxy honey, cross bees and robbers, (especially the two past seasons), on the alert for any move made about the apiary; but my main desire was gratified to know my customers, as usual, would get honey of the highest quality, or in other words, as good as liquid honey can be. Now then, had I set the extractor in motion during this rapid flow I could have increased my yield in bulk and pounds. How easy this would have been! No robbers, no uncapping, thin honey, everything lovely. By extracting late, as is my

custom, I estimate a shrinkage of at least one-third, principally by evaporation.

I have heard it advocated that even comb honey, by leaving it in the hives several weeks, improves in quality, and I believe it. I go back to December, 1902, page 1019, and repeat the trials of a Wisconsin bee-keeper, who produces more honey than he can sell. We note his experience with commission men, how he works his home market, and is at times so disgusted and discouraged that he feels like throwing his crop outdoors. He expects some one will endeavor to soothe him by advising and talking about over production. He claims a lack of confidence in the purity of what we offer for sale. He also notes a glimmer of light begins to illuminate the future of the bee-keepers, and that is the projected honey-producers' association.

Again, on the same page, but by another bee-keeper, he says wholesale marketing will be the only real aid through organization, or devoting our time to our home markets.

We now note again some things said on page 1017 at the Chicago and Northwestern convention, and that is, co-operation among bee-keepers for the purpose of selling honey. All agree that, if comb honey is put upon the market properly there will never be any trouble in selling it. Then, again,

they go so far as to say the world has never seen the time when there was too much fancy white honey, but it is the liquid honey that is the drag, and it is this honey that needs help in selling. Now I feel like rolling up my sleeves and taking the attitude of a prize fighter. Don't you know if liquid honey had always been put upon the market properly there would never have been any trouble in selling? Don't you know this big world has never seen the time when there was enough fine, fancy, white liquid honey? Don't you know there are some bee-keepers scattered all over the country putting honey on the market that is just as far from the real thing as soup made from a rooster's shadow is from the real thing? Talk about educating the people! You might as well try to educate a calf to climb a telegraph pole tail foremost as to keep on in the same old way with liquid honey. There are many wrong ways and only one right way to do almost any thing. If I ever agree with co-operative concerns or individuals they must go at this thing in earnest and look after quality in liquid honey. They must say to every man who extracts anything and everything from the brood-nest during a rapid honey-flow in order to stop swarming and give bees room, "We will not help you sell such stuff; but we will do

everything in our power to prevent your selling it."

But here comes a chap who says, "My honey was partially capped and ripened before extracting." They must say "No sir," to him. "We are going at this thing right now, and we will have nothing to do with a liquid honey that is not just as good in quality as it can be."

This very way I am writing about has gradually educated the people in this section of the country, so I consider the disposition of 3000 or 4000 pounds a very small matter. I have seen the time when I was pretty well discouraged peddling around from house to house; but the time finally came when I had them educated so far as quality is concerned.

Now, I wanted to do some more educating, and that was that they must buy a 12-pound gallon can and I dropped the small packages. Now I can sell a customer twelve pounds just as easily as I once did a small tumbler of honey, and here is a point worth looking after. Don't you know many have been educating the people that honey is a luxury by using bottles and tumblers, in this way many times making extracted as dear as the best comb honey? One of these packages would find its way in a family. It was soon licked up by the children; then it would be a long time before any more honey

found its way in that house. You see, I want to find a market that will dispose of large quantities for my brother bee-keepers. What we want is to dispose of large quantities of honey in cities and villages where at present very little honey is consumed. I will now give my plan. I should certainly adopt it if I had a large surplus. I would get a small gasoline stove and learn how to make small biscuit. I would go to city No. 1, call upon a leading grocer, and ask him to let me start him in the honey trade. With his consent I would start my baking oven. Then every customer would be invited to eat buiscuit and honey. While they were eating of course I would be talking. I would tell them we were going to have this very quality of honey here for sale in gallon packages; give them the price, and show them that this was the way to buy cheaply, and that they could afford to use it as liberally as any thing they use upon their table. I should certainly make some sales right on the spot. They would get suitable reading matter from me, telling them all about liquid honey. I could tell them to let their neighbors know all about this good honey, and just where to find it, and give them to understand they could always depend upon this fancy grade of honey sent direct from the bee man to their grocer. I would label it "No.

1 Fancy Extracted Honey." Possibly I would stay in this place two or three days, when I would be ready for the next place. Now, when the bee-keepers organize or co-operate they can put a man on the road. Find out the bee keepers who want help and those who put up only No. 1 fancy honey, then secure a market for his product.* Commission will not be much when sold in this way. Then after the first season markets would be established for the following season.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have said much more than I expected to, but I want to add that I have, from time to time, sent for honey that cost me double what it was worth, simply to satisfy myself what quality of honey was being offered by some who have more honey than they can easily dispose of; and for years past I have never stepped into a grocery store where liquid honey was in sight when I did not sample it. I am glad to say that I have found some No. 1, but sorry to say that more than half was all the way from medium good to unripe stuff unfit to be called honey.

Is this going to educate the masses to eat honey? I fear not; and can our ways be made better?

New London, Ohio.

[I wish our friends could see Dan White and hear him talk, for

he writes just as he talks. He is one of those sturdy, practical dollar-and-cent bee keepers whom it is a pleasure to meet. He does not write very often, but when he does he gives us something that is like his honey—first-class.

It is too true that much of the honey that goes on the market is not ripened as it ought to be. The poor quality of some of the pure honey and the vileness of the glucose imitations on the market have done much to disgust people with extracted honey.

It is E. D. Townsend of Michigan who preaches and practices the same thing taught so forcibly and plainly by Mr. White, namely, that honey must all be sealed and left on the hives until it attains that richness and flavor that is possible only when the bees have had time to ripen it as nature has designed they should. The extra price paid more than pays for the bother.

Once in a while one of our correspondents writes an article that is so true and good that I feel like asking our readers to "paste it in their hats." This is one of them. Yes, I propose having it struck off in pamphlet form to be sent out with every extractor made by the A. I. Root company.—Ed.]

[Note—The above from the pen of Mr. White is well worthy of reprint, and as it is right along the

line of my thoughts that I desire to mention it, and gladly give it to my readers.—Ed.]

Notice to Bee-Keepers.

The St. Louis convention of the National Bee Keepers's Association meets September 27th to 30th next.

I am getting up a carload of beekeepers to go in a solid tourist Pullman sleeper from San Antonio on September 24th. The same will either go over the Katy or the I. & G. N. I am making complete arrangements now and expect to make up a big crowd. You can buy your tickets by way of San Antonio, or you can get them by way of any connecting point on whichever route the car goes. You can buy tickets on any line—you choose and come back when you please, but the object is to all go together and have a regular convention on the way. If you go with the car you must advise me of the fact not later than August 15th, enclosing me \$3.50 for each berth you occupy in the sleeper. Two can go together and occupy one berth, and of course it would only cost then \$1.75 each. You see, this sleeper fare must be paid me by August 15th that I can turn it over to the Pullman company and give them thirty days' notice to have the car ready for us, or else we can not secure it. This

will be a great treat to have a car load go from Texas. By going thus and in force, and making a big show we can get the National to meet in San Antonio in 1905.

For further information call upon or address

H. H. HYDE,
Floresville, Texas.

Letter from Mr. Scholl.

I write to find out what steps are being taken to have a bee and honey exhibit from your locality. Will you please let me know at once if anything is being done along these lines and to what extent. You are perhaps aware that this matter has been put in my charge, and I am trying to get stuff for the Texas bee-keepers' exhibit together that there will be a creditable exhibit of bee keepers' products at the St. Louis fair.

Mr. F. W. Taylor, chief of the department of agriculture of the fair, under which the bee-keepers' exhibit comes, has written me that the case for our exhibit is now ready, and to let our exhibit come forward.

It is about twelve feet long, seven feet high and about four feet wide, a glass and golden oak case. It will cost the bee-keepers about \$145, and each exhibitor will have to pay his pro rata of the space taken.

The Texas World's Fair Com-

mission will pay all of the freight and express charges. Therefore it will be best for us to get all of this stuff together and ready so that I can take charge of it as soon as we are ready to let it go forward, and then I can turn it over to the commission.

You will please let me know at once what is being done and keep me posted and oblige. I will say further that I have been acting for the bee-keepers' associations of Texas in getting this exhibit up, and the fair commission is very anxious to have this exhibit.

Will you please help me through the columns of the Queen and urge upon each bee-keeper the importance of a good exhibit at St. Louis?

Yours truly,
LOUIS H. SCHOLL.

College Station, Texas.

[I would suggest that each reader of the Queen in Texas take up this matter with Mr. Scholl at once, as this opportunity may never occur again in a life time. Let all come forward and let us make a good Texas exhibit.—Ed.]

This has been one month that I have not had time to eat full meals, as I have handled every comb of about 500 colonies of bees, caught the queens and helped prepare the bees for shipment, and we have hauled them 20 to 30 miles to the railroad at Beeville.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

E. J. ATCHLEY - - Editor and Publisher

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

BEEVILLE, TEX., JUNE, 1904.

Terms of Subscription.

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General Instructions.

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 un-
der 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.

By the time this number of the
Queen reaches her readers the
editor will be in Colorado with a
carload of bees, and my Colorado
address will be Littleton, Colo.,
ten miles south of Denver.

I am sorry, indeed, to note that
our Texas honey market is flat,
and no honey moving at anything
like the price it ought to go at.
Certainly I am no prophet, but I
surely guessed it right two
years ago when I remarked that
our honey market would be ruined
in two years, and now it may never
be as active as it once was.

Mesquite is opening up well and
bees are again busy, which means
a good yield if no rain storm inter-
feres, which I trust will not come,
as our mesquite crop is of double
value, even if our honey has no
sale, because the bees will be in
fine condition for winter, even if
we get no fall honey.

Quite a number of my subscrib-
ers applied for the names of honey
buyers and I furnished the proper
addresses promptly, and I will
feel gratified if they succeed in
selling their honey. If any others
desire the names of reliable honey
buyers I will respond promptly, as
it is my aim to help my subscrib-
ers all I can consistently, and don't
be backward, for next year I am
going to try to induce all the honey
buyers to announce in the Queen.

We have had splendid showers
lately, and the earth is nicely car-
peted with beautiful forage, grass
and flower-bearing weeds.

I took a boat ride up the Nueces
river this morning, the 11th, to see
what the bees were getting such
beautiful pollen and some honey
from, and soon we heard the hum-
ming of bees, and we landed and
found them by the thousands
swarming around all the trees that
had poison vines growing up among
the branches, and it certainly does
keep the bees busy and out of

nischief, and it also causes the queens to spread themselves and a heavy brood will be the result. Our bees seldom breed out of season, as a rain sufficient to bring out an abundance of pollen brings out some honey plants later.

Our queen trade has been more active than for some time, and wire orders have come in from California and other states to the amount of from 25 to 300 queens, which were mailed promptly, 50 to 100 per day, besides a heavy mail order business, and the call for breeders and tested queens has been beyond our expectations also.

The editor is going to visit all the honey buyers this coming fall and labor hard in the interest of the Queen's readers, and long before time to make a start for next year's crop I will tell you what kind of honey to raise, and also tell you right where to sell it, as I see right now we must build a new market, and we may succeed slowly, but if we labor together we can do it, and we must do it.

I want each and every reader of the Queen to be present at the fall meeting of our South Texas beekeepers' gathering at Beeville, and let us spend a whole day if necessary in discussing our honey market problem. I mean our Texas

readers, and I think it will well repay each one of you to be present. If you are too busy to come in September we will make it October, then all can find time to come.

I have had quite a number send in their names and dollars for membership in both the South Texas and the National associations, and any reader of the Queen can join both associations for \$1, and for \$1.50 I will have your name recorded in the South Texas, National, and the Texas State associations, and this would be a great help to all.

Things quite amusing will bob up occasionally, and one real amusing incident was witnessed by all present a few days ago, when our little four-year old baby girl, Emma, was very much annoyed by mad bees trying to sting her, and she had to wear a large veil sufficient to hide her face and hands, and when she came to the table to dine the bees would not let her eat, and all of a sudden and with solemnity, she turned to her mama and said, "I wish I could have gotten to God before He made the bees so I could have told Him not to make them." "Well, my baby," replied mama, "what would we do for nice honey to eat if we had no bees?" "I would rather eat molasses than have to wear a bee veil all the time," said little Emma.

I would be pleased if each reader of the Queen would drop me a postal, telling me how many colonies of bees, spring count, each had, and how much honey produced, and give the amount of comb and extracted separate that I may use it as a true statistical report before the National Association next September at St. Louis. Please do not procrastinate in matters like this, but each of you send in by August 15th at most and mention the amount of wax as well as honey.

We have received another large order for bee stings from the same medical firm whom we have supplied for more than ten years. We usually sell them 5,000 to 10,000 bee stings annually.

We call attention to the ad. of Mr. J. E. Chambers, of Vigo, Tex., offering his bees and fixtures for sale. Write him for particulars if you are in search of something good.

Meeting of the National at St. Louis.

September 27 and 28th, International days; September 29th, National day; September 30th will be inspectors' day, when diseases of bees will be discussed. The general manager is preparing a map of the United States and Europe,

on each state to be a little bracketed shelf to contain one pound sample bottles of all kinds of honey the state produces.

Yours truly,

N. E. FRANCE.

Platteville, Wis.

Remedy for Foul Brood.

J. M. Bennigan, of Laguna, gives the following, which he says is a good remedy for foul brood and a preservative of good health among bees. Mix a tablespoon of sulphur to a quart of salt and place on lighting board of hives. I tried this on hives having foul brood, and the colonies are now in first class condition. On colonies that had become weakened the bees have almost doubled. The bees appear to like salt as well as stock. In my opinion it does better than the remedy proposed by the state entomologist, and I have tried them both, said Mr. Hennigan.—Beeville Bee.

[Referring to the above clipping I will say that it is my opinion that Mr. Hennigan is away off, as I tried sulphur, salt and all known remedies on both paralysis and foul brood, and nothing proved to be even beneficial. I tried each of these separate and all together in solution, as well as sprinkling the entire colonies in their hives, also placing it on the alighting boards. This was all tried as far back as

1880, and all known remedies since have been tried, and up to this time no cure has been found. I could kill the bees with sulphur, salt, soda and kerosene oil mixed in solution, and began with a weak solution, making it stronger till it killed the bees, but did not cure either paralysis or foul brood. The best remedies are new honey and warm weather for paralysis and burning outright for foul brood, is my opinion of the matter. —Ed.]

OUR SCHOOL

BY THE EDITOR.

In making increase in the fall in South Texas is it necessary to have the hives full of combs to winter on, or how is best to make fall increase?

SOUTH TEXAS.

It is not necessary to have all brood chambers full of combs. I have divided ten framed brood chambers and placed half the frames in a new hive and made two colonies of one as late as November 10th, and by giving each a full sealed comb of honey, have both colonies come out in fine shape the following spring. If you have two story hives, both super and brood chamber full of combs it is a nice and easy job to just divide the brood and honey of the two chambers and make two colonies. Give a queen to the queenless half from a nucleus too

small and weak to winter, or allow the queenless colony to raise a queen. I have made hundreds of such colonies and have noticed many times that the half that raised a queen far outstripped the colony with the old queen. It seems that when the young queen begins to lay she does not entirely stop, and gets out in February with a stronger colony and a larger yield. Of course to make late fall increase one ought to know his business, and learn his locality, plants, and watch the weather.

In reading all the bee-books and journals, and seeing such a difference of opinion, and that, too, by so many different people, that all seem to be making bee-keeping a success, I would like to know who to follow.

J. D. SWANSON.

Friend S.—I think that if you will take note of all the general principles laid down in all the books and journals you will not find such a wide range of opinions after all. I notice that all practical business people in most all vocations of life have different ideas and work somewhat different, but their general lines are about the same. My advice to beginners is to get some bees and line out after the nearest successful apiarist and soon he will learn how to make bees a paying institution if he is built for a bee man or capable of making any pursuit profitable. Of course a great deal depends on locality, seasons, etc.

When honey is low and slow sale would it pay to run for wax and feed honey for comb building and run a honey crop to wax? I mean if wax keeps up pretty well above 25 cents per pound?

A READER.

Friend R.—You have hit me where I can not flinch, and I am puzzled to know how to answer your question, but I can not allow it to go unanswered. I do not believe it would pay, as feeding back has proved a serious loss to me, as at times when bees get no surplus it seems that there is too much loss in some way, and I do not believe that it would pay to run for wax. Will some one with experience write me?

Give me information regarding foul brood, its cause and cure, and oblige

WM. A. FISHER.

Seldan, Kansas.

Friend F.—Please see the April number of the Queen for information on foul brood. Its cause or cure has never been solved, but the only sure remedy is to cremate bees, hives and all the contents and bury the ashes for extermination. If foul brood gets into the hands of the careless it has a good place for cultivation and the total destruction of apiculture for profit for all time to come. My advice is, do not allow it to remain a day without burning will prove the most profitable.

When writing advertisers say you saw it in the Queen.

Bee-Keeping in Public Schools.

Mr. O. L. Hershiser has been giving a series of lectures on bees before the children of the public schools of Buffalo. Beginning on the 28th of last April and continuing until May 9, every school day, forenoon and afternoon, Mr. H. gave a lecture before a division of the seventh grade children of the public schools. As only about 300 children could listen at a time, and there were 3,500 in the seventh grade, it can be imagined that Mr. H. had to do a good deal of talking. That his lecture was highly interesting is evidenced by the numerous newspaper clippings that have been forwarded to this office. The headings in the papers show that the drones and the stings of the bees themselves came in for a large part of the attention of the children. It seemed very queer to them that the "papa bees" should be thrust out in cold weather after summer's laziness. The sting and its intricate mechanism, how the bee is supposed to sacrifice its life like the Spartan, was likewise enlarged on. The reports go on to speak of the shower of questions that were fired at the speaker at the end of his lecture, giving strong evidence that the children were interested, and fully understood the subject as it was laid before them. Indeed, one paper says that, so rapt was the attention a pin could have been heard to fall at any time. At the close of each lecture a series of stereopticon views were thrown on the screen, illustrating different phases of the subject brought out in the talk. Some slides were borrowed from this office, and some others were made for the occasion. I understand

that these bee lectures are to be a permanent feature of the Buffalo schools hereafter, and why not? If it is interesting and profitable to tell about bird life, why should it not be equally interesting and profitable to tell about bees, ants and other insects? And if it is a good thing for Buffalo, why should it not be for other cities in the United States, and for that matter, for every public school in the country? There are plenty of bee-keepers who are able to give interesting talks on this subject; but I fancy there are not many of them who would be able to lay it before children in such a way that a pin could be heard to drop during the entire talk. Mr. Hershiser is to be congratulated on the success of the venture so far; and his success will mean that the movement will probably be introduced in other schools. Bee-keepers all over the country can do a great deal by bringing the matter before boards of education. Tell them what has been done in Buffalo, and ask them to try the experiment just once. If the result is as successful as at Buffalo the feature will probably become permanent in many other schools. We have a very large collection of slides. Many of them, however, have been broken by being loaned out. In order to help along this laudable movement we have been thinking of having many duplicate slides made to replace those that may be broken, showing bee-keeping from the popular point of view so that the same can be used by lecturers at farmers' institutes and in public schools throughout the United States. We expect to have these slides under way very soon and will sell them

at a nominal price, or rent them, as may be preferred. It will probably be too late to introduce the feature in other schools this season, but if our bee-keeping friends do their duty much can be done to educate consumers on the general subject of how honey is produced, and why it can be produced in such large quantities, and yet be genuine honey, without any glucose about it. This is a very important matter, and I hope the National Association will in some way bring it before the public schools of the country at an early day. The greatest difficulty we have to contend with now is ignorance as to the character and quality of our product. Over half the people suppose that comb honey is manufactured, and a large part of the other half think that liquid honey is largely glucosed. The public need to be enlightened, and the quickest and surest way to do it is through the children. Get a child all fired up with enthusiasm and he will tell his papa and mama what wonderful things he has heard. Then he will want some pure honey, and his parents will have to get some, of course.

I do not know whether Mr. Hershiser started this movement or not. I should not be surprised if he did. He has been identified with quite a number of movements to educate the public concerning the wholesomeness of honey. He has been elected to high offices in the National Association and State organizations; was superintendent of the honey exhibit at the Pan-American and at the New York State exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. He has something over 400 colonies and his crop last year was between 17,000 and 18,000 pounds. Well fitted he is professionally as a lawyer, and practically as a bee-keeper, to act as lecturer on bees before the public schools of Buffalo.

N. E. France, manager of the National, would be a fine lecturer.—Gleanings.

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.

Texas Queens

FROM THE

Cotton Belt Apiaries.

They are as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. You can get them at the following prices: Untested, after April 15th, 50 cents; warranted purely mated, 65 cents; tested, 75 cents; breeders, \$3. We make one, two and three frame nuclei a specialty. Write for circular and price list, which gives full information.

E. A. RIRBLE,

Box 83,

ROXTON, Lamar County, Texas.

For Sale.

My apiaries, consisting of 250 colonies, mostly Carniolans and Carniolan-Italian crosses, also one apiary of Italians, two extracting houses, with extractor, knives, smokers, foundation machine, and all necessary tools for running an apiary. Range unlimited and far above an average location. Good market for all the honey that can be raised adjacent. Will also sell my home with the apiaries if desired. This is a good chance for a man with a small capital to make some money. Write for full information.

J. E. CHAMBERS,

Vigo, Texas.

The Southland Queen, the leading bee journal of the south, only \$1 per annum.

FOR SALE

A Valuable Patent

Apiary.

Means are provided for supporting the hives so that they will be practically inaccessible to the various classes of insects, small animals, vermin and such like, and at the same time the hives are protected from the sun and rain. Also a neat, warm housing is provided in which the hives are enclosed during cold weather. If you are interested in apiculture you cannot afford not to investigate this advertisement. Write at once. Address,

C. O. LETT,

ECLECTIC, - - ALABAMA.

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

WHITE MANUFACTURING CO.

Blossom, Texas.

MEXICAN

JUNE CORN..

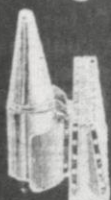
The corn that possesses the ability to produce a full crop when planted as late as the middle of July. Will mature a crop when planted on oat stubble after harvest.

It's a great drouth resister. Price: Pint 20c. Qt. 35c. Pl. 31. Bu. \$3.75

Send 10c. packet of the wonderful new Forage Plant, **AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH** and our handsome New Illustrated 64 page catalogue. Better send your order at once.

TEXAS SEED & FLORAL CO.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

—PRICES OF—

Bingham Smokers and Honey Knives

Smoke engine { largest smoker {		Per doz.	Each.
4-inch stove. {	made. {	\$13 00	Mail, \$1 50
Doctor	3 1/2 inch stove	9 00	" 1 10
Conqueror,	3 "	6 50	" 1 00
Large,	2 1/2 "	5 00	" 90
Plain,	2 "	4 75	" 70
Little Wonder,	2 "	4 50	" 60
Honey Knife,		6 00	" 80

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. W. H. EAGERTY.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR IT?

WHAT?

Are you looking for foundation to use this year? Then don't look any farther, as Dadant's has now been before the bee-keeping world for many years, and stands without a rival today. If you never saw any of Dadant's foundation, send a postal for free sample, together with their catalogue. They guarantee every inch of their foundation to be as good as sample sent, and no complaints ever come against it. They have also revised Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee, and you can scarcely afford to do without this large and valuable book. Postpaid \$1.25. We sell everything needed in the apiary.

CHARLES DADANT & SON,

Hamilton, Illinois.

Everything for the Bee-Keeper The Rural Bee-Keeper

My power costs me nothing. I have a water power plant. My power is derived from the same water wheel that runs my other mills. I would maintain this power if I never sold a bee hive. My location is in a quiet country town, free from labor unions and labor troubles. The cost of living is less here than elsewhere, and my men make a better living here on a moderate salary than they could in other towns on larger salaries. My lumber is the best, cut by the same mills that cut for the eastern markets, but I am nearer the source of supply. My transportation charges are small, and in consequence my dollar buys more good lumber than the dollar of my eastern friends. My machinery is new and the best that money can buy. There is no heavy cost of selling my goods, such as inevitably attends the branch house. The purchaser pays all the bills in the end. If you can deal direct with a party who is favorably located, so that his expenses are minimum, you are the gainer. As the science of bee-keeping progresses and the certainty of returns increases, you will with more confidence make your investments in supplies and be able to better anticipate your wants. I will solicit the southern trade early this fall for next season's business. We will make liberal discounts. Write for prices.

The Rural Bee-Keeper is published in the north, but it will be of interest to bee-keepers everywhere. Correspondence solicited. Send for free sample copy.

Address,

W. H. Putnam,
River Falls, Wis.

A monthly Bee Journal devoted to the interests of bee-keepers of the northwest, will teach you how to make money with bees.

The first number contains valuable information to beginners by Harry Lathrup, A. D. Shepard, M. Facy and others. Shook Swarming, or How to Control the Swarming Impulse, by W. Z. Hutchinson; Co-Operation Among Bee-Keepers, by Walter R. Ansell; the Provost Marshall in the South African War, by Captain Thomas, who is a subject of King Edward; the Home Department, by Mrs. Effie Brown; the report of the annual Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' convention are among the interesting subjects of the first number, which will issue from the press about April 10th. Advertising forms close 20th of preceding month.

We are now at work on the May No., and can assure you that the second number will be more interesting and more valuable than the first. It will be the purpose of the Rural Bee-Keeper to champion the cause of the small country bee-keeper, to show him the way to make money out of bees, by first showing how to produce the greatest amount of choice honey in the shape that will bring the best cash returns with the least expense, and later will show him how to sell it.

Subscribe now. Begin with the first issue and get fifty dollars' worth of good, sound information in one year for fifty cents.

W. H. Putnam,
River Falls, Wis.

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 mar 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.

S. T. FISH & CO.,

Chicago, Ill.

189 S. Water St.

Clubbing Offers!

Here is
a Sample.

Modern Farmer	50
Western Fruit Grower	50
Poultry Gazette	35
Gleanings in Bee Culture	1 00
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