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## **The Southland queen. Vol. I [VIII], No. 11 February 1904**

Beeville, Texas: E.J. Atchley, February 1904

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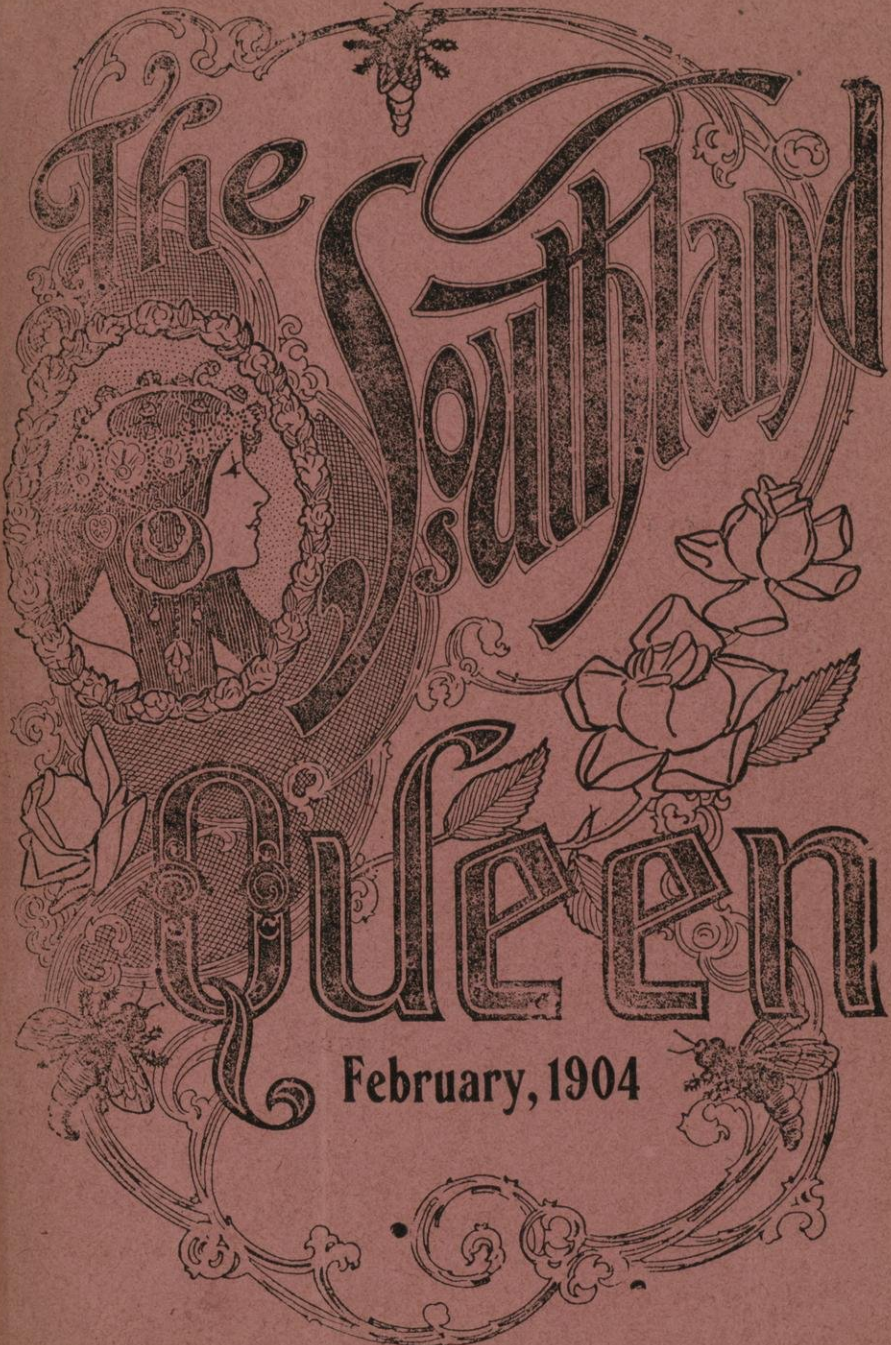
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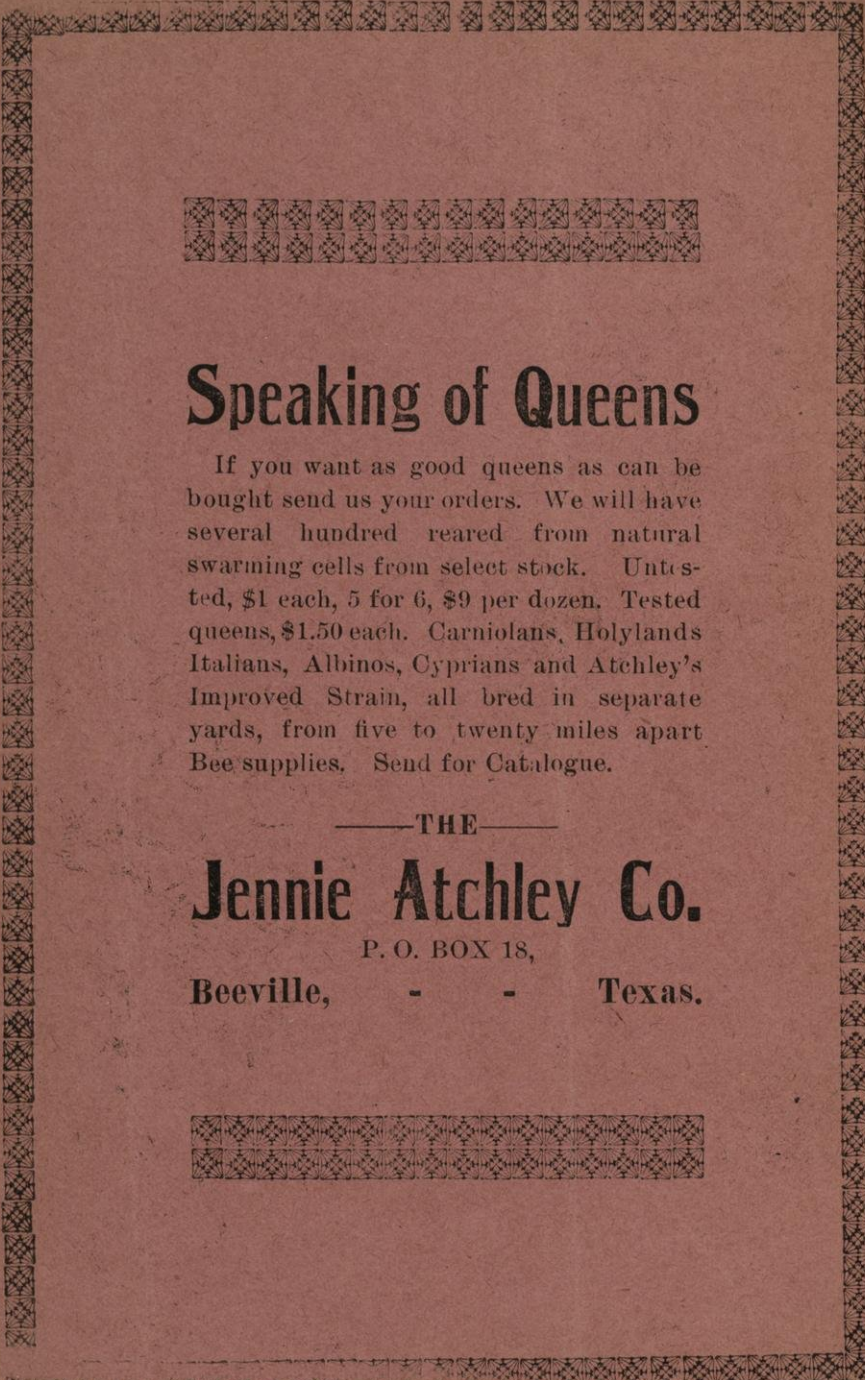
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VI # 11







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—THE—

### Jennie Atchley Co.

P. O. BOX 18,

Beeville, - - Texas.



Volume I.

Number 11.

# The Southland Queen

DEVOTED TO THE EXCHANGE OF THOUGHTS  
ON APICULTURE.

Published Monthly.

\$1 Per Annum.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, FEBRUARY, 1904.

## HIVES AND BEES.

### *Which Kind are the Best?*

J. E. CHAMBERS.

The last two issues of the Southland Queen contained two articles from the pen of Mr. L. B. Smith, in which he attempts to prove the Italian bee superior to all others, and under the head of hives and fixtures he sets forth the good points of the Langstroth hive. I should not have chosen either for a subject to write on unless I had wished to stir up a personal contention with some one. However, Brother Smith has shown good judgment in qualifying his statements to fit his own individual case, for after careful consideration of all his claims, I must say that he has, in my very humble opinion, failed signally to establish anything but his own personal preference, and as a matter of fact that is not of special value in arriving at the truth concerning these two interesting and unset-

tled questions. I shall not attempt to say anything against what he says is best for his own locality and management; he should be a good judge of that, but when he tries to broaden the subject, or establish a fancied superiority for his pet hobbies, he must bring forth not merely the unsupported assertions of himself and others, but also the most powerful reason and undeniable logic. I say and deny successful contradiction that the Langstroth hive has not one single advantage of value to the expert that the shallow hive has not also in a pre-eminent degree. I claim that the following demerits are sufficient to condemn the Langstroth hive: First. It is entirely unfit for a comb honey hive. Second. It is too heavy for any but the strongest to lift, and would kill a buck negro to manipulate, and that kind of manipulation is out of date with me, at least. Third. Combs are much less safe when moving or hauling over rough roads. Fourth. It is harder



to uncap, requiring at least twice the number of strokes with the knife as the shallow frame, and is never so smoothly done. Fifth. The combs are never built as straight nor attached to the wood so well as in the shallow frames. Sixth. Room cannot be given early in the spring to a colony that is weak in mature bees, for fear of overdoing it, but a shallow super containing just half of the cubic space in a full depth Langstroth hive can be given to the profit of all such colonies. Seventh. Langstroth hives cannot be manipulated so as to requeen during the time of swarming, and at the same time keep the entire force busy storing honey. Eighth. Bees in Langstroth hives can not be built up to the greatest possible strength by swapping their supers of unsealed brood for sealed and hatching brood, taken from colonies preparing to swarm, for to take a full depth L hive and brood would mean a too great weakening of that colony, but a half depth super only means a temporary check, as the unsealed brood is given to the colony that furnished the sealed and hatching brood, and lastly the Langstroth hive can not be contracted for comb honey without dummies, nor can it be alternated without the assistance of a buck negro to lift for you.

As to the non-spacing frames

that Bro. Smith praises so highly I can only say that there are fifty of the Hoffman frames in use to where there are one of this kind, and if the Langstroth hive contained nothing more objectionable than Hoffman frames I should not have discarded them. It is impossible to work hives to any advantage by the alternating system with the non spacing frames, and it is impossible to haul them over rough roads without a good deal of special preparation, and there are many other serious faults, so many that I am surprised to hear an intelligent specialist advocating them. However, he is perfectly welcome to all of that kind that will ever be made. I do not think there are a great many bee keepers who will envy him any on account of his liking for them.

In regard to the best race of bees he names the Italians and sets forth the following traits as constituting their claim to superiority: First. They are large, thrifty, robust bees, and get the honey when there is any to get. Third. They are the gentlest bees I ever handled, not excepting the Carniolans. Third. They are almost proof against webworms, and if there were no other bees in the United States but Italians there would be no webworms. Fourth. They are not so much inclined to swarm as other races. Fifth. They are not so subject to paraly-

sis as the goldens. Sixth and last, but not least, they will go further for stores than the native or black bees will.

Now, from the above brief summary it will be seen that Brother Smith has not named a single trait of paramount importance or as constituting an undisputable requisite to the boasted superiority for the Italians. To my mind the trait of first importance in any race is great prolificness, for without that quality there can be no success in bee-keeping, and if there is anything I do know, it is that the Italians have a very small share of that quality. The second trait of vital account is hardiness and good wintering habit. Without this all is uncertainty, and I know that the Italians never winter as well as Carniolans, nor do they come out as strong in the spring, and the third trait of special value is good comb building, and I think few will deny the Carniolan superiority in that respect. As to size and gentleness that is fully settled in favor of the Carniolans, and by the best of authority—Prof. Benton and Mr. Atchley are sufficient, I think. As to the webworm business, Italians are not any better than Carniolans, even not so good, for they are never as strong, and all are likely to be attacked if they get weak, and as to the non swarming qualities of the Italians, that ex-

ists more as a result of the vitiated and poor breeding and nursing powers of that race than from any special virtue in that respect. In regard to their freedom from paralysis he has evidently not read what Mr. Atchley says about that, and I know myself that they are more subject to dysentery and paralysis than any other race, not excepting even the blacks, and pickled brood is common among them.

As to the distance they will fly after nectar I believe that his claim is sustainable, in so far as the poor, little wretched black bee is concerned, but they do not go any further than other improved races. I know this very well, for I have Italian and Carniolan bees around for some miles, with the others of the same kind in reach, and wherever I have found the Italians at work on any kind of bloom I have invariably found Carniolans in plenty, and now in conclusion I want to say that the best race with me is the one with power to breed and nurse a strong force of bees all through the year, to hold themselves ever ready to catch a sudden flow at any time it may come, and to be capable of building snow white comb as fast they need it, and to be able to winter anywhere under any circumstances that bees may be supposed to winter under, and the silver gray bees are the ones that can be



depended upon to do these three things every time.

Vigo, Texas.

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### Teachers' Interstate Examination Course.

Teachers wishing to prepare for examinations should write at once to Prof. J. L. Graham, LL. D., 152-154 Randolph Building, Memphis, Tenn., for particulars concerning his special Teachers' Examination Course.

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### An Ideal Queen-Rearing Locality.

We are having a nice rain today. Farmers are about through plowing for the present. Bees have been bringing in considerable pollen and some honey from elm since early in January when the weather has not been too cold. Cold weather does not seem to affect it very much. With favorable weather bees never run short of stores here until June. July and August are our best honey months, so we

have to look out a little in June that our bees do not run down and not be in shape for our best flow. I think this an ideal place for the queen business, as we do not have very heavy flows through the spring, just enough to keep things going nicely. T. B. BOWNS.

Kernes, Texas, Feb. 5, 1904.

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### My First Colony.

As I promised to write something for the Queen I do not believe I could do better than to commence at the first colony I ever owned. When only seven years old I purchased my first colony of bees in an American hive, and I had fine luck with it as I thought. I bought it in 1875, in the fall, and in the spring of 1876 they were working fine, as I thought. One fine spring afternoon they swarmed out and I wanted them to settle, which they would not. They just circled around, getting further away, until at last they started off and me after them, and I can imagine now I see myself, a little boy, going after my bees from one field to another, until at last I lost sight of them, but thinking I would soon find them further on in front of me, I kept on and at last found myself exhausted. I stopped to rest, and while I was sitting there no one can imagine how I felt, with no bees to watch and pass my time

away. When I got back I went to my colony or empty hive as it was then, and worse than ever, instead of bees I found worms, so I was lost as to what to do. I decided to get some more bees, so in the fall I purchased one more colony, and the next spring, they, like the others, left me. I did not know what to do, but a few days later I was coming from a neighbor's, and on my way a stray swarm came over me, and I set in after them and chased them about a half a mile. I stopped and was watching them go over, when all of a sudden they made a turn around a small bush, and by the time I got there they were settling, and as glad a heart as mine could scarcely have been found. In 1880, I think it was, I purchased fifteen colonies, and I think I increased to twenty-five, and as time passed on I have had from twenty-five to two hundred, and the past season I have harvested ten thousand pounds and sold it in twenty miles of home at 8 and 10 cents per pound. Our bees, after so much hard toil, have got to where we can look to them for our bread and meat. I will tell later on as to our management for comb and extracted honey. R. C. A.

Honey dissolved in hot water is good for hoarseness and coughs, beneficial in diptheria, influenza and lagrippe.

## ANOTHER ORGANIZATION.

*Minutes of the Bee-Keepers' Meeting Held at Beeville, Texas, February 1, 1904.*

The house was called to order by Dr. C. S. Phillips, who delivered quite an interesting address, and stated to those present the object of the meeting, which is for the purpose of bringing all the bee-keepers of Bee and Live Oak counties and Southwest Texas closer together and forming an association. The main points of his address were as follows:

First.—To organize ourselves into a body so as to be able to protect ourselves against dishonest bee-keepers and honey buyers, especially against diseases that may exist among our bees.

Second.—For the purpose of looking after the manufacturing business, and that we may manufacture our own supplies right at home and keep the profits among ourselves.

Third.—We should combine ourselves for the disposition of our own crops, which can only be done by a combined force, and thereby promote our honey interests.

Fourth.—To look after the pure food law bill, which we want to protect.

Fifth.—What we need in the south to protect our interests is a good bee journal, one that will look after the bee-keeper's interests.



After setting forth the above suggestions Dr. Phillips turned the meeting over to the bee-keepers present, then ensued some little time, in which the following temporary officers were elected.

It was moved and seconded that Dr. C. S. Phillips be elected temporary chairman and W. H. Laws temporary secretary, which was carried by unanimous vote. Then a committee of three were appointed to draft by-laws and constitution, viz: Messrs. E. R. Jones, W. H. Laws and John W. Pharr were appointed on this committee. After this a lively discussion as to whether or not this newly formed association could adopt the name of the Southwest Texas Bee-Keepers's Association, and it being argued that the old association, having not had a meeting in a year or more, but having never dissolved, it would not be proper for this new association to adopt this name, consequently the meeting adjourned until 1:30 p.m. in order that the above-named committee have ample time to consider and talk the matter over in regard to a permanent name. Accordingly at 1:30 p. m. the meeting was called to order and the committee made the following report:

The name of this association shall be the Nueces Valley Bee-Keepers' Association.

The object of this association shall be for the promotion of the

interests of all members of this association.

Any person may become a member of this association upon the majority vote of the members present at any meeting and upon the payment of 25 cents annual dues.

The officers of this association shall be a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. They shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected.

This association shall adopt such by-laws as they may deem proper from time to time.

The regular sessions of this association shall be held quarterly on the first Mondays in January, April, July and October, at such place as may be elected by this association.

This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting by a two thirds vote of the members present.

Special meetings of this association may be held by a call, when, in their wisdom, it may be deemed profitable.

Respectfully submitted,

E. R. JONES,

JOHN W. PHARR,

W. H. LAWS.

The above report was read by the secretary, and it was unanimously carried that the association be hereafter called the "Nueces Valley Bee-Keepers' Association."

Each clause of the constitution and by-laws was read separately

and carefully discussed before final adoption.

Then every one present, who so desired, was allowed the privilege of subscribing his name to the foregoing by-laws and constitution.

Then followed an election of permanent officers, which resulted as follows: Dr. C. S. Phillips, president; E. R. Jones, vice-president; W. H. Laws, secretary-treasurer.

It was decided that the next meeting be held at the court house, and the following members were enrolled: W. H. Laws, E. R. Jones, C. A. Butts, L. L. Butts, W. C. Nutt, E. C. Goodwin, Will Atchley, John W. Pharr, R. J. Gill, M. P. Hill, W. S. Foley, W. J. Davis, E. J. Atchley, C. S. Phillips, C. B. Breeding, W. A. Jones, G. W. Hufstader.

Mr. E. R. Jones made quite an interesting talk on the subject of foul brood, which is a menace to any bee-keeper, and although no such disease exists among our bees, it was deemed a wise plan to take some precautions steps along this line, therefore a committee of three were elected by ballot, to be known as the Committee of Inspectors; whose duty it shall be to look after the diseases of bees that may appear within the borders of this association. The committee is composed of W. C. Nutt, John W. Pharr and E. R. Jones.

The secretary then read a peti-

tion which was drafted by a party at Floresville, requesting the members of this association to co-operate with them in asking for a better transportation rate on honey, consequently this subject was carefully considered and a committee of three was appointed, known as the Tariff Committee, whose duty shall be to confer with the railroad and express companies in regard to securing better and quicker delivery of honey by express or freight. The following were appointed on this committee: Will Atchley, W. H. Laws and C. A. Butts.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. E. J. Atchley, which read as follows: That this body (Nueces Valley Bee-Keepers' Association) each and every member, write our United States senators to vote for the Hebron bill, calling for a pure food law for Texas.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

A committee of three was appointed by the chair to solicit exhibits for the World's Fair, to be known as the Exhibit Committee: The following were appointed on This committee: W. H. Laws, E. J. Atchley, C. A. Butts.

It was moved and seconded that the old committee retain the power to draft a set of by-laws, to come up at the next meeting.

After these proceedings the meeting adjourned untill called by the president, or at its regular meeting days.



# THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

E. J. ATCHLEY - - Editor and Publisher

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

BEEVILLE, TEX., FEBRUARY, 1904.

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Mrs. A. has been very sick for about ten days with pneumonia fever, and is but little better at this writing, February 15. We have all had more sickness the past season than for many years, owing, I suppose, to the excessive rains the past year.

I give the original constitution and by-laws of the South Texas Bee-Keepers' Association in this issue. Read them and then come on March 10th and 11th and let's have a good meeting.

I would like to see hives, frames, smokers, bee journals, bees and

queens on exhibition. Bring them and we will have a committee appointed on exhibits, awards, premiums, etc.

Send in your reports, let them be successes or failures, or partly both; either will help young bee-keepers.

There seems to be a tendency on the part of bee-keepers in this section to crowd on to each other. Friends, do not do this, don't worry each other. There is yet ample room, and will be for many years, so don't cause malice and hard feelings for a little room, but first go to a neighbor bee keeper and ascertain if you will be in his way to locate your yards so and so, and if you find that you will be in a mile or less of him don't plant your yard there. It will be better to go farther back for room than to cause trouble. Let us keep this down and work together. A house divided against itself can not stand, etc.

What cross of bees is best for comb and extracted honey? has been many times asked and discussed. I note some replies to this question, which are as follows: Says one: A cross between Holylands and five-band Italians makes the best cross for both comb and extracted honey, and this cross will enter the supers sooner than

other crosses. Another says, I agree with the above, and will add that this cross will winter on less honey, and can be stimulated when necessary to fill their hives to overflowing with bees. Another says, I prefer a cross between blacks and Carniolans, or a pure Carniolan queen mother and mate her offspring to pure five-band Italians. Another says a straight cross between blacks and Italians are superior to anything else. Such bees are good honey gatherers, and work well in the supers. Now this is a practical question, and as it is pretty generally known among large honey producers that a cross between two good races is much better for profit than a pure race of any strain. This being a fact, I think it very foolish for a practical bee man (a honey producer) to fuss too much trying to keep bees all straight and pure, as a cross will give just as good results, or better, and at the same time save a lot of worry and bother, to say nothing of money lost in trying to acquire all pure stock, either by purchase or otherwise. My experience says, and I would advise that honey producers introduce a few new blood bees into their yards every year or two and then waste no more time or money trying to keep the bees pure in markings.

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On account of considerable bulk comb honey being left over in the

hands of producers this past season there seems to be a tendency to go into section honey raising, and as it takes great skill and quite a different management to produce section honey, I fear that some will fail. I would not for a moment discourage section honey raising, or any other branch of honey raising, but I have always noticed in different professions in life that those that were continually jumping from pillar to post were always more or less in a state of confusion, and the first thing you know the best part of life is past without anything being accomplished, and it will as a rule always be so as long as people in all spheres of life do not make up their minds in the outset to master small difficulties and step high over disappointments. Certainly it will be practical to diversify bee-keeping as well as other pursuits and raise some section honey, some extracted and some bulk comb, but to drop everything for section honey at the first move would be a wrong thing to do, and my advice will be, don't do it. Make one branch your standard and stick to it in high or low water, and let the other crops be side issues, and have a fixed purpose, or failure will be the result, as sure as fate.

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As there are quite a number of young bee keepers reading the Queen it will do no harm to reiter-



ate the old-time warning of watch your bees closely till the climax is reached. The stores will be used up very fast when breeding begins; and just a little before your harvest begins your bees may be on starvation, and loss as well as a short crop will be the result.

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We have another bee-keepers' association at Beeville, called the Nueces Valley Bee-Keepers's Association. See report elsewhere in this issue. Why this order of things exist I do not know, but as actions speak louder than words, I am led to believe that the whole thing was meant as a direct strike at the Atchleys, as every effort was made to blackball us, but failure was the result. There has been a constant desire upon one or two bee keepers (my neighbors) to pull down the Atchleys for about two years, as it seems we are terribly in the way. I have had my hands too full of other business (telephone lines, bee hive factory, etc.), for two years to allow me any time for the needed thought that would keep one well posted. Now I propose to push my bees and look after the bee-keepers' interests better, as too many irons in the fire won't do. None are so blind as they who will not see. None are so ignorant as they who will not learn. It is a serious question with me whether I shall ignore the attacks made against me

or reply to them. It seems a waste of time and space to try to teach those who should be teachers. Yet to let their utterances go unchallenged may be taken as an evidence of weakness on my part. There are no points or objects in my plans that can be successfully assailed. There is nothing that I propose that will be criticised by fair minded people; hence I ascribe the attacks that have been made on me as the result of gross ignorance. If there is any bee-keeper in this country that can say that I have injured him let him come forward and speak out, as free space will be given in this paper. On the other hand, I plead guilty to helping every bee-keeper that has come under my notice that needed help, and I still expect to do so. E. J. A.

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The year 1904 is to be to the bee-keeper not only a year of edification, but a year of graduation, of organization. The force of sheer need and circumstances is doing more to unite and bring bee-keepers together than argument.

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Please give heed to the call of the South Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, which meets at the court house, Beeville, Texas, March 10th and 11th, 1904. Let every bee-keeper, large and small, great and tall come, as there will be a great work to accomplish. It was de-

cided to call the South Texas the Southwest Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, but as we notice that the Wilson County Association desires to change their name to Southwest Texas, we will content ourselves with our old name, "South Texas Bee-Keepers' Association." To prove our ability to live and do things it will take hard work and activity on the part of bee keepers to accomplish good, as go-easy, half-hearted efforts will retard the work. So let each member be on hand March 10th. Bring your baskets with pies and things, as free dinner will be served on the grounds each day, and a general good time is expected. Every bee-keeper should bring their families that can, as the children are going to be the bee keepers of the future, and it makes new life and a greater interest to have the children and women folks present. Don't forget the date. Those from a distance will be provided for free of charge. Bring your exhibits.

### **Carry It to the Bee-Keepers.**

While some of us are spending time and money every year holding bee-keepers' meetings, it seems a regrettable fact that only a very small per centage of the bee-keepers of this portion of Texas ever saw the inside of a bee-keepers' convention hall. The best way to reach the bee-keepers who do not

attend meetings is to take the proof to them, and then they will more or less become interested enough to attend the conventions. If we cannot reach them any other way, some one in each neighborhood who understands bees call a local meeting at the school house and preach bees and bee-keeping, and the importance of organized effort, and see the telling effect. I am going to print the minutes of the March 10th and 11th Beeville meeting and send to every bee-keeper in South Texas whose address I can learn.

### **By-Laws of the South Texas Bee-Keepers' Association.**

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

#### **PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.**

The Committee on By-Laws and Permanent Organization reported as follows:

#### **CONSTITUTION.**

We, your Committee on By-Laws for the South Texas Bee-



Keepers' Association, beg to report, and desire to recommend that the following be adopted to govern the same:

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

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

3. The officers of this association shall consist of a president, vice-president and secretary, the last-named may be officio treasurer.

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

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

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

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

JUDGE F. R. GRAVES,  
G. F. DAVIDSON,  
G. W. HUFSTEDER,  
Z. F. OSBORN,  
T. M. COX, Committee.

The by-laws were unanimously adopted.

## The Hive for Comb Honey.

L. B. SMITH.

In some of my writings for this journal I said, "If I were going to work for comb honey I would use an eight frame hive, but for extracted honey I would use nothing smaller than a ten-frame," etc. Since the article appeared several have asked me why I preferred an eight frame hive to a ten-frame, some going so far as to say a ten-frame hive gave more room for breeding, and that they were not so apt to swarm, etc. I wish it understood that I do not set myself up as a comb honey expert, and I further wish it understood before I try to tell why I would use an eight-frame hive in preference to a ten-frame that most all the work I have ever done with bees in producing either comb or extracted honey was with pure Italian bees, and I will further state that when I said comb honey I had reference to section honey, and not chunk honey, which is now attracting the attention of a good many apiarists. When I tried the production of comb honey some two years ago I had both the eight and ten-frame hive in my apiary. The ten-frame hives were, of course, of the old Langstroth or simplicity make, and the eight-frame hives were of my own make. The ten-frame hives were factory-made and the first frame hives I

ever had: I put bees in these ten frame hives the first season with all the expectation and enthusiasm that is characteristic of the novice. When the bees had the hive full of comb and brood, and there seemed to be a honey flow on I put my sections on with starters in them as described in my A B C book, and watched them day by day with the hope of seeing them filled with snow white comb and honey, but not they. They worked, and worked hard, but not in the sections, so one of the best honey flows passed I ever knew, and I got no section honey, so when the honey flow partly slacked up I opened up the hives to see if I could tell what these little yellow rascals were doing that they would not work in the sections. I found the brood nest almost completely full of honey, with a few patches of brood in the middle frames. I commenced to think and study the cause of all this honey being put in the brood nest and none in the sections. Then the thought struck me if I could have all my frames filled with brood when the honey flow came the bees would have to put the honey in the sections if they gathered any. I decided then that these large (they seemed very large to me at that time) ten frame hives were too large for comb honey, and I set to work and made a lot of eight-frame hives and changed a part of my bees to them

and as the season came on I had the satisfaction of seeing these eight-frame hives filled solid with brood. I then put my sections on and had the pleasure of seeing the bees take possession of them at once, and soon had some nice, white section honey. But how was it with those ten-frame hives? It was the same thing as of the previous season, with the exception of a few I induced to work in the sections by using baits from the eight-frame hives that were already started. By this means I got some section honey in the ten frame hives, but I could never get them to work with the same energy in the sections of a ten-frame hive I could in an eight frame. Of course with all these years heaped upon my old hoary head I think I could do better now, even with a ten-frame hive. This is why I would use an eight-frame instead of a ten-frame for comb honey, but as stated at first, I do not claim to be authority on comb honey production. I could go on and give the various reasons why I think the eight-frame hives better for comb honey, but it would make this article too long, and will leave this for some one who is better prepared to handle the subject than myself.

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KIND WORDS.

We have just had a good rain, which you may know is much ap-



preciated after a four months' drouth. Bees are gathering pollen and perhaps some honey, too, from water elm, elbow bush, wild currants, etc. Brood-rearing has started nicely. I am using all the copies of the Queen you are sending me to the best advantage I can, and hope to be able to send you some new subscribers soon. Friend Atchley, put more life into the Queen; give us more editorials—they are always good and to the point. Tell your readers you are going to stay with the journal and make a success of it. I have had more than one say to me in the past three months: "If I knew Brother Atchley would continue to edit the Queen and not sell out to some one that would let it die I would subscribe for it for he makes a good editor and knows how to make a journal interesting." You see, Brother Atchley, the people have confidence in you, and are willing to trust the Queen in your hands. I will send in my renewal soon, and am willing to do anything I can to keep the paper going.

It is doubtful if I can attend the coming bee meeting.

With best regards to your family, and wishing you much success, I am yours respectfully,

L. B. SMITH.

Rescue, Texas.

Subscribe for the Queen—now.

## MORE COTTON.

*Spinners and Dealers Forming an Organization—Are Coming to Houston.*

English-American Cotton Company to Incorporate for One Million Dollars.

Houston Post, Jan. 23, 1904.

Mr. J. E. Brophy, representing the English-American Cotton Company, who has been in the city for the past several days looking into the resources of the city with reference to the establishment of a large warehouse for the buying and storing of cotton, made the announcement yesterday that he had definitely decided to make Houston the Texas headquarters for his firm. They will immediately incorporate in this state, will make Texas their domicile, and will be chartered for \$1,000,000, with the privilege of increasing the capital to \$10,000,000.

Mr. Brophy states that the primary object of his company is the promotion of those plans which will increase the cotton production. He says they have investigated all of the other southern states, and have decided to locate in Texas for the reason of the great possibilities in the way of development that are presented here. The effort of European countries to foster the growth of cotton in their

colonial possessions has failed. As an instance of this he cites Egypt, under the tutelage of England. He says English spinners do not expect to see the cotton output increased a half a million bales in that country in all the years to come. The world must look to the United States for its cotton, is the opinion of Mr. Brophy. He says the only spinners who are kicking over present prices are those caught without a supply of cotton, but that another short crop will work a great hardship. It is this his company hopes to aid in avoiding.

The English and American Cotton Company is said to be backed by practically unlimited capital, spinners and buyers being interested. They will make Houston their center, and will erect warehouses in all of the best points in the cotton sections: They will advance money to the cotton grower at low rates of interest, and will carry his cotton for him if he should so desire. The company's representative stated that if they were ready to open for business today that they would offer money at 4 and 5 per cent to the cotton grower. Special agents of the company will be kept constantly in the field, and weekly and monthly summaries of the crop and the outlook will be issued.

One proposition made by Mr. Brophy, if carried out, will win

the company the friendship of the planters. He says that in order to introduce the company to the Texas planters they will sell King's early maturing cotton seed in limited quantities to planters at 50 cents per bushel. The seed will be shipped direct to Houston from North Carolina, and will be sold in quantities of from 10 to 100 bushels to each planter.

As soon as the work of incorporation is completed, warehouse room will be secured, and the company will begin operations. The encouragement of a larger acreage, and thus securing larger production, the advancement of money on crops and the carrying of planters in a manner now impossible by the banks, are stated to be the purposes of this new company.



Please let me know if Texas-reared queens will stand this climate.

W. A. SWINE.

Newark, O., Jan. 28, 1904.

Friend S.—I think that Texas-reared queens or queens reared in any other southern climate will stand your Ohio climate just as well as queens reared in Ohio. This question has been up so much and discussed that it has been passed round to nearly all northern bee-keepers, who have tried



southern queens, and where fair tests have been made, say all things equal, there is no perceptible difference. I do not think there could be much if any difference, as the queens are always inside a warm cluster, both north and south.

I have just received your catalogue, and must acknowledge that I found a great deal of valuable information therein, and have come to the conclusion that a man who can issue such an interesting work must be just as interesting as an editor, so you can take my name as a subscriber for the Southland Queen. I have a colony of bees which has drones in it, and the workers are yanking them out now and then, as I find them dead outside. Is not that an unusual thing at this time of year? I bought it lately, and I think it has been badly neglected for the comb to be in such bad shape.

C. BENDELL,

Fruitvale, Cal.

It is not strange in a warm climate like South Texas and Southern California for bees to kill off drones at any season when honey is not coming. Also, it is quite common, where bees have an abundance of stores, to carry their drones till they die of old age, and late fall reared drones in South Texas are sometimes flying the following February and March. I think the colony you speak of were not molested and the bees had a large store of honey, and they did not feel a necessity for killing their drones earlier. Please accept my thanks for your very

kind words, I appreciate them, and feel glad that the little helps we send out are appreciated.

Is it profitable to combine bee-keeping with other business, or should I get bees to occupy my whole time?

A SUBSCRIBER.

This is a puzzling question, as some people do not succeed as well with only one business as they do with two, but some do well to run bees and nothing else. I surmise that it will be better as a general rule, for a person to have at least one side issue for the sake of the change of thought and labor, as it sometimes turns out that any one line becomes monotonous, and one loses energy, and really needs rest, and a few chickens, pigs, truck farming, or stock of any kind may be run with bee-keeping. It is better, I think, to run other things with bees rather than run bees with other things, as sure bees won't stand neglect.

Please answer these questions for me: 1. How do you use the sawed separators? 2. Are they the strips about four inches wide and the length of the supers. 3. How do you place division boards for brood nest? 4. How may I tell queen cells from other cells. 5. How and where are queen cells located. 6. When do you remove supers? 7. Will shallow supers be as good for comb honey as the sections? In taking out sections and the honey from them, I almost ruin them, that is the reason I want to try the frames. Thanking you in advance for the information, I am respectfully,  
ROBT. F. ELLIOTT.

New Hope, Texas.

We tack the sawed separators

on to the ends of the section holders, and divide the distance so as to allow a bee space above and below the separator. Division boards are a common nuisance, placed on one or both sides of the frames, between frames and sides of hives, and are sometimes called dummies, which they are when used as above. It is supposed to move out the dummy, first when manipulation is needed, then the frames are supposed to come out easier. I prefer to handle frames instead of useless dummies. They are so much useless material, and it is a waste of time to handle them, besides. I can get out frames better without them, especially if Hoffman frames are used. You can tell queen cells by their different goober shape, stuck about on the combs and nooks where there is room for them to be built. Remove supers when honey harvests are over, or let them remain on all winter, as you like. Either will be all right for Texas. Shallow frames are all right for raising bulk comb honey, but if section honey is desired better use section holders. You can produce just as nice honey in frames as in small sections, and more of it. Bees, as a rule, do not take to the small receptacles as they do to the half depth and full frames. It takes considerable heat for bees to build comb, and unless the weather is warm there

are not bees enough clustered in the four inch square sections to get up the proper heat, until cool nights are over and the weather is warm. These conditions prevailing is why many people complain that their bees will not work in sections, even during honey flows. The above I add for your information, as you are a new bee-keeper.

I have been referred to you by Chas. P. Talbert, of Grand View, Texas, for help on bee raising. I have never handled bees, but want to try them. I know nothing of apiculture, and will ask you to send me a sample copy of your bee journal. What is the best bee book for beginners and where can I get it, and at what price? Any other suggestions you can make to a tenderfoot. What does it take for a start, and what time of year should I start my yard?

MRS. RUDOLPH BROWN.

Mountain Home, Ark.

Mrs. Brown—As a beginner you have put questions that, if answered in full, would almost cover the whole grounds of successful bee keeping. The A B C of Bee-Culture is about the best book for beginners or others, and can be had of the A. I. Root company, Medina, Ohio. Price \$1.20 by mail. If you only wish to make a small start, get three colonies of bees in latest improved movable frame hives, three empty hives, ten pounds of comb foundation, a bee veil and a good Bingham bee smoker, and you have enough for a good start, and to build rapidly.



on that start, and to assist you against failure take one or two of the leading bee journals, and soon you will be a full fledged bee-keeper, and from such a start many a successful bee-keeper has seen the result.

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### Poison Honey.

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L. STACHELHAUSEN.

A question very much discussed the last year is: "Do bees gather poison honey? I would rather express the question in a somewhat different way, because it is a well-known fact that bees, under circumstances, will gather poison sweets. The question should read: "Do bees gather poison nectar, or will they prepare poisonous honey out of pure nectar of any poisonous plant?" In my practice of many years I have never heard nor read of a single approved case that the bees had gathered poisonous honey from the nectar of any plant. I never observed any poisonous honey in my apiaries; nevertheless they have gathered honey from the following poison plants in Germany: Daphne, mezerum, atropa, belladonna and euphorbia. Here in Texas are hundreds of acres of mountain laurels quite close to my home apiary, and the bees gather honey from these plants nearly every year, but it never had any poison honey. More than this, I know of one approved case where

little children eat a large quantity of this mountain laurel honey without any bad consequences. I do not know the scientific name of this mountain laurel, but I believe it is the same as is growing in Mexico and that Dr. W. K. Stell was experimenting with. The bush is blooming in early spring and some years so abundantly that the whole plants seem covered with bouquets of violets, and the flowers have the same odor as the violets, but so much stronger that it sometimes causes headache. According to this experience I am of the opinion that no nectar of any plant, not even a poisonous plant, will ever be poison, quite contrary to Dr. Stell's opinion. While Dr. Stell takes without proof that the nectar necessarily contains the same alkaloid as the sap of the plant, I think it is not necessarily so. Now we know that all plants secreting nectar need the aid of insects for fertilization, and these insects are mainly attracted by the nectar. If this nectar should be poisonous it would be quite against the purpose of the whole organ, and the plant would die out sooner or later. A few days ago I read in a German bee-paper another confirmation of my experience. In the "Lagomaggiore," Italy, is an island called "Isola Bella," and there grows (introduced from America) a mountain laurel, and the bees gather honey from it, but

nobody has found it poisonous. That persons sometimes become ill after eating honey may be traced to a variety of causes. In very rare cases bees may have gathered poisoned sweets—poisoned by accident or purposely. In some instances a person would become ill after eating honey which would be healthy to any other person. I know a lady who cannot eat even a small quantity of honey without feeling indisposed. The same was the case when she ate cakes containing honey, though she was ignorant of their ingredients.

Converse, Texas.

[The above article will give some light on the supposed honey which the bees gathered last fall, and it is yet my opinion that the bees were not poisoned, but I would like to hear from others on this subject. —Ed.]

### To Control Swarming.

During the excessive swarming of 1903 I tried various methods of preventing it, and the most successful plan I struck was to remove the queen and a comb or two of sealed brood and form a nucleus of them, which built up to good colonies before fall. After removing the queen I cut out all the cells and introduced a ripe cell or a newly hatched virgin well daubed with honey. No colony so treated

offered to swarm again, and filled super after super, one every week for several weeks. This plan is considerable work, but it does the business and keeps the whole force together.

Some time ago I told you about using fifty-pound pails for honey, but when cold weather came on the paraffine cracked, and the honey would leak out. I shall use tin cans exclusively in the future. I get \$1 each for pails that net 11 pounds, and have retailed forty-seven such pails in less than thirty minutes at a factory where my honey had been well introduced. I drove up to the factory just after the men had been paid off, and the honey did the rest. My crop of four tons is nearly all gone, and I believe I could sell twice as much another season. I don't see any excuse for a man having a little crop of 1000 to 3000 pounds on his hands and having to sell on commission if he will always sell a good article. Never offer poor honey for sale—save it for spring feeding. Be strictly honest and don't be afraid to talk honey whenever there is a chance to make a sale or educate a possible customer.

While I was writing this a customer walked over a mile in a zero blizzard for a pail of my honey.

S. F. TREGO.

Swedana, III }

Subscribe for the Queen—\$1.



## Dry in California as Well as in South Texas.

This season promises to be the driest we have had in 25 years. I hope it may yet rain enough to insure us a fair crop of honey.

P. LOVELL.

Roosevelt, Cal., Feb. 1, 1904.

[We are also very dry in South Texas, but one consolation we have here is we have trees and shrubs that produce some honey, rain or shine, and I trust we will get a fair crop also, and I feel sure that California will get a rain in time to get some honey.—Ed.]

## The New Bee-Keeping.

Read at the Wisconsin State Convention.

Comrad s—let us take one quick, backward glance at bee-keeping. Bees once lived in hollow trees, clefts in rocks and holes in the ground. Then man began putting them into straw “skeps,” log “gums” and boxes. After toiling through the long summer to lay up a store of sweets the cold days of autumn saw the bees consigned to the sulphur pit, while their combs of honey were mashed up and hung in a muslin bag before the fire to drip. “Strained” honey was the result, and sometimes there was a decided flavor of bee-bread and brimstone. The interior of a bee-hive was a sealed book until

about fifty years ago, when Langstroth broke the seal and allowed man to scan the wonderful pages. This was the first, the revolutionary step of modern bee culture—the foundation of all subsequent improvements. Aside from the invention of the movable comb hive many of us have witnessed all of the wonderful growth that has made modern bee culture what it now is. Comb foundation, the honey extractor, the bee smoker, the section honey box, the wax extractor—all these have sprung up before our very eyes. Men were not slow in profiting by these inventions, and apiaries and beekeepers sprang up as by magic all over this fair land. With few exceptions, however, one man did not attempt the management of more than one apiary—swarming was the one stumbling block in the way of success upon a broad scale, by which one might manage several apiaries scattered about in the most desirable locations. “Shook swarming” has removed this last obstacle to successful bee-keeping upon a large scale, and with possibilities of which we have never dreamed. Examples of success in this line are not wanting. Look, for instance, at Brother Gill, of Colorado, who, last yea, with his wife and one helper, cared for 1,100 colonies, and secured 75,000 pounds of comb honey. Perhaps you will say “Oh, but that is in Colorado!”

Look at your own State. See what your worthy president has done. With only 400 colonies he last year secured 54,000 pounds of extracted honey. Had it not been for his official duties he could have doubled the number of colonies and the results. If your locality is a poor one, let it be your first step to seek a good location. Why waste your life as a bee-keeper in a poor location? Get a good location and get some good stock, spread out and keep several hundred colonies, and make a success worth while.

Don't say you can't do this. You can. The first, and the most important step is to decide to do this. Don't say you haven't got the money. That is no excuse. You can get it. If you were given the alternative of going to prison one year or paying \$100, you would get the money some way. If a surgical operation were necessary to save your arm or leg, and the cost of having it performed was \$100, you would raise the money. It is only a question of having sufficient incentive, and the money will come. If you can get up sufficient enthusiasm and courage and faith in the business, you can accomplish almost anything you will to accomplish. I received a letter only a few days ago from a young man in Canada, saying that he began bee-keeping seven years ago. At that time his capital consisted of a first-class wife and a bouncing baby

boy. He went in debt for \$100 worth of bees, and had to endure the jeers and taunts of friends at his imprudence. The \$100 was paid before the year was out. Now he has 350 colonies of bees, a little home all paid for and money in the bank sufficient to keep them several years if necessary. What man has done man can do.

Many bee-keepers don't realize their own powers; they possess traits and possibilities capable of accomplishing great things once aroused to action. To illustrate: I lay my good right arm prone upon the table. It lies there useless and inert. It possesses powers, but they are dormant, until, from the brain, along these fine heart-like nerves, darts that subtle fluid, electricity or magnetism, when the muscles are stimulated into action, and wonderful are the results. These few words of mine may be the needed stimulus for starting into action, and arousing to new life many a poor bee-keeper now plodding along in a rut with only a few bees. They may encourage him to join the ranks of the "New Bee Keeping," and eventually place his feet upon the mountain top of prosperity.—Bee-keeper's Review.

One big, roaring colony with a young, prolific queen, and plenty of room, will store more surplus honey than ten small colonies.



## Management of Out-Apiaries for Extracted Honey.

E. D. TOWNSEND IN B. K. R.

In the production of honey for profit, it is essential to do all the manipulation in season, and a good, practical system that does away with all unnecessary labor must be adopted. I can remember well when it cost me at least four times as much to produce a pound of honey as it does to-day; and I have reason to believe there are many bee-keepers working the old intense system, who are not getting the results they could by keeping more bees, scattering them over the country in yards of, say 100 colonies, or enough in a place to gather what honey the location will supply, adopting a system in which every turn brings in cash, stopping fussing with bees, adopting modern methods, and discarding the old and out-of-date implements for the up-to-date, labor-saving kind.

**Ten Frame Langstroth Hive the Most Desirable in Producing Extracted Honey.**—After a long experience with several kinds and sizes of hives, from an eight-frame Langstroth to a ten-frame Quinby, I have decided on the ten frame Langstroth as the best style and size for my system and location. A colony in a small hive, like the eight frame Langstroth, needs more care than a larger size. Such colonies are more likely to be short of honey in the fall, thus making more work to prepare them for winter. They are also more likely to get out of stores during the breeding season of April and May, and need spring care, (a procedure

of which my system will not admit) with no corresponding gain in surplus; but the main reason for my preference is that the ten-frame size is much less liable to send out swarms than is the smaller size, and this is a most important point in the management of out-yards, where no one is present to hive swarms. Let me repeat: Whatever style of hive you adopt do not make it of less capacity than 1400 square inches of comb surface for the brood nest. For the production of extracted honey in out yards, I have been for the past fifteen years trying fifty ten frame Quinby chaff hives. On account of the poor wintering of colonies in such large hives here in this cold climate, they have not done so well as the ten-frame Langstroth. They have one advantage, however, in that they rarely have to be fed. If I were located two or three hundred miles south of here, where bees winter in chaff, perhaps the result would be different. Such a large hive is also better adapted to the location where there is a long, continuous flow of honey, than it is here where we have an early, short season.

**Plenty of Room Prevents Swarming**—The prevention of swarming in the production of extracted honey is not a very difficult matter; as the putting on of upper stories not only keeps down swarming, but secures the crop all in one operation. It all hinges on the one essential, large hives. Of course I keep the entrances wide open during the warm season, and if the bees still show signs of being crowded by hanging out during the heat of the day, I raise the back end of the cover up

and this gives such a draft through the hive that they will usually go in. Don't let your bees hang out during the honey season; after the season closes, and there is nothing for them to do, they will usually cluster on the outside of the hive in large quantities, if the weather still keeps warm, but as the swarming season closes with the honey season, there will be no swarming. I told you above that large hives were essential in preventing swarming, or, in other words, plenty of comb space must at all times be available for the bees to store their honey. This condition is secured with a ten-frame upper story, filled with eight combs of the Langstroth size.

How to run an apiary with inexperienced help.—We will suppose it is now the fore part of June; the weather is getting hot, but the season is not open yet; some of the colonies are showing signs of becoming strong, and we do not want them to get the swarming fever, and as a prevention we will put upper stories of combs on all such colonies. The rest of the colonies can go without upper stories until the season opens; when all that are strong enough to go above are given one upper story each. In this way we visit each yard about once a week, seeing that every colony has empty combs at all times. As upper stories fill up I add more on top. As we have no basswood here, 140 sets of combs at each yard will usually hold the clover crop. The having of enough upper stories to hold the crop, or nearly so, is one of the essentials in my system of producing honey. It not only gives me unlimited time to do my

extracting, after the season closes, but does away with so much costly and experienced help—the kind that is so hard to get. I aim to have one experienced hand with two assistants, and do the work in a longer time, rather than use less combs and have more experienced help to do the work during the honey season. Then I like to see the honey on the hives a week or so after the season closes, or until it is thoroughly ripe, before extracting. In case we have a heavy flow of honey, so that we need more room than is furnished by our 140 sets of combs, we extract from the heaviest, always selecting colonies that have on two upper stories, leaving the light ones that have unripe honey, for some future extracting. In this way we get our crop all in fine shape for the market, and secure the kind of honey that makes customers ask for more “just like the last.”

Keeping Clover Honey Separate from Basswood.—My Clinton County yard is located in a very fertile part of the county, and the farmers raise large quantities of Alske clover for seed. They have also been long sighted enough, the most of them, to leave a good sized wood lot, containing a good many basswood trees; so that, about every other year, I get a crop of basswood honey at that yard. Now I have customers who will give a cent a pound more for clear clover honey than they will for that which has basswood mixed with it, so this yard is usually extracted just before the basswood opens, about the first of July, when the upper stories are put back for the basswood crop and are treated the same as I have explained



above, where we have only the one kind to handle. This clover honey, extracted during the honey flow, is never quite as good body and flavor as that left on the hive a week or two after the flow stops; but, as the politician would say, "I'm in the hands of my friends," so if they want it this way, and are willing to pay a difference in price for the clear clover, I of course, keep it separate, as the difference in the price more than pays for the extra extracting.

While on the subject of extracting during the honey flow let me give a little kink that I never saw in print. You know bees, during the night, evaporate nearly all the water out of the honey gathered the previous day, now, all the honey you can take off in the morning, before any new is stored, will be much better than it will be if left until later in the day, when the raw, thin honey will be mixed with it.

This is my system of working in an ordinary season; but there are seasons when honey is so thick and nice when first gathered that it is in condition to extract almost as soon as the bees store it in their combs, and then there are other seasons, like the two last two, for instance, when the honey is never thoroughly ripened, no matter how long left on the hives. This last condition is hard to explain; in fact, I have never been able to wholly overcome this obstacle. In some future article, under the head of handling the crop, I will tell how it is partly overcome.

Remus, Mich.

Sleeplessness yields to internal honey treatment.

## 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.

# King's Improved Early Cotton Seed

## Hawkins Prolific Extra Early Cotton Seed

The English-American Cotton Company, with a capital of one million dollars and unlimited resources, is organized for the purpose of offering the planters of Texas improved facilities for growing and handling the cotton crop. This company will operate warehouses in all of the principal cotton centers of the state, and will be in a position to offer the planters direct money at 5 per cent to cultivate their crops, and when made, if there is a prospect of improved prices, the planter can hold this cotton in our warehouses at less than out-half the usual cost, on which cotton he can secure money from us at not over 5 per cent, and probably less. This will place the planter in position to secure the benefit of any advance in price at very small cost for carrying.

In view of the large demand for early maturing cotton seed, we have made arrangements to secure a limited quantity of King's Improved Cotton Seed and the cele-

brated Hawkins Extra Early Prolific Cotton Seed, direct from North Carolina, that we offer to the farmers of Texas at the exceedingly low price of fifty cents per bushel, freight paid to any shipping point in Texas. We make this offer merely to get ourselves before the planter, and the nominal price we receive for the seed is not near the cost of the same to us.

In view of this remarkable offer, we will accept no order for more than 100 bushels to any one planter, and under no circumstances will we vary from this.

All orders will be entered as received, until our supply is exhausted, and in each case remittance by postoffice or express money order or certified check must accompany the order. Mail all orders and make all remittances to

English-American Cotton Co.,  
HOUSTON, TEX.



## Grace Cell Compressor

A handy little machine for quickly forming wax cups by pressure for queen rearing by the Swarthmore plan. Queen cells will be constructed from these cups fully equal to the natural kind.

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

### PRICE OF COMPRESSORS.

1 Compressor complete, postpaid,	
by mail .....	\$2 00
Same by express or other goods...	1 75
Blank Shells, 1 cent each.	

## Swarthmore Nursery Cage.

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

### PRICE OF CAGES.

1 cage, complete, cells compressed	
postpaid.....	75
1 cage, cells not compressed, post-	
paid.....	50
2 cages, cells compressed, with hold-	
ing frame .....	\$1 25
2 cages, not compressed, with hold-	
ing frame.....	1 00
6 cages in flat, blank shells included.	2 50

E. L. PRATT, Swarthmore, pa.

## Hive Numbers.

### Aluminum.

Latest out and same as we use in apiary. Sample free.—Address

GEO. W. BERCAW,

El Toro, Cal.

## Teachers Wanted.

We need at once a few more teachers for fall schools. Good positions are being filled daily by us. We are receiving more calls this year than ever before. Teachers free of cost. Enclose stamp for reply.

AMERICAN TEACHERS' AS'N,

J. L. GRAHAM, LL.D., M'g'r.  
152 154 Randolph Building, Mem-  
phis, Tenn.

## Here's a Pointer for You

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

WILL ATCHLEY,

Beeville, Texas.

## "THE QUEEN BEE"

Is receiving words of highest praise from the prominent bee-keepers who have read it. Thousands upon thousands of dollars saved directly and indirectly to bee-keepers if its teachings are followed. Order copy today and get your money back if you are not pleased with it. Price only 25 cents in stamps.

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

T. K. MASSIE,

Tophet, W. Va.

## Farmers' Institute Announcement.

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The Agricultural and Mechanical College, through its department of Farmers' institutes, will organize and hold institutes at many points in the state during the fall and winter months, and communities wanting an organization are urged to notify the directors of Farmers Institutes as soon as possible in order that dates may be arranged to conform with other places. These institute meetings bring together the farmer, the specialist and the scientist for instruction and discussion of agricultural problems, methods and crops, and as the winter season is now approaching, farmers are urged to hold institute meetings for the discussion of methods and plans

that may be advantageously employed in the next crop.

For institute meetings competent lecturers will be supplied upon application to this department, and in making such application it is important to state the subject upon which the lecture is desired.

The college especially desires the organization of institutes in counties where no institutes have been held, and the director solicits correspondence with interested persons in such counties; and if not more than one person be interested and cannot work up sufficient interest for a meeting the directors of institutes will aid in working it up. Information on agricultural subjects will be furnished when requested, and correspondence with the director is invited.

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College Station, Tex



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Conqueror,	3 "	6 50	"	1 00
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